Online Appendix for "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies"

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A Variable Definition

Indices

The summary indices that aggregate information over the same domain are constructed following the methodology in Kling, Liebman and Katz (2007). Each index consists of an equally weighted average of the z-scores of its components with signs oriented consistently within domain (e.g., the higher the *Knowledge index*, the higher the belief of the climate knowledge of the respondent). Variables are transformed into z-scores by subtracting the control group mean and dividing by the control group standard deviation, so that each z-score has mean 0 and standard deviation 1 for the control group. To further ease interpretation, the resulting index is itself standardized by subtracting the mean and dividing by the standard deviation, so that each index has mean zero and standard deviation one.

Set A: Socioeconomic characteristics (indicator variables)
Woman: respondent is a woman.
Other: respondent's gender is neither a woman nor a man.
Lives with child(ren) under 14: respondent lives with at least one child below 14 (or has at least one child, for the U.S.) .
Age 18-24: respondent's age is between 18 and 24 years (usually omitted category in the regressions).
Age 25-34: respondent's age is between 25 and 34 years.
Age 35-49: respondent's age is between 35 and 49 years.
Age 50+: respondent's age is more than 50 years old.
Income Q1: respondent's household income (before withholding tax) is in the first quartile of her country distribution (usually omitted category in the regressions).
Income Q2: respondent's household income (before withholding tax) is between the first and second quartiles of her country distribution.
Income Q3: respondent's household income (before withholding tax) is between the second and third quartiles of her country distribution.
Income Q4: respondent's household income (before withholding tax) is above the third quartile of her country distribution.
Has little to no schooling: respondent received no schooling or highest level achieved is primary or lower secondary education (usually the omitted category for the regressions).
Has vocational or high-school degree: respondent's highest degree is either a vocational or a high-school degree and has at least achieved primary or lower secondary education.
Has a college degree: respondent has at least a college degree.
Very Left leaning respondent's economic policy leaning is very left.
Left leaning: respondent's economic policy leaning is either left (usually omitted category in the regressions).
Center leaning: respondent's economic policy leaning is center.
Right leaning: respondent's economic policy leaning is right.

Very Right leaning: respondent's economic policy leaning is very right.
Treatment: None: respondent was randomized to see no information treatment, i.e., the control group (usually omitted category in the regressions).
Treatment: Climate impacts: respondent was randomized to see the information treatment focused on the effects of climate change.
Treatment: Climate policies: respondent was randomized to see the information treatment focused on the climate policies.
Treatment: Both: respondent was randomized to see the information treatment focused on both climate policies and the effects of climate change.

Set B: Energy usage and lifestyle characteristics (indicator variables)
Rural area: respondent lives in a rural area, i.e., a town of less than 5,000 inhabitants (for China in a town of less than 10,000 inhabitants, for Denmark in a town of less than 1,000 inhabitants).
Small agglomeration: respondent indicates living in a town between 5,000 and 10,000 inhabitants (for China in a town between 10,000 and 100,000 inhabitants, for Denmark in a town between 1,000 and 20,000 inhabitants).
Medium agglomeration: respondent indicates living in an agglomeration between 50,000 and 250,000 inhabitants (for China in an agglomeration between 100,000 and 1,000,000 inhabitants, for Denmark in an agglomeration between 20,000 and 100,000 inhabitants) .
Large agglomeration: respondent lives in an agglomeration of more than 500,000 inhabitants (for China more than 1,000,000 inhabitants, for Denmark in an agglomeration of more than 100,000 inhabitants).
Public transport available: respondent indicates that the availability of public transport are "very poor" or "poor" where she lives.
Uses car: respondent indicates she uses a car or a motorbike for at least one activity (work, leisure, or shopping).
High gas expenses: respondent's monthly gas expenses are above the median expenses of the respondent's income quartile in her country.
High heating expenses: respondent's yearly heating or cooling expenses are above the median expenses of the respondent's income quartile in her country.
Flies more than once a year: respondent takes on average more than one round-trip flight per year.
Polluting Sector: respondent's economic works in a polluting sector.
Eats beef/meat weekly or more: respondent indicates eating beef (meat in India) weekly or daily.
Owner or landlord: respondent is a homeowner or a landlord renting out property.

Set C: Reasoning and perceptions of climate change and policies (index variables)
Trusts the government: index based on the following variable:

- *Trust govt:* respondent's answer to the question: "*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.,'" coded on a -2 to 2 scale, where -2 is "*Strongly disagree*," 0 is "*Neither agree nor disagree*," and 2 is "*Strongly agree*."

Believes inequality is an important problem: index based on the following variable:

- *Ineq. problem:* respondent's answer to the question: "*How big of an issue do you think income inequality is in [Country]?"* coded on a -2 to 2 scale, where -2 is "*Not an issue at all*," 0 is "*An issue*," and 2 is "*A very serious issue*."

Worries about the consequences of CC: index based on the following variables:

- Respondent's answers to the questions "*If nothing is done to limit climate change, how likely do you think it is that climate change will lead to* [consequences]" coded on a -2 to 2 scale, where -2 is "*Very unlikely*," there is no 0, and 2 is "*Very likely*." Where [consequence] is *larger immigration flows*, *more armed conflicts*, *the extinction of humankind*, or *drop in standards of livings*

- *Climate change problem:* respondent's answer to the question: "*Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: 'Climate change is an important problem.'"* coded on a -2 to 2 scale, where -2 is "*Strongly disagree*," 0 is "*Neither agree nor disagree*," and 2 is "*Strongly agree*."

- *Environmentalist:* respondent is a member of an environmental organization.

Believe net-zero is technically feasible: index based on the following variable:

- *Net-zero technically feasible:* respondent's answer to the question: "*To what extent do you think that it is technically feasible to stop greenhouse gas emissions by the end of the century while [maintaining / sustaining] satisfactory standards of living in [country]?"* coded on a -2 to 2 scale, where -2 is "*Not at all*," 0 is "*Moderately*," and 2 is "*A great deal*."

Believe will suffer from climate change: index based on the following variable:

- *Suffers from CC:* respondent's answer to the question: "*To what extent do you think climate change already affects or will affect your personal life negatively?"* coded on a -2 to 2 scale, where -2 is "*Not at all*," 0 is "*Moderately*," and 2 is "*A great deal*."

Understands emissions across activities/regions: index based on the following variables:

- *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 per region:* respondent's Kendall distance with true ranking on knowledge questions about total regions' emissions.

Knows climate change real: index based on the following variables:

- *Climate change real:* respondent indicates that climate change is real.
- *Cutting emissions by half insufficient to stop global warming:* indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent thinks that cutting global greenhouse gas emissions by half would not be sufficient to eventually stop temperatures from rising.
- *Climate change exists, is anthropogenic:* respondent indicates that "*A lot*" or "*Most*" of climate change is due to human activity.

Knows which gases cause CC: index based on the following variables:

- *Methane is a greenhouse gas:* respondent indicates that methane is a GHG.
- *CO_2 is a greenhouse gas:* respondent indicates that CO_2 is a GHG.
- *H_2 is not a greenhouse gas:* respondent indicates that H_2 is not a GHG.
- *Particulates are not a greenhouse gas:* respondent indicates that particulates are not a GHG.

Understands impacts of CC: index based on the following variables:

- *Severe droughts and heatwaves are likely:* respondent indicates that it is "*Somewhat likely*" or "*Very likely*" that climate change will lead to severe droughts and heatwaves.
- *Sea-level rise is likely:* respondent indicates that it is "*Somewhat likely*" or "*Very likely*" that climate change will lead to rising sea levels.
- *More frequent volcanic eruptions are unlikely:* respondent indicates that it is "*Somewhat unlikely*" or "*Very unlikely*" that climate change will lead to more frequent volcanic eruptions.

For each [policy] = *a ban on combustion-engine cars; a green infrastructure program;* or *a carbon tax with cash transfers*, we define the following indices:

Believes [policy] would have positive econ. effect: index based on the following variable:

- respondent's answer to the question: "*Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? [Policy] would have a positive effect on the [Country] economy and employment"* coded on a -2 to 2 scale, where -2 is "*Strongly disagree*," 0 is "*Neither agree nor disagree*," and 2 is "*Strongly agree*." When defined as an indicator variable, equals 1 if the respondent "*somewhat agrees*" or "*strongly agrees*."

Believes [policy] would reduce air pollution: index based on the following variable:

- respondent's answer to the question: "*Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? [Policy] would reduce air pollution"* coded on a -2 to 2 scale, where -2 is "*Strongly disagree*," 0 is "*Neither agree nor disagree*," and 2 is "*Strongly agree*." When defined as an indicator variable, equals 1 if the respondent "*somewhat agrees*" or "*strongly agrees*."

Believes the policy would reduce GHG emissions – Ban on combustion-engine cars: index based on the following variable:

- respondent's answer to the question: "*Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? A ban on combustion-engine cars would reduce CO_2 emissions from cars"* coded on a -2 to 2 scale, where -2 is "*Strongly disagree*," 0 is "*Neither agree nor disagree*," and 2 is "*Strongly agree*." When defined as an indicator variable, equals 1 if the respondent "*somewhat agrees*" or "*strongly agrees*."

Believes the policy would reduce GHG emissions – Green infrastructure program: index based on the following variables:

- respondent's answer to the question: "*Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? A green infrastructure program would make electricity production greener"* coded on a -2 to 2 scale, where -2 is "*Strongly disagree*," 0 is "*Neither agree nor disagree*," and 2 is "*Strongly agree*." When defined as an indicator variable, equals 1 if the respondent "*somewhat agrees*" or "*strongly agrees*."

- respondent's answer to the question: "*Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? A green infrastructure program would increase the use of public transport"* coded on a -2 to 2 scale, where -2 is "*Strongly disagree*," 0 is "*Neither agree nor disagree*," and 2 is "*Strongly agree*." When defined as an indicator variable, equals 1 if the respondent "*somewhat agrees*" or "*strongly agrees*."

Believes the policy would reduce GHG emissions – Carbon tax with cash transfers: index based on the following variables:

- respondent's answer to the question: "*Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? A carbon tax with cash transfers would reduce the use of fossil fuels and GHG emissions"* coded on a -2 to 2 scale, where -2 is "*Strongly disagree*," 0 is "*Neither agree nor disagree*," and 2 is "*Strongly agree*." When defined as an indicator variable, equals 1 if the respondent "*somewhat agrees*" or "*strongly agrees*."

- respondent's answer to the question: "*Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? A carbon tax with cash transfers would encourage people to drive less"* coded on a -2 to 2 scale, where -2 is "*Strongly disagree*," 0 is "*Neither agree nor disagree*," and 2 is "*Strongly agree*." When defined as an indicator variable, equals 1 if the respondent "*somewhat agrees*" or "*strongly agrees*."

- respondent's answer to the question: "*Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? A carbon tax with cash transfers would reduce encoure people and companies to insulate buildings"* coded on a -2 to 2 scale, where -2 is "*Strongly disagree*," 0 is "*Neither agree nor disagree*," and 2 is "*Strongly agree*." When defined as an indicator variable, equals 1 if the respondent "*somewhat agrees*" or "*strongly agrees*."

Believes own household would lose from [policy]: index based on the following variable:

- respondent's answer to the question: "*Do you think that your household would win or lose financially from [policy]?"* coded on a -2 to 2 scale, where -2 is "*Lose a lot*," 0 is "*Neither win nor lose*," and 2 is "*Win a lot*." When defined as an indicator variable, equals 1 if the respondent answers "*mostly win*" or " *win a lot*."

Believes low-income earners will lose from [policy]: index based on the following variable:

- respondent's answer to the question: "*In your view, would the low-income earners win or lose if [policy] was implemented in [Country]?"* coded on a -2 to 2 scale, where -2 is "*Lose a lot*," 0 is "*Neither win nor lose*," and 2 is "*Win a lot*." When defined as an indicator variable, equals 1 if the respondent answers "*mostly win*" or " *win a lot*."

Believes high-income earners will lose from [policy]: index based on the following variables:

- respondent's answer to the question: "*In your view, would the high-income earners win or lose if a ban on combustion-engine cars was implemented in [Country]?"* coded on a -2 to 2 scale, where -2 is "*Lose a lot*," 0 is "*Neither win nor lose*," and 2 is "*Win a lot*." When defined as an indicator variable, equals 1 if the respondent answers "*mostly win*" or " *win a lot*."

Set Cbis: Reasoning and perceptions of climate change and policies (indices based on the variables of other indices)

We use the underlying variables of some indices of Set C to construct the indices of Set Cbis (using the same methodology to construct indices).

Believes policies would have positive econ. effects: index based on the following variables:

- *Econ. effects halting CC:* respondent's answer to the question: "*If we decide to halt climate change through ambitious policies, what would be the effects on the [Country] economy and employment?"* coded on a -2 to 2 scale, where -2 is "*Very negative effects*," 0 is "*No noticeable effects*," and 2 is "*Very positive effects*."

- The underlying variables of the three *Believes [policy] would have positive econ. effect* indices.

Believes policies would reduce air pollution: index based on the following variable:

- The underlying variables of the three *Believes [policy] would reduce air pollution:* indices.

Believes policies would reduce GHG emissions: index based on the underlying variables of the following indices:

- *Believes the policy would reduce GHG emissions – Ban on combustion-engine cars*
- *Believes the policy would reduce GHG emissions – Green infrastructure program*
- *Believes the policy would reduce GHG emissions – Carbon tax with cash transfers*

Believes will personally lose: index based on the following variable:

- The underlying variables of the three *Believes own household would lose from [policy]* indices.

Believes poor people will lose: index based on the following variable:

- The underlying variables of the three *Believes low-income earners will lose from [policy]* indices.

Believes rich people will lose: index based on the following variable:

- The underlying variables of the three *Believes high-income earners will lose from [policy]* indices.

Set D: Outcomes

Distributional Impacts – The middle class (Green infrastructure/Carbon tax w. transfers/Ban on combustion-engine cars): indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent considers that the middle class would "*mostly win*" or " *win a lot*" from a green infrastructure program/a carbon tax with cash transfers/a ban on combustion-engine cars.

Distributional Impacts – Those living in rural areas (Green infrastructure/Carbon tax w. transfers/Ban on combustion-engine cars): indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent considers that those living in rural areas would "*mostly win*" or " *win a lot*" from a green infrastructure program/a carbon tax with cash transfers/a ban on combustion-engine cars.

Effects – Costless way to fight climate change (Green infrastructure/Carbon tax w. transfers/Ban on combustion-engine cars): indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent "*somewhat agrees*" or " *strongly agrees*" that a green infrastructure program/a carbon tax with cash transfers/a ban on combustion-engine cars would be a costless way to fight climate change.

Factors – Ambitious climate policies: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent indicates that it is "*a lot*" or "*a great deal*" important for them to adopt a sustainable life (i.e. limit driving, flying, and consumption, bike more, etc.) to have ambitious climate policies.

Factors – Having enough financial support: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent indicates that it is "*a lot*" or "*a great deal*" important for them to adopt a sustainable life (i.e. limit driving, flying, and consumption, bike more, etc.) that they have enough financial

support.
Factors – People around you also changing their behavior: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent indicates that it is "*a lot*" or "*a great deal*" important for them to adopt a sustainable life (i.e. limit driving, flying, and consumption, bike more, etc.) that the people around them also change their behavior.
Factors – The most well off also changing their behavior: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent indicates that it is "*a lot*" or "*a great deal*" important for them to adopt a sustainable life (i.e. limit driving, flying, and consumption, bike more, etc.) that the most well-off also change their behavior.
Fairness of main climate policies: index based on the following variables. When defined as an indicator variable, equals 1 if the numerical mean of those variables is greater than or equal to 1.

- *[Policy] fairness:* respondent's answer to the question: "*Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: '[Policy] is fair.'*" Coded on a -2 to 2 scale, where -2 is "*Strongly disagree*," 0 is "*Neither agree nor disagree*," and 2 is "*Strongly agree*." Where [Policy] is *a ban on combustion-engine cars*, *a green infrastructure program*, or *a carbon tax with cash transfers*.'

GHG footprint of beef/meat is higher than chicken or pasta: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent considers that a beef steak (or lamb chop in India) of 200g emits more greenhouse gases than 200g of a serving of pasta or chicken wings.
GHG footprint of nuclear is lower than gas or coal: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent considers that a nuclear power plant emits less greenhouse gases to provide electricity for a house than a gas-fired power plant or a coal-fired power station.
GHG footprint of plane is higher than car or train/bus: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent considers that for a trip of 700 km family of four emits more greenhouse gases travelling by plane than by travelling by car or a train/bus.
Knowledge index: index based on the variables used for the *Understands emissions across activities/regions*, *Knows climate change real*, *Knows which gases cause CC*, and *Understands impacts of CC* indices listed above.
Indifferent – All main climate policies: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent "*neither supports nor opposes*" a ban on combustion-engine cars, a carbon tax with cash transfers, and a green infrastructure program.
Indifferent – Ban on combustion-engine cars: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent "*neither supports nor opposse*" a ban on combustion-engine cars.
Support – Carbon tax with cash transfers: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent "*neither supports nor opposes*" a carbon tax with cash transfers.
Indifferent – Green infrastructure program: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent "*neither supports nor opposes*" a green infrastructure program.
Per capita emissions of the U.S. are higher than other regions: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent considers that the consumption of an average person in the U.S. contributes more to global greenhouse gas emissions than the consumption of an average person in the European Union, China, or India.

Perceived Fairness and Support – Support (Green infrastructure/Carbon tax w. transfers/Ban on combustion-engine cars): indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent "*somewhat supports*" or " *strongly supports*" a green infrastructure program/a carbon tax with cash transfers/a ban on combustion-engine cars.
Perceived Fairness and Support – Is fair (Green infrastructure/Carbon tax w. transfers/Ban on combustion-engine cars): indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent "*somewhat agrees*" or " *strongly agrees*" that a green infrastructure program/a carbon tax with cash transfers/a ban on combustion-engine cars is fair.
Support – A high tax on cattle products, doubling beef prices: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent "*somewhat supports*" or "*strongly supports*" a high tax on cattle products, so that the price of beef doubles.
Support – Ban of intensive cattle farming: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent "*somewhat supports*" or "*strongly supports*" the ban of intensive cattle farming.
Support – Ban of polluting vehicles in dense areas: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent "*somewhat supports*" or "*strongly supports*" a ban of polluting vehicles in dense areas, like city centers.
Support – Ban on combustion-engine cars: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent "*somewhat supports*" or "*strongly supports*" a ban on combustion-engine cars.
Support – Ban on combustion-engine cars w. alternatives available: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent "*somewhat supports*" or "*strongly supports*" a ban on combustion-engine cars where alternatives such as public transports are made available to people.
Support – Carbon tax with cash transfers: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent "*somewhat supports*" or "*strongly supports*" a carbon tax with cash transfers.
Support – Cash transfers to the constrained households: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent "*somewhat supports*" or "*strongly supports*" a carbon tax that would raise gasoline prices by 8 cents per liter, if the government used this revenue to finance cash transfers to households with no alternative to using fossil fuels.
Support – Cash transfers to the poorest households: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent "*somewhat supports*" or "*strongly supports*" a carbon tax that would raise gasoline prices by 8 cents per liter, if the government used this revenue to finance cash transfers to the poorest households.
Support – Equal cash transfers to all households: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent "*somewhat supports*" or "*strongly supports*" a carbon tax that would raise gasoline prices by 8 cents per liter, if the government used this revenue to finance equal cash transfers to all households.
Support – Funding environmental infrastructures: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent "*somewhat supports*" or "*strongly supports*" a carbon tax that would raise gasoline prices by 8 cents per liter, if the government used this revenue to fund environmental infrastructure projects (public transport, cycling ways, etc.).
Support – Green infrastructure program: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent "*somewhat supports*" or "*strongly supports*" a green infrastructure program.
Support – Mandatory and subsidized insulation of buildings: indicator variable equal to 1 if

the respondent "*somewhat supports*" or "*strongly supports*" a policy where the governments makes it mandatory for all residential buildings to have insulation that meets a certain energy efficiency standard before 2040 and where it would subsidize half of the insulation costs.
Support – Reduction in corporate income taxes: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent "*somewhat supports*" or "*strongly supports*" a carbon tax that would raise gasoline prices by 8 cents per liter, if the government used this revenue to finance a reduction in corporate income taxes.
Support – Reduction in personal income taxes: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent "*somewhat supports*" or "*strongly supports*" a carbon tax that would raise gasoline prices by 8 cents per liter, if the government used this revenue to finance a reduction in personal income taxes.
Support – Reduction in the public deficit: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent "*somewhat supports*" or "*strongly supports*" a carbon tax that would raise gasoline prices by 8 cents per liter, if the government used this revenue to finance a reduction in the public deficit.
Support – Removal of subsidies for cattle farming: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent "*somewhat supports*" or "*strongly supports*" the removal of subsidies for cattle farming.
Support – Subsidies for low-carbon technologies: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent "*somewhat supports*" or "*strongly supports*" subsidies for low-carbon technologies (renewable energy, capture and storage of carbon. . .).
Support – Subsidies on organic and local vegetables: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent "*somewhat supports*" or "*strongly supports*" subsidies on organic and local vegetables, fruits, and nuts.
Support – Subsidies to low-carbon tech.: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent "*somewhat supports*" or "*strongly supports*" a carbon tax that would raise gasoline prices by 8 cents per liter, if the government used this revenue to subsidize low-carbon technologies, including renewable energy.
Support – Tax on flying (+20%): indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent "*somewhat supports*" or "*strongly supports*" a tax on flying (that increases ticket prices by 20%).
Support – Tax on fossil fuels ($45/tCO$_2$): indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent "*somewhat supports*" or "*strongly supports*" a national tax on fossil fuels (increasing gasoline prices by the equivalent of 8 cents per liter).
Support – Tax rebates for the most affected firms: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent "*somewhat supports*" or "*strongly supports*" a carbon tax that would raise gasoline prices by 8 cents per liter, if the government used this revenue to finance tax rebates for the most affected firms.
Support main climate policies index: index based on the following variables:

- *Ban on combustion-engine cars support:* respondent's answer to the question: "*Do you support or oppose a ban on combustion-engine cars?"* coded on a -2 to 2 scale, where -2 is "*Strongly oppose*," 0 is "*Neither support nor oppose*," and 2 is "*Strongly support*."
- *Carbon tax with cash transfers support:* respondent's answer to the question: "*Do you support or oppose a carbon tax with cash transfers?"* coded on a -2 to 2 scale, where -2

is "*Strongly oppose*," 0 is "*Neither support nor oppose*," and 2 is "*Strongly support*."

- *Green infrastructure program support:* respondent's answer to the question: "*Do you support or oppose a green infrastructure program?"* coded on a -2 to 2 scale, where -2 is "*Strongly oppose*," 0 is "*Neither support nor oppose*," and 2 is "*Strongly support*."

Total emissions of China are higher than other regions: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent considers that the total emissions of China are higher than those of the U.S., the European Union, or India.
Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behavior: index based on the following variables. When defined as an indicator variable, equals 1 if the numerical mean of those variables is greater than or equal to 1 and where missing values are replaced with 0 when all the variables are not missing.

- *Limit flying:* respondent's answer to the question: "*Here are possible behaviors that experts say would help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. To what extent would you be willing to limit flying"* coded on a -2 to 2 scale, where -2 is "*Not at all*," 0 is "*Moderately*," and 2 is "*A great deal*." When defined as an indicator variable, equals 1 if the respondent answers "*a lot*" or "*a great deal*."

- *Limit driving:* respondent's answer to the question: "*Here are possible behaviors that experts say would help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. To what extent would you be willing to limit driving"* coded on a -2 to 2 scale, where -2 is "*Not at all*," 0 is "*Moderately*," and 2 is "*A great deal*." When defined as an indicator variable, equals 1 if the respondent answers "*a lot*" or "*a great deal*."

- *Have a fuel-efficient or electric vehicle:* respondent's answer to the question: "*Here are possible behaviors that experts say would help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. To what extent would you be willing to have an electric vehicle"* coded on a -2 to 2 scale, where -2 is "*Not at all*," 0 is "*Moderately*," and 2 is "*A great deal*." When defined as an indicator variable, equals 1 if the respondent answers "*a lot*" or "*a great deal*."

- *Limit beef/meat consumption:* respondent's answer to the question: "*Here are possible behaviors that experts say would help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. To what extent would you be willing to limit beef consumption"* coded on a -2 to 2 scale, where -2 is "*Not at all*," 0 is "*Moderately*," and 2 is "*A great deal*." When defined as an indicator variable, equals 1 if the respondent answers "*a lot*" or "*a great deal*."

- *Limit heating or cooling your home:* respondent's answer to the question: "*Here are possible behaviors that experts say would help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. To what extent would you be willing to limit heating or cooling your home"* coded on a -2 to 2 scale, where -2 is "*Not at all*," 0 is "*Moderately*," and 2 is "*A great deal*." When defined as an indicator variable, equals 1 if the respondent answers "*a lot*" or "*a great deal*."

Willing to sign petition: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the petition.
Willing to donate to reforestation cause (hypothetical): indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent is willing to give a share of the lottery prize.
% of prize willing to donate to reforestation cause: continuous variable from 0 to 1 equal to the share of the lottery prize the respondent is willing to donate
Willing to pay to fight global warming: indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent is willing to contribute annually a given amount to limit global warming to safe levels. This amount displayed to each respondent is randomly drawn from the following options (with conversion in local currency): $10 / $30 / $50 / $100 / $300 / $500 / $1,000.

B Data collection and survey information

B.1 Data collection

Socioeconomic composition The respondents who choose to respond are first channeled through screening questions that ensure that the final sample is representative along the dimensions of gender, age, income (by quartile), region, and urban versus rural place of residence.[34]

Duration We launched the survey in 2021 at different dates for each country, starting with the U.S. in March, Denmark and France in May, Germany in August, and the other countries in the Fall. Although the duration of data collection varied from country to country, on average we collected 81% of our data less than one month after the launch.

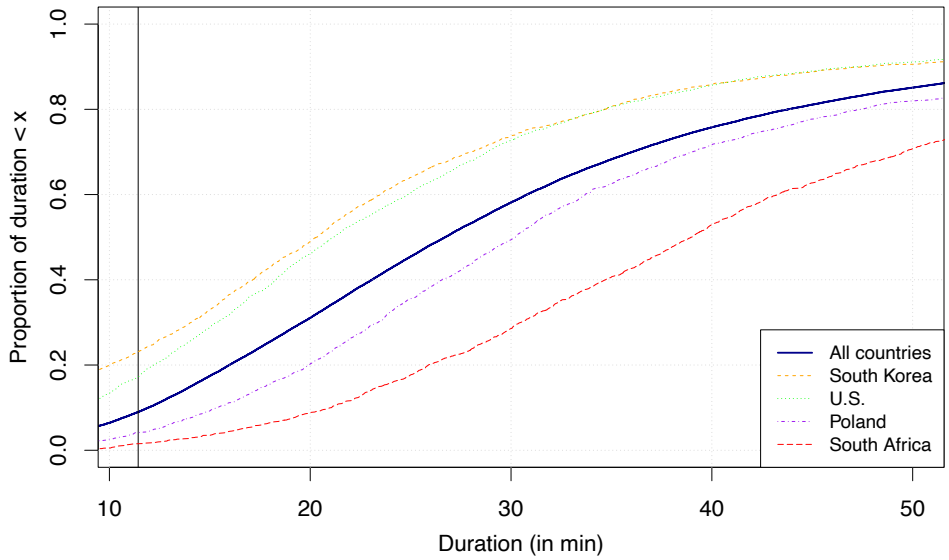
Median duration of responses is 28 minutes (excluding responses below 11 minutes), with some heterogeneity within and between countries. Figure A1 shows the distribution of durations on the whole sample as well as on some specific countries, including those with the lowest and the highest median durations (South Korea and South Africa).

B.2 Data quality

Ex post, we checked that there were few careless response patterns. There are several matrices in the questionnaires, where respondents have to choose a response among a 4- or 5-point scale for each item. Respondents who rush carelessly through the survey tend to choose the same answer for all items in a given matrix. Thus, the number of matrices answered with the same response to all items is a good indicator of the quality of a response.

[34] An additional quota variable was used in two countries: ethnicity in the U.S. and education in France. Whenever possible, we recover region and rural/urban category from the zipcode. The income variable used is the standard of living (or equivalised disposable income as defined per Eurostat). We ask for the household income and adjust the categories displayed to the respondent to the number of consumption units in their household (e.g., we multiply the income thresholds by 1.5 for a childless couple). See Appendix K for details on the data sources.

Figure A1: Distribution of duration of responses



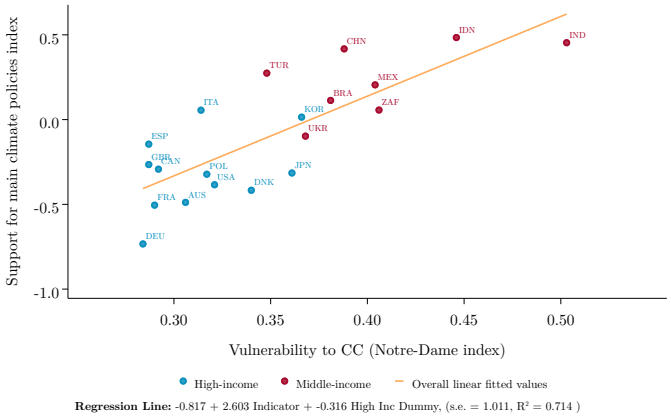
Note: The vertical line represents the rushed-response threshold, of 11.5 min, below which responses are taken out of the final sample.

On average over all respondents, 20% of the matrices are concerned (with a maximum of 27% in Turkey). Because in some cases, respondents may genuinely give the same answer to all items of a matrix, we may focus on respondents who give the same answer to at least half of the 14 matrices of the survey: there are 11% such respondents overall, with a maximum of 19% in Indonesia. Respondents with more matrices with the same answer are significantly more indifferent to policy support; they are also less likely to support and less likely to oppose policies. For example, indifference to the support of a carbon tax with cash transfers is 24 p.p. more likely as the share of same-answer matrices goes from 0 to 1. Given the relatively low number of respondents concerned by this careless response pattern, the impact on our results is likely small, and tends to overestimate the indifference to policies, if anything. Other evidence confirms a share of careless answers below one fifth. 15% of respondents do not answer to the open field (with a maximum of 38% in China). Two questions in the survey ask for the support for a carbon tax with equal cash transfers: a standalone question in the corresponding block, and a matrix item in the question that compares different revenue-use of a carbon tax: 14% of respondents express their support at one occurrence and their opposition at the other, with a maximum of 22% in Canada. Finally, 93% of respondents give an actual ranking on total emissions, although they could have ranked no country first as they were able to express ties.

C Additional figures

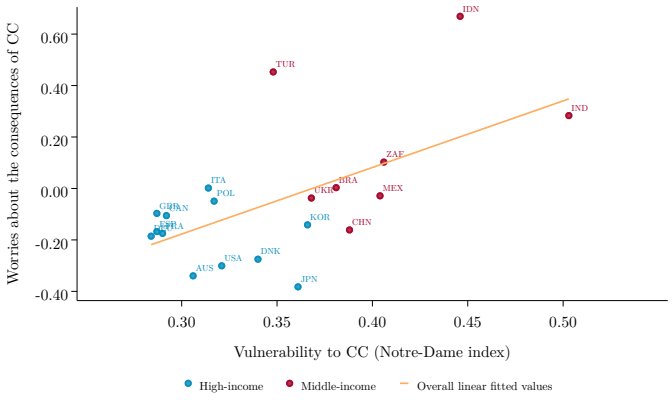
Figure A2: Correlation between perceptions and reality

(A) Vulnerability and support for climate policies



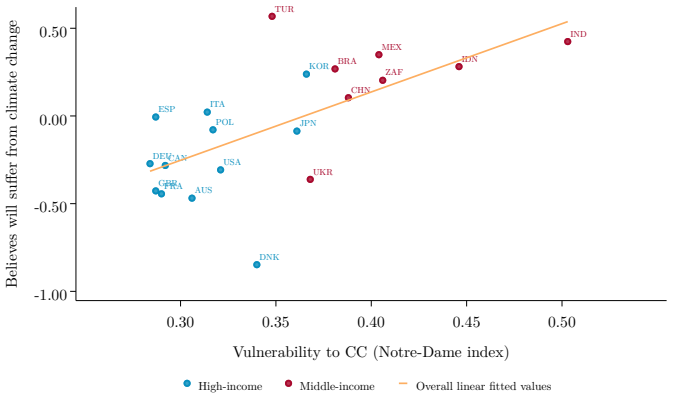
Regression Line: -0.817 + 2.603 Indicator + -0.316 High Inc Dummy, (s.e. = 1.011, R^2 = 0.714)

(B) Vulnerability and Concerns about climate change



Regression Line: -0.146 + 0.755 Indicator + -0.276 High Inc Dummy, (s.e. = 1.324, R^2 = 0.454)

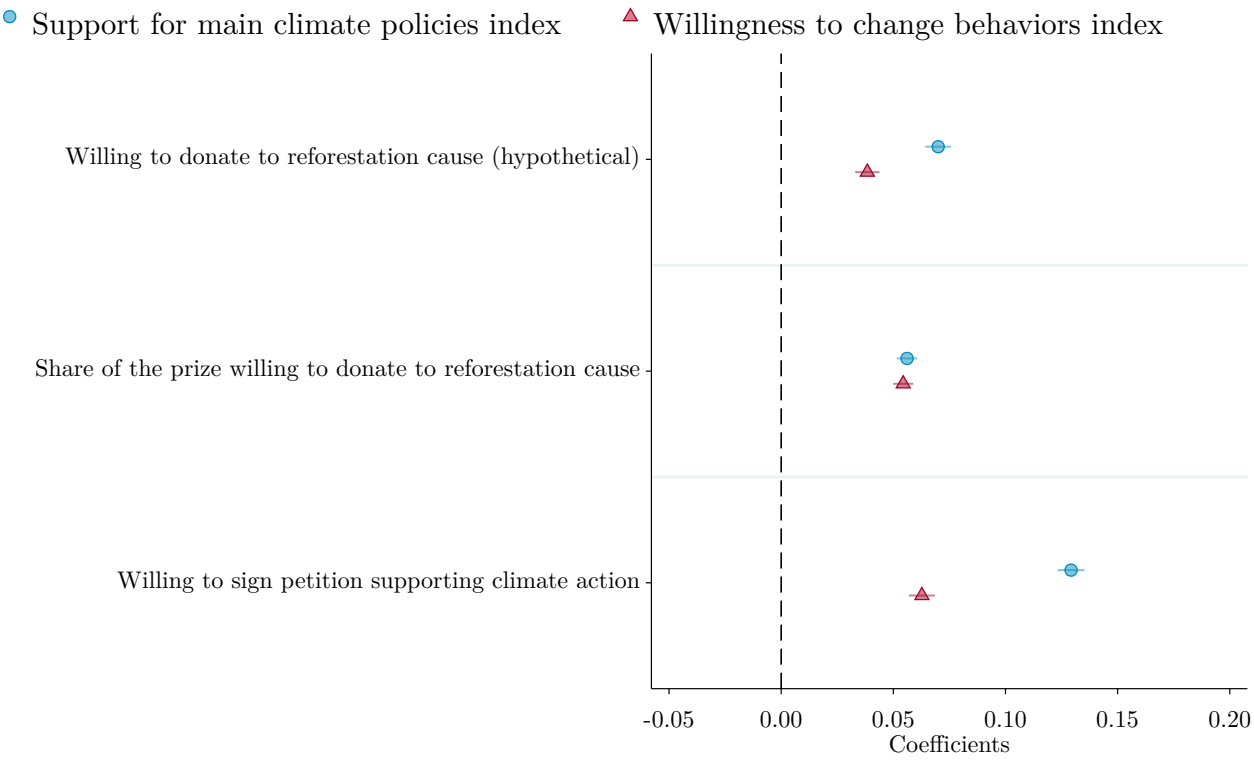
(C) Vulnerability and perceived personal effects



Regression Line: -0.530 + 1.872 Indicator + -0.304 High Inc Dummy, (s.e. = 1.802, R^2 = 0.466)

Note: The figure shows the regression results of indices on the University of Notre Dame vulnerability to climate change index (Chen et al. 2015). The three indices used are the *Support for main climate policies*, the *Worries about the consequences of CC* and the *Believes will suffer from climate change* indices. See Appendix A for more precise definitions of the variables.

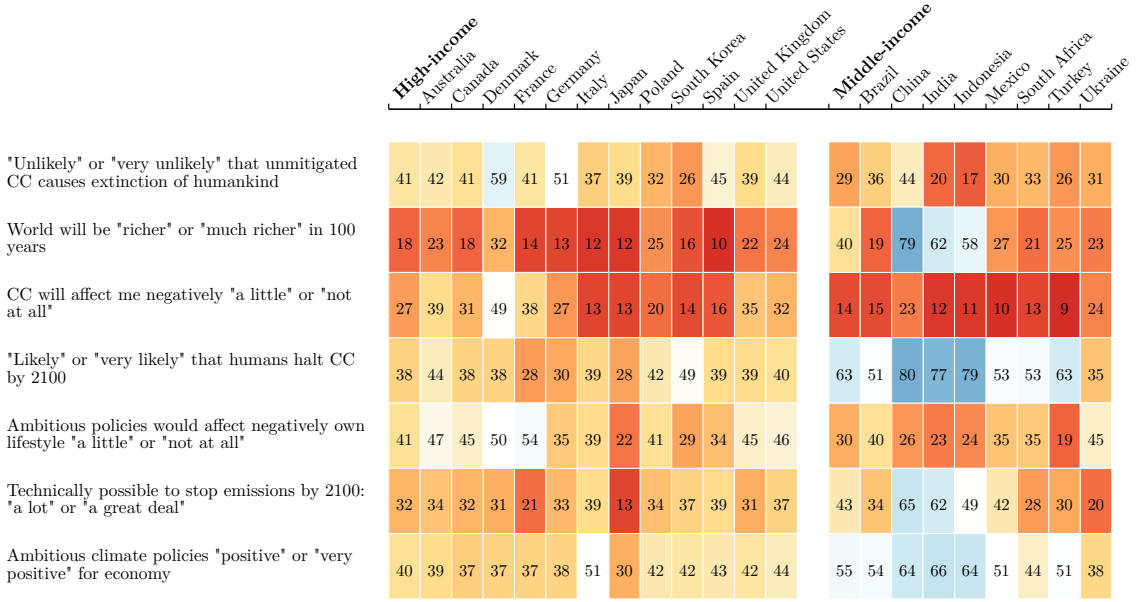
Figure A3: Do Survey Responses Reflect Actual Behaviors? Correlation between self-reported support and actual behaviors with pre-registered variable



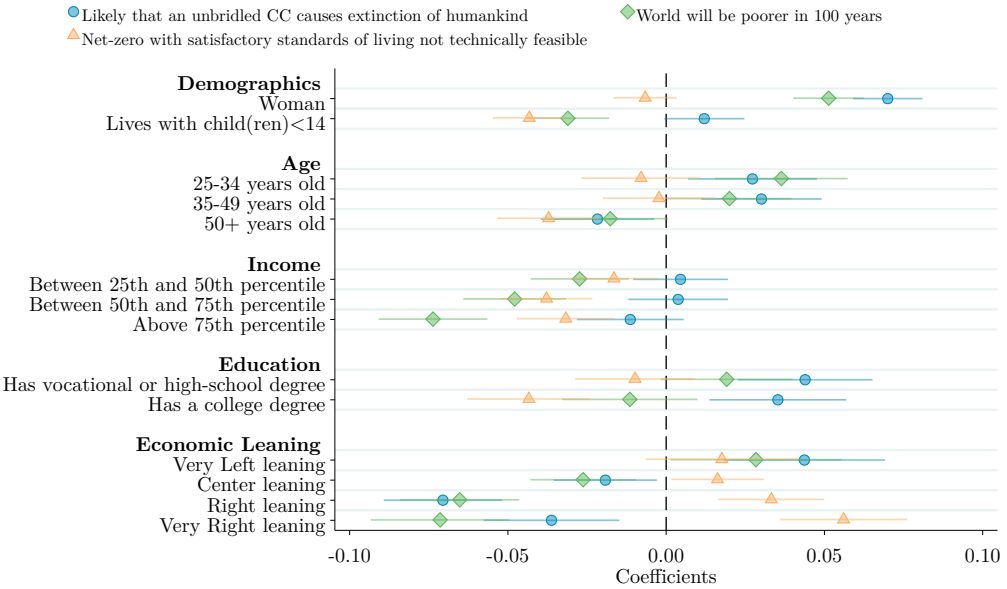
Note: The figure shows the correlation between the indicator variables listed in each row and the *Support for main climate policies* index and *Willingness to change behaviors* index, controlling for country fixed effects and socioeconomic characteristics. *Willing to donate to reforestation cause (hypothetical)* equals 1 if the respondent is willing to donate a share of the money prize to deforestation. *Share of the prize willing to donate to a reforestation cause* is a continuous variable from 0 to 1 equal to the share of the lottery prize the respondent is willing to donate. *Willing to sign petition supporting climate action* equals 1 if the respondent is willing to sign a petition supporting climate action.Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A for variable definitions.

Figure A4: Expectations about the future

(A) Shares of respondents who agree (somewhat to strongly) with each statement by country

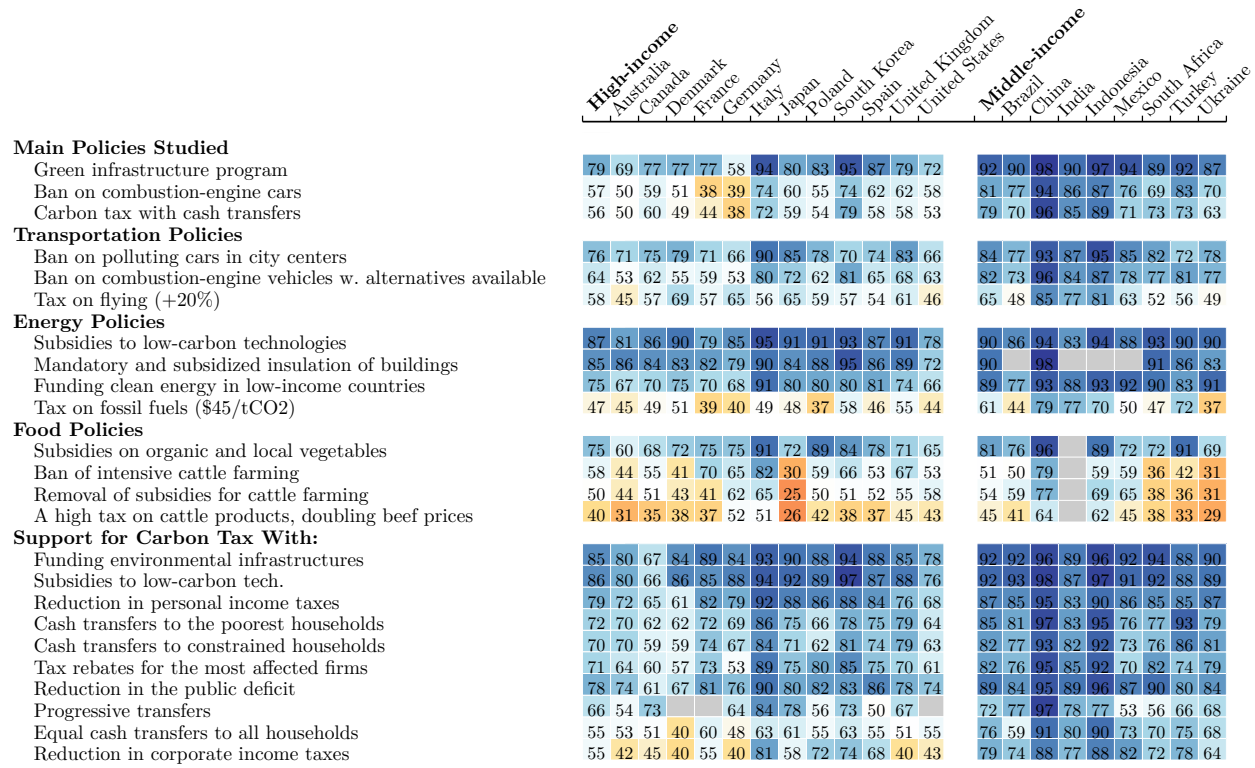


(B) Correlation between expectations about the future and socioeconomic characteristics



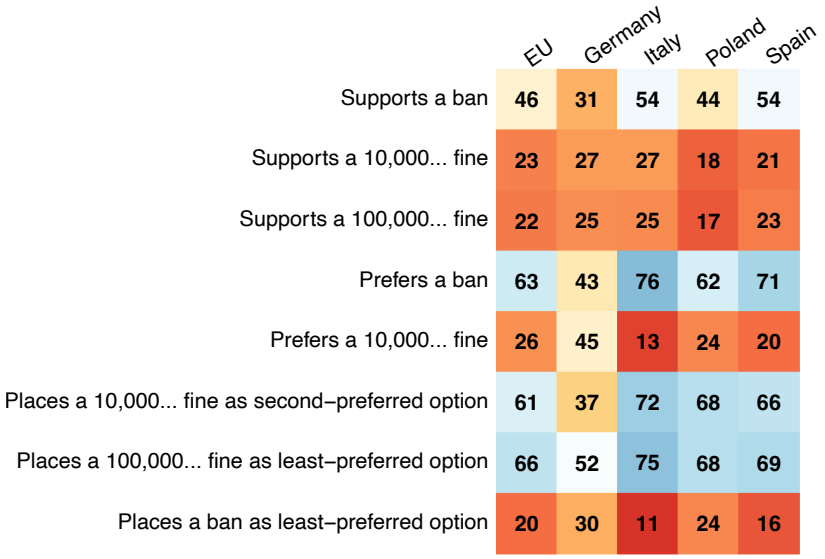
Note: For Panel A, answers to questions about CC impacts are *"Very unlikely"*, *"Unlikely"*, *"Likely"*, or *"Very likely"*, for the other questions respondents are asked if they *"Strongly disagree"*, *"Somewhat disagree"*, *"Neither agree nor disagree"*, *"Somewhat agree"*, or *"Strongly agree"* with the statement. Depicted are the shares that find the statement *"Likely"* or *"Very likely"*, or *"Somewhat agree"* or *"Strongly agree"* with it. The shares represented are based on respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). Panel B shows the coefficients from a regression of holding negative views about the future (as indicator variables) on indicator variables for socioeconomic characteristics, as well as country fixed effects and treatment indicators (not shown). Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. For a list of all omitted categories, see the notes to Figure 8. See Appendix A for more precise definitions of the variables.

Figure A5: Share of non-indifferent respondents who support policies (somewhat or strongly)



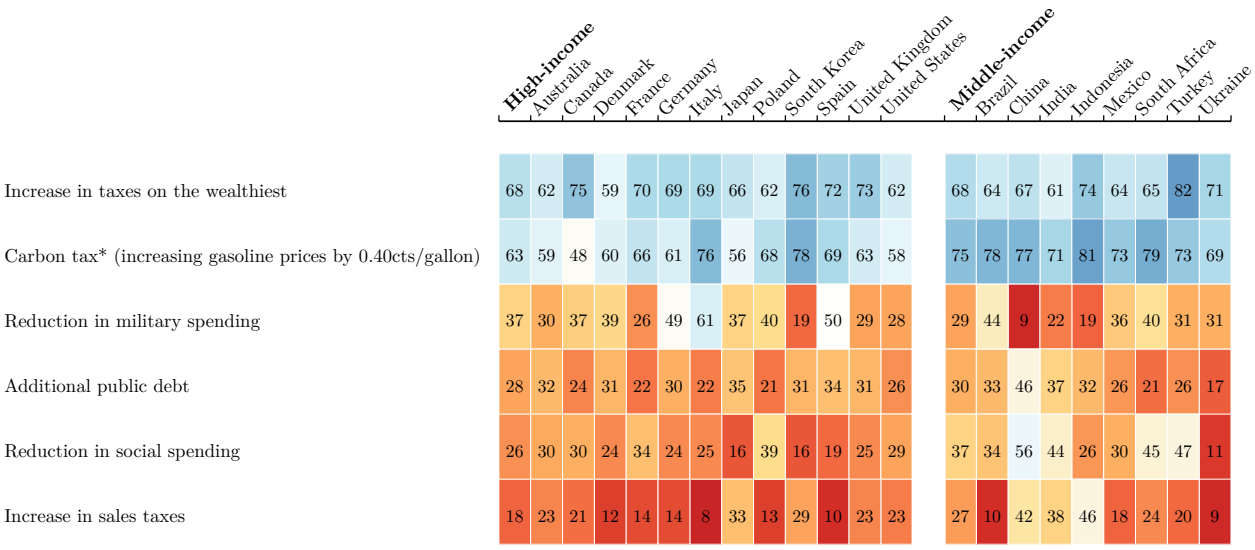
Note: Policy views are elicited on a 5-point scale "Strongly oppose," "Somewhat oppose," "Neither support nor oppose," "Somewhat support," "Strongly support." The figure shows the share of respondents to answer "Somewhat support," or "Strongly support" among those who did not answer "Neither support nor oppose" (see Figure 10 for support among all respondents). The shares represented are based on respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). For the exact phrasing of each question, see Appendix F.

Figure A6: Support for variants of the ban on combustion-engine cars



Note: After the support for a ban, respondents are randomly allocated to three groups: the first two are asked whether they support a variant where the ban is replaced by a €10,000 or €100,000 penalty, and the third is asked to rank the three variants of the ban. Policy support is elicited on a 5-point scale "Strongly oppose," "Somewhat oppose," "Neither support nor oppose," "Somewhat support," and "Strongly support." The figure shows the share of respondents to answer "Somewhat support," or "Strongly support". The shares represented are based on respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). For the exact phrasing of each question, see Appendix F.

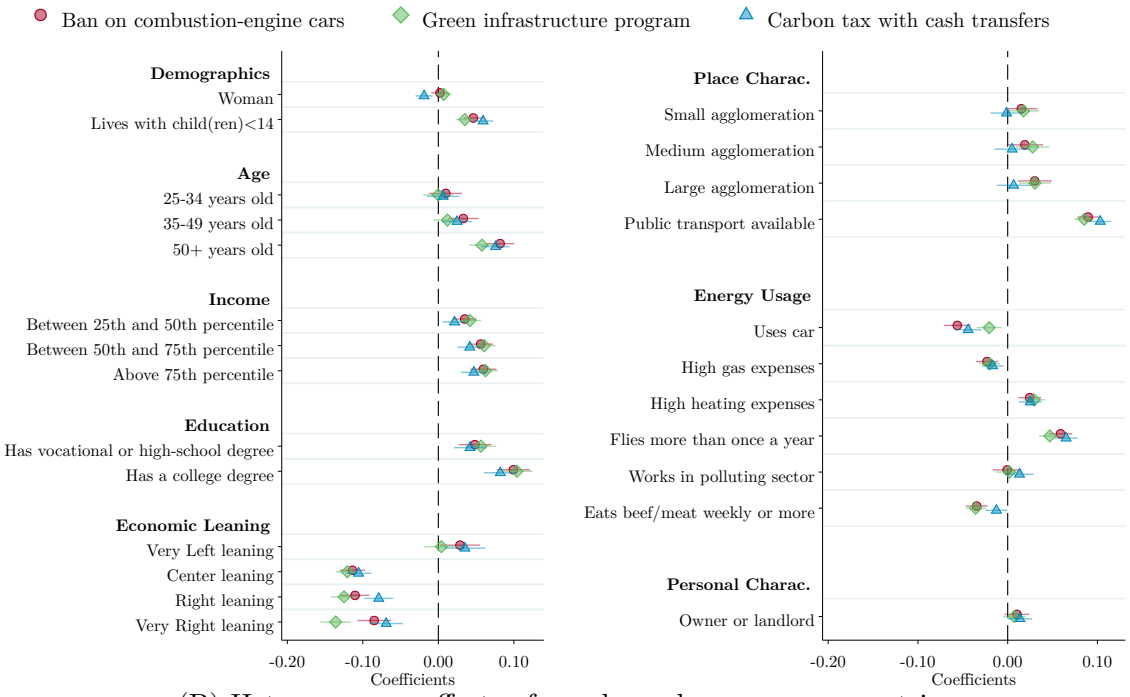
Figure A7: Share of respondents who find the following sources of funding appropriate for public investments in green infrastructure? (Multiple answers possible)



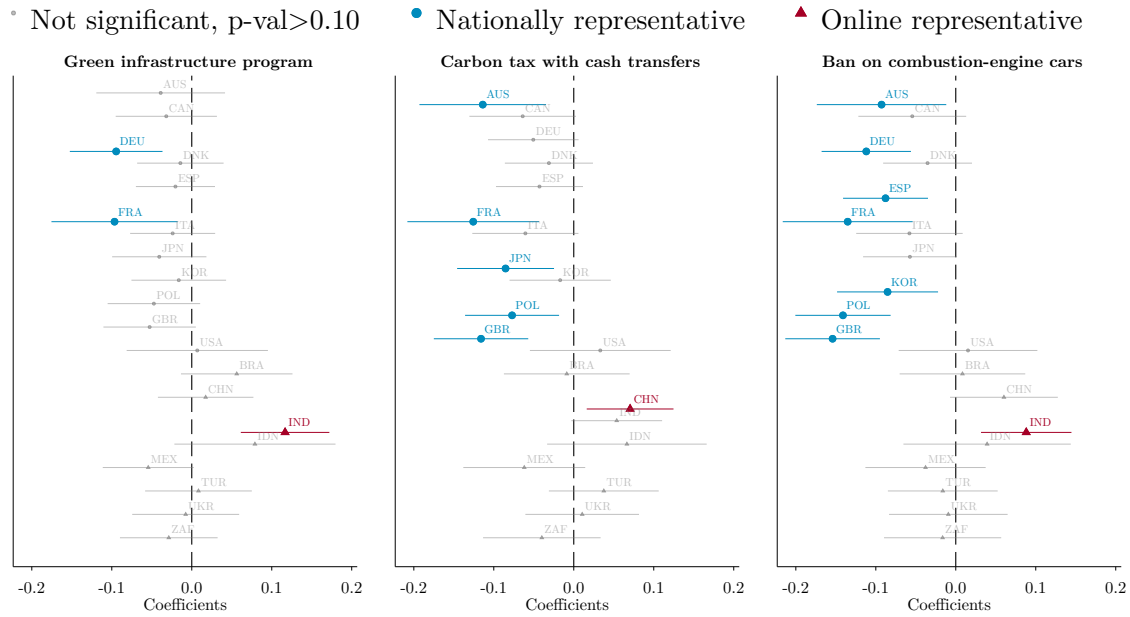
Note: Share of respondents who find the listed sources of funding appropriate. The carbon tax did not appear in the possible options; the figures for the carbon tax are taken from another question, and correspond to people who *"Support"* or *"Strongly support"* a carbon tax that would raise gasoline prices by 40 cents (or equivalent) per gallon, if the government used its revenue for funding environmental infrastructure projects. The shares represented are based on respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos).

Figure A8: Support for main climate policies

(A) Correlation between support for the main climate policies and socioeconomic and energy usage characteristics

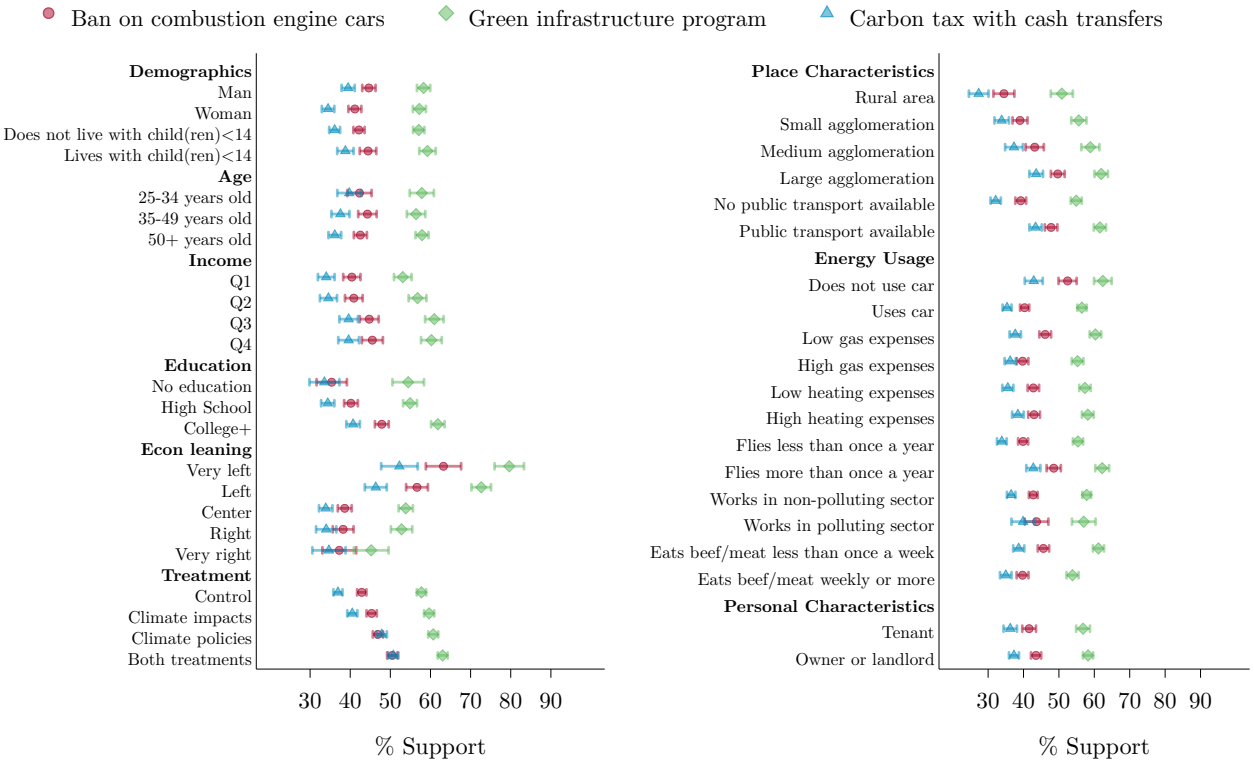


(B) Heterogeneous effects of car-dependency across countries



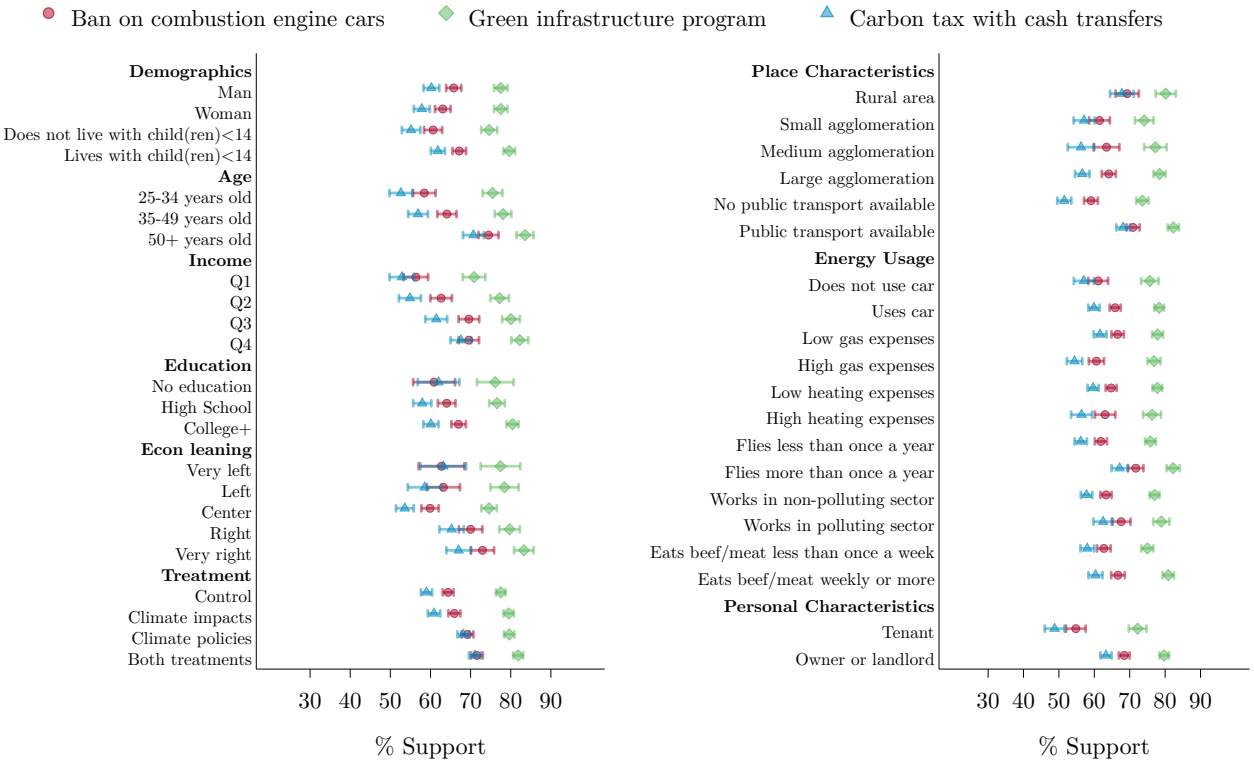
Note: Panel A shows the coefficients from regressions of support for climate policies (indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly) on socioeconomic indicators (left panel) and on socioeconomic and energy usage indicators (right panel). Country fixed effects and treatment indicators are included but not displayed, likewise for individual socioeconomic characteristics in the right panel. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. For a list of all omitted categories, see the notes to Figure 11. Panel B reports the coefficients on car-dependency across countries, using the same controls as in panel A. Bars represent 90% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A for variable detailed definitions. Control group means are .52 for *Ban on combustion-engine cars*, .66 for *Green infrastructure program*, and .46 for *Carbon tax with cash transfers*.

Figure A9: Share who support the main climate policies by socioeconomic, energy usage characteristics, and treatment group in high-income countries



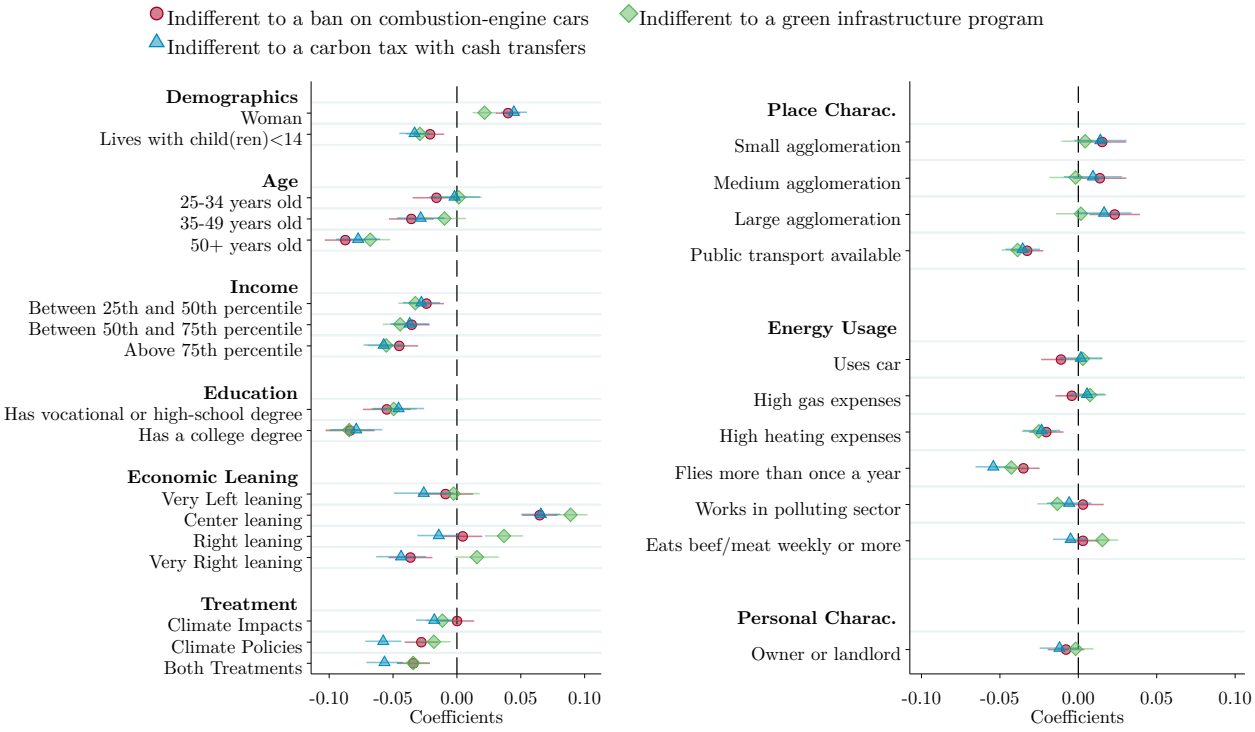
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who support (somewhat or strongly) each of the three main policies, by group. Except for the rows labeled "Treatment," all means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 95% confidence interval is displayed. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A for detailed variable definitions.

Figure A10: Share who support the main climate policies by socioeconomic, energy usage characteristics, and treatment group in middle-income countries



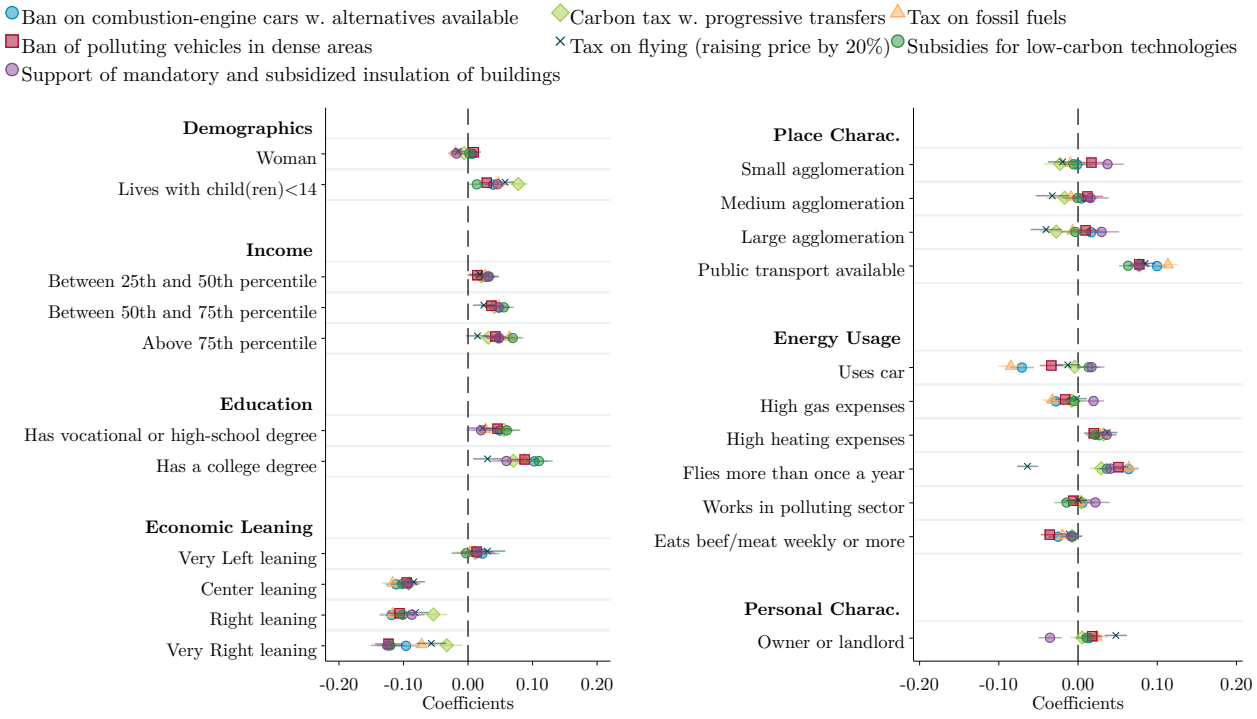
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who support (somewhat or strongly) each of the three main policies, by group. Except for the rows labeled "Treatment" all means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 95% confidence interval is displayed. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A for variable detailed definitions.

Figure A11: Correlation between indifference towards the main climate policies and socioeconomic and energy usage characteristics



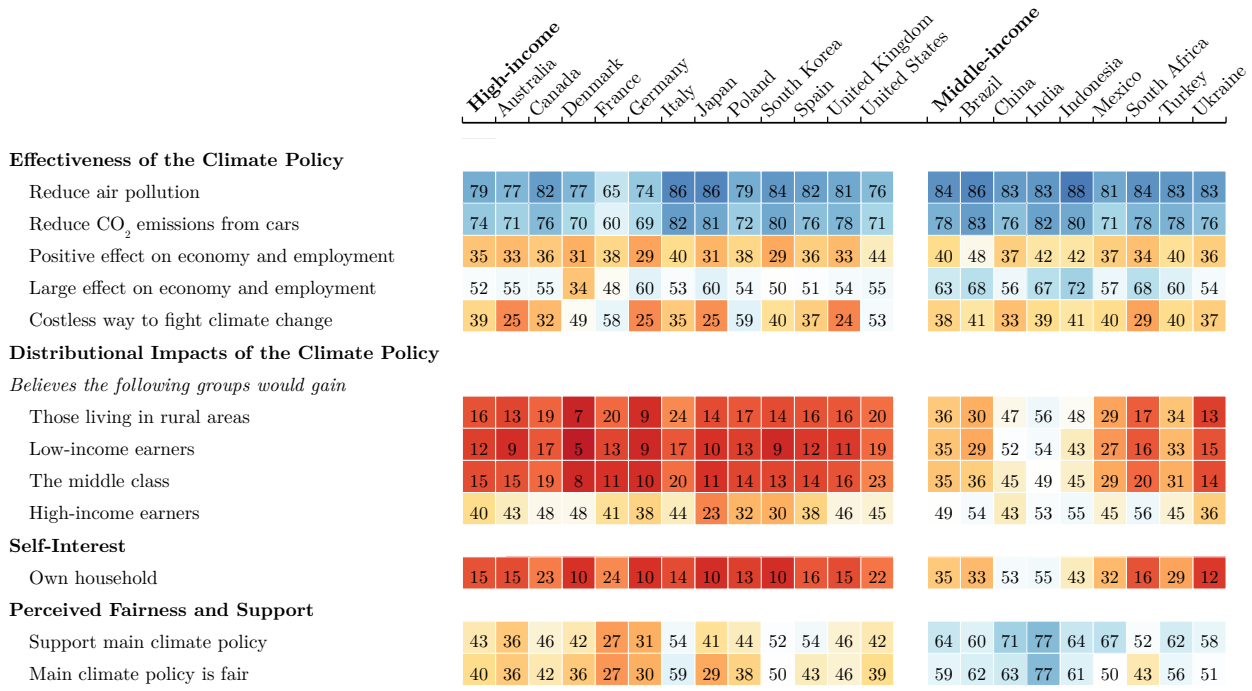
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of being indifferent to the three main climate policies (indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent neither support nor oppose the policy). In the right panel, we control for but do not display the coefficients on socioeconomic indicators. Country fixed effects and indicators for each treatment are included but not displayed. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. The omitted category for *Place characteristics* is "Rural or very small agglomeration." For a list of all omitted categories, see the notes to Figure 8. See Appendix A for detailed variable definitions.

Figure A12: Correlation between support for the other climate policies and socioeconomic and energy usage characteristics



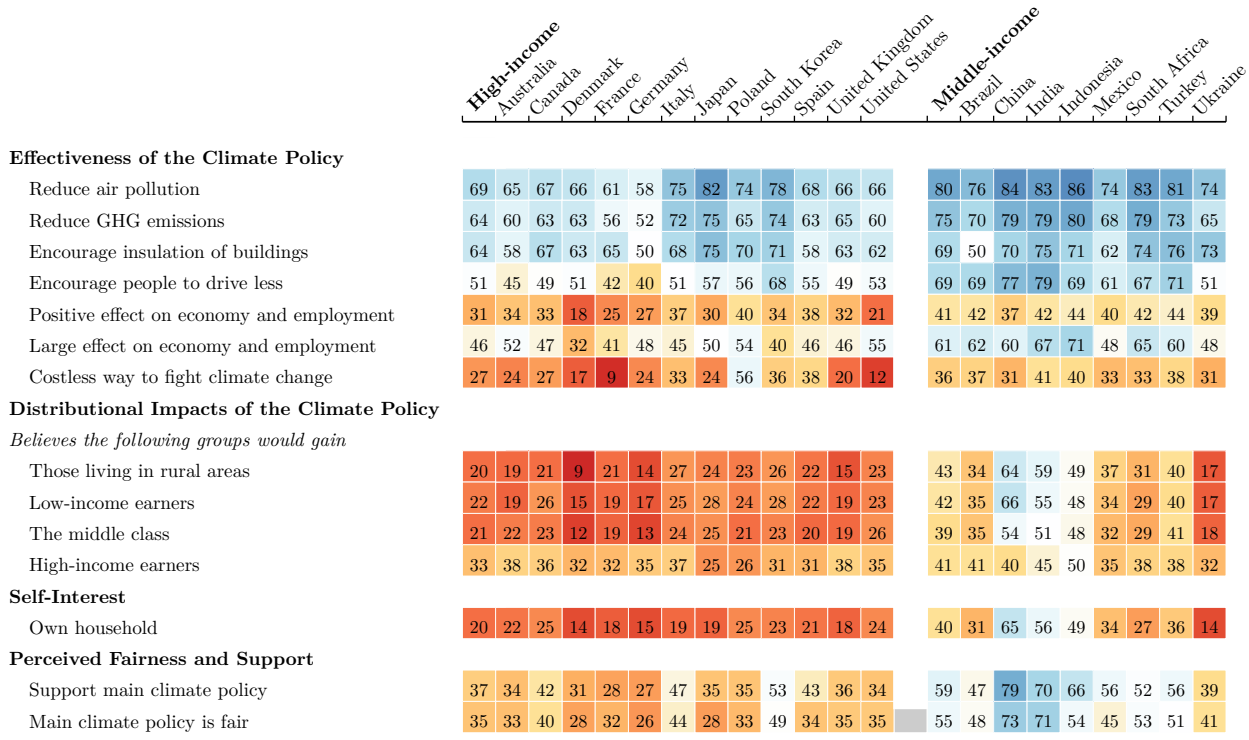
Note: The figure shows the results of regressions of support for climate policies (indicators) on socioeconomic indicators (left panel) and on socioeconomic and energy usage indicators (right panel). Country fixed effects and treatment indicators are included but not displayed, likewise for individual socioeconomic characteristics in the right panel. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A for variable detailed definitions. Control group means are .57 for *Ban on combustion-engine cars w. alternatives available*, .65 for *Ban of polluting vehicles in dense areas*, .42 for *Tax on fossil fuels*, .48 for *Tax on flying (raising price by 20%)*, .71 for *Subsidies for low-carbon technologies*, and .62 for *Support of mandatory and subsidized insulation of buildings*.

Figure A13: Perceived characteristics of a ban on combustion-engine cars



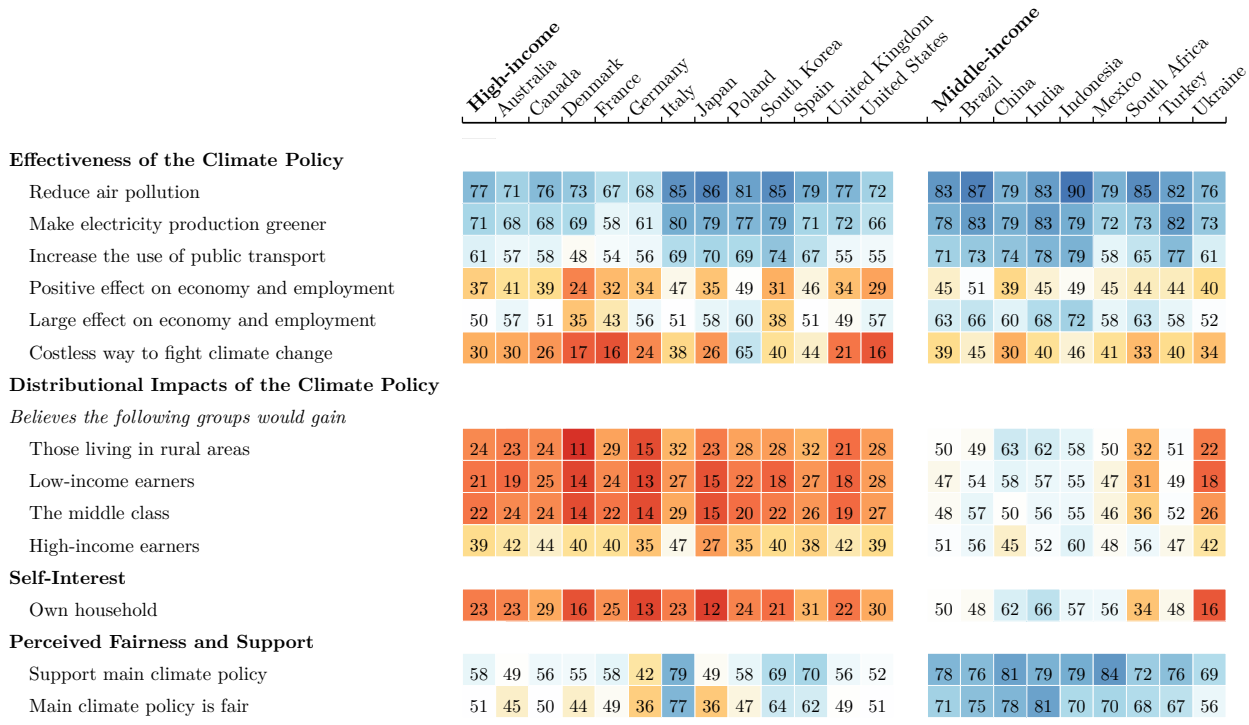
Note: The questions on the effectiveness and fairness have answer options *Strongly disagree/Somewhat disagree/Neither agree nor disagree/Somewhat agree/Strongly agree*. We report the share of respondents who answer "Somewhat agree" or "Strongly agree." Questions on the distributional impacts and self-interest have answer options *Lose a lot/Mostly lose/Neither win nor lose/Mostly win/Win a lot*. Depicted is the share of respondents who say "Mostly win" or "Win a lot." "Support main climate policies" has answer options *Strongly oppose/Somewhat oppose/Neither support nor oppose/Somewhat support/Strongly support*. We show the share of respondents who "Somewhat support" or "Strongly support." The shares represented are based on respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). For the exact phrasing of each question, see the Questionnaire in Appendix F.

Figure A14: Perceived characteristics of a carbon tax with cash transfers



Note: The questions on the effectiveness and fairness have answer options *Strongly disagree/Somewhat disagree/Neither agree nor disagree/Somewhat agree/Strongly agree*. We report the share of respondents who answer "Somewhat agree" or "Strongly agree." Questions on the distributional impacts and self-interest have answer options *Lose a lot/Mostly lose/Neither win nor lose/Mostly win/Win a lot*. Depicted is the share of respondents who say "Mostly win" or "Win a lot." "Support main climate policies" has answer options *Strongly oppose/Somewhat oppose/Neither support nor oppose/Somewhat support/Strongly support*. We show the share of respondents who "Somewhat support" or "Strongly support." The shares represented are based on respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). For the exact phrasing of each question, see the Questionnaire in Appendix F.

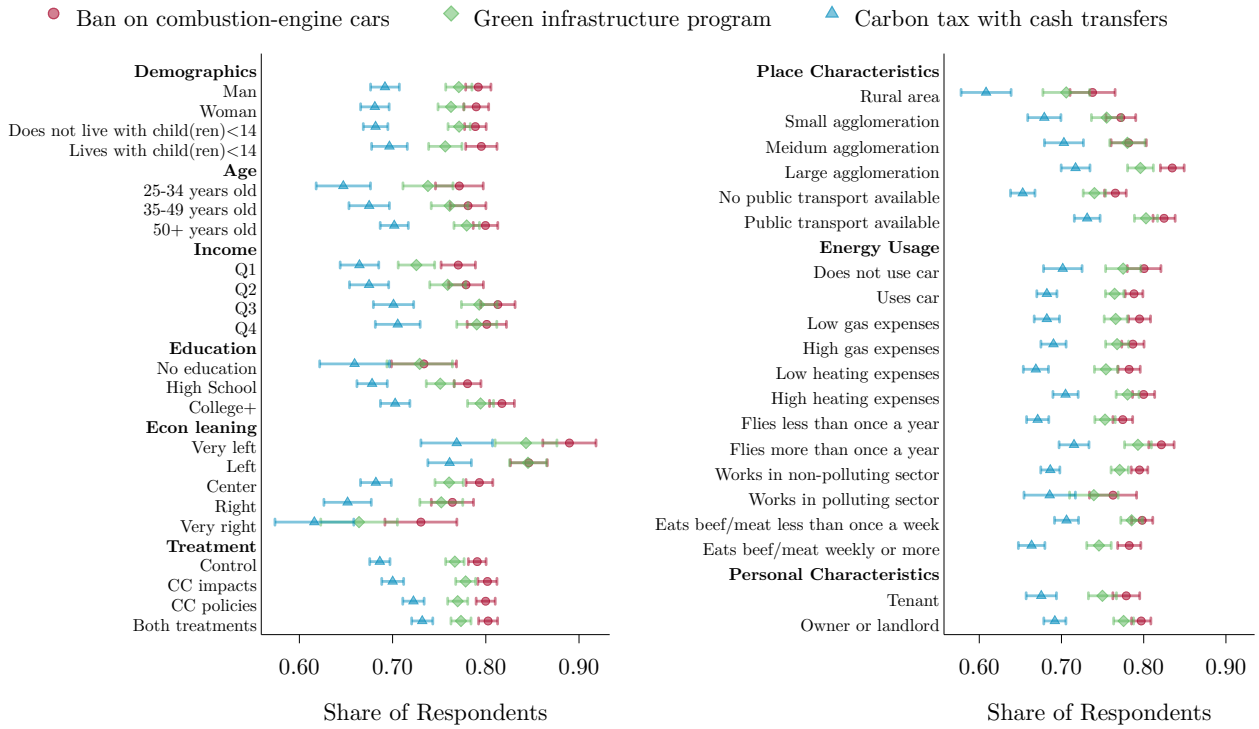
Figure A15: Perceived characteristics of a green infrastructure program



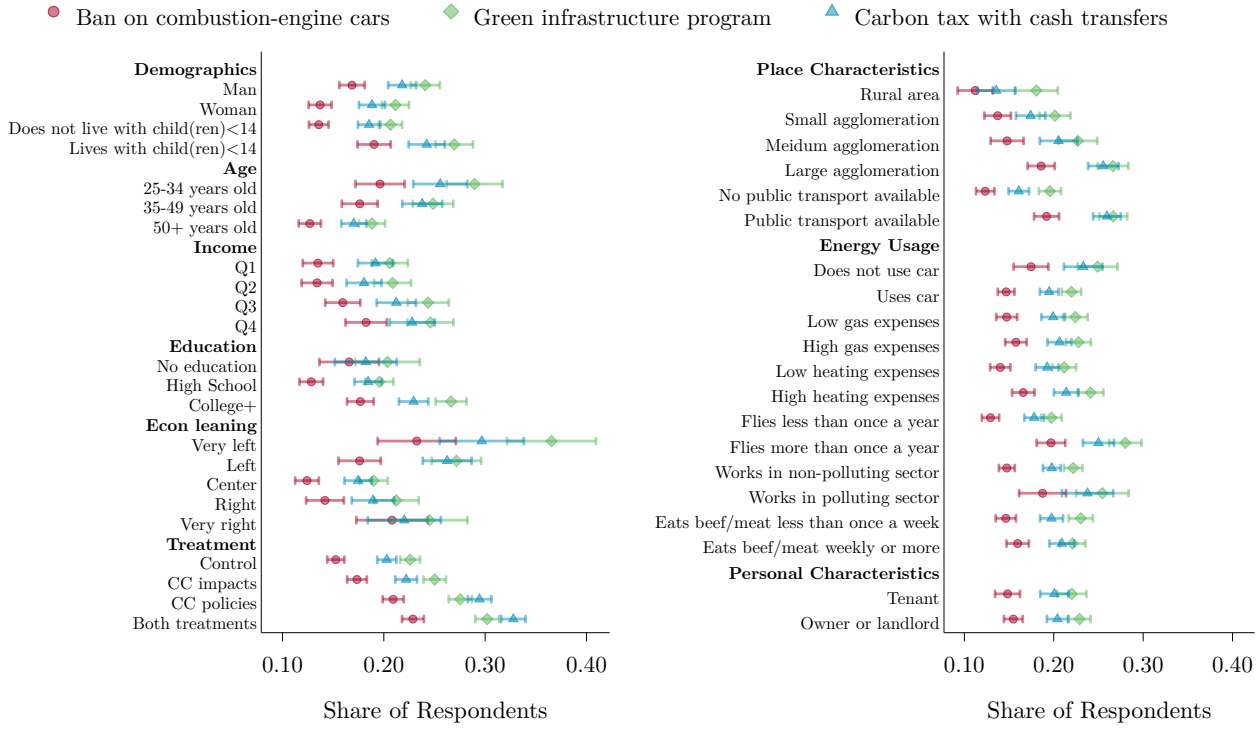
Note: The questions on the effectiveness and fairness have answer options *Strongly disagree/Somewhat disagree/Neither agree nor disagree/Somewhat agree/Strongly agree*. We report the share of respondents who answer "Somewhat agree" or "Strongly agree." Questions on the distributional impacts and self-interest have answer options *Lose a lot/Mostly lose/Neither win nor lose/Mostly win/Win a lot*. Depicted is the share of respondents who say "Mostly win" or "Win a lot." "Support main climate policies" has answer options *Strongly oppose/Somewhat oppose/Neither support nor oppose/Somewhat support/Strongly support*. We show the share of respondents who "Somewhat support" or "Strongly support." The shares represented are based on respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). For the exact phrasing of each question, see the Questionnaire in Appendix F.

Figure A16: Share of respondents who hold key beliefs about the main climate policies by socioeconomic characteristics, energy usage, and treatment group in high-income countries

(A) Share who believes [policy] would reduce air pollution



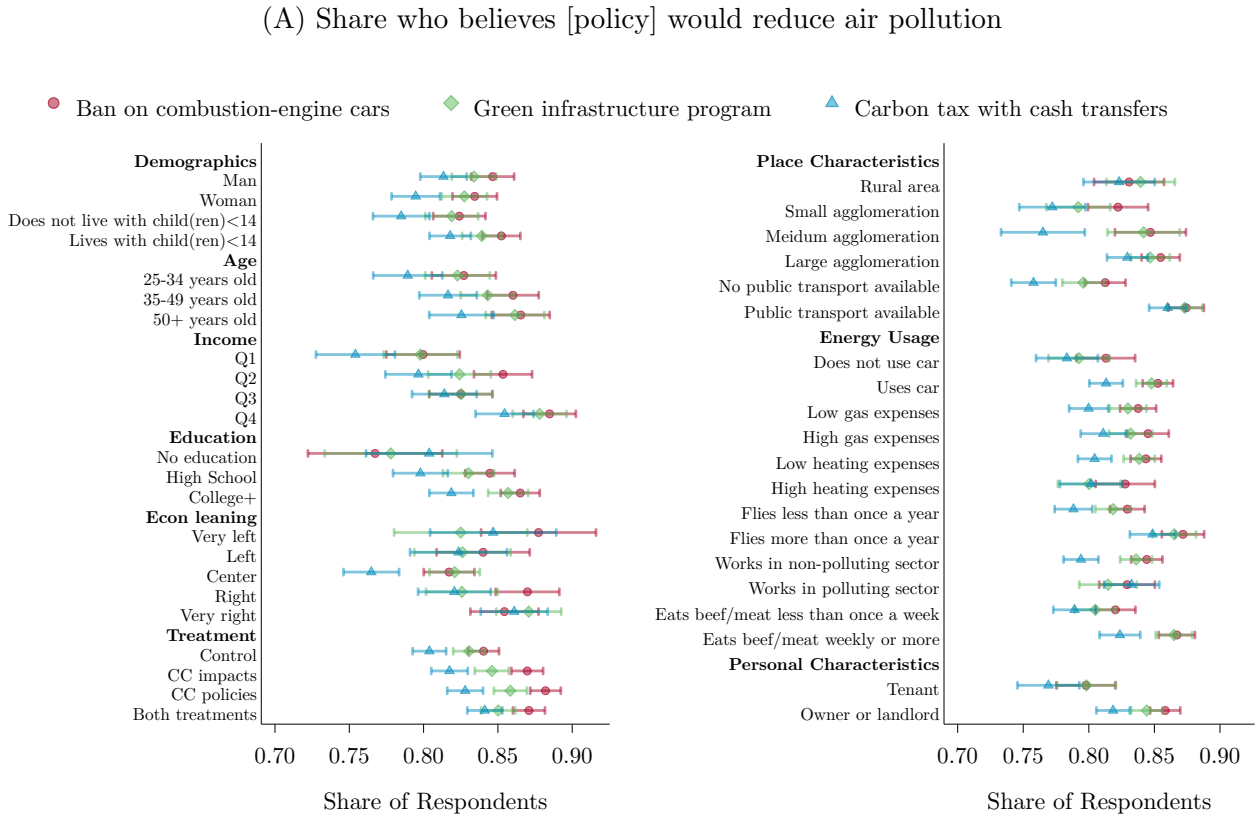
(B) Share who believes own household would lose from [policy]

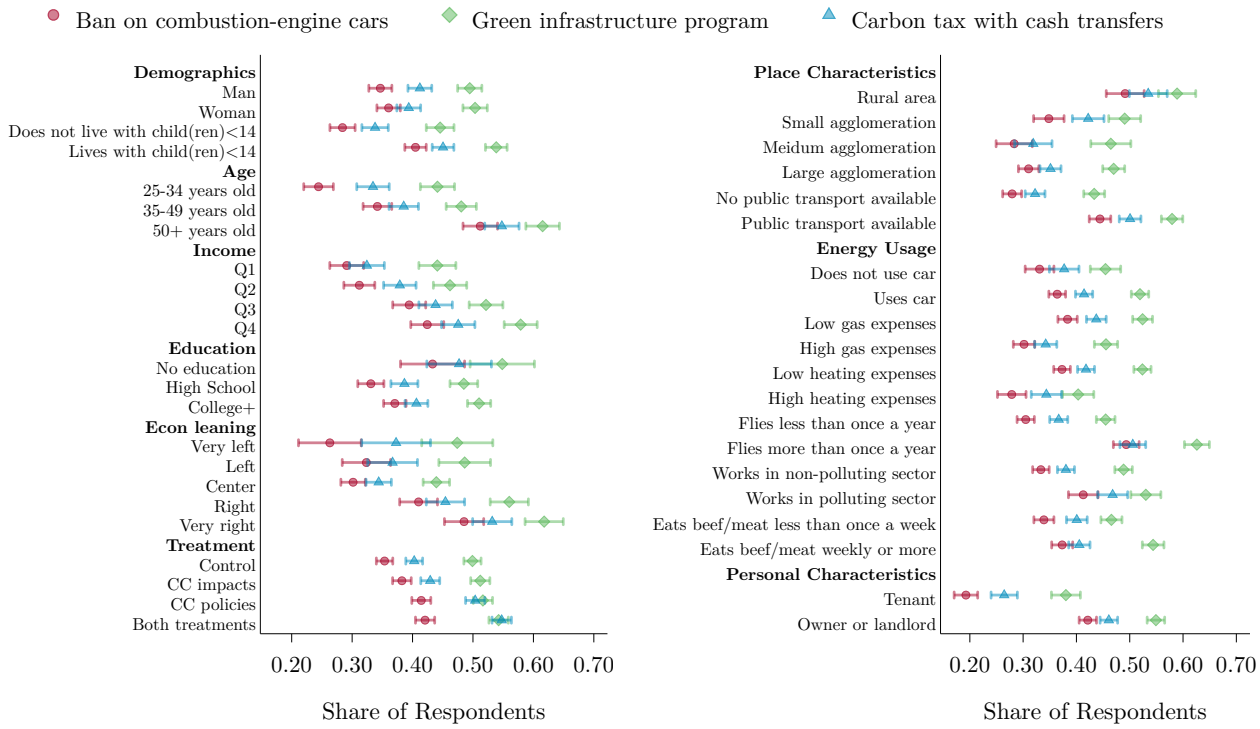


(C) Share who believes low-income earners would lose from [policy]

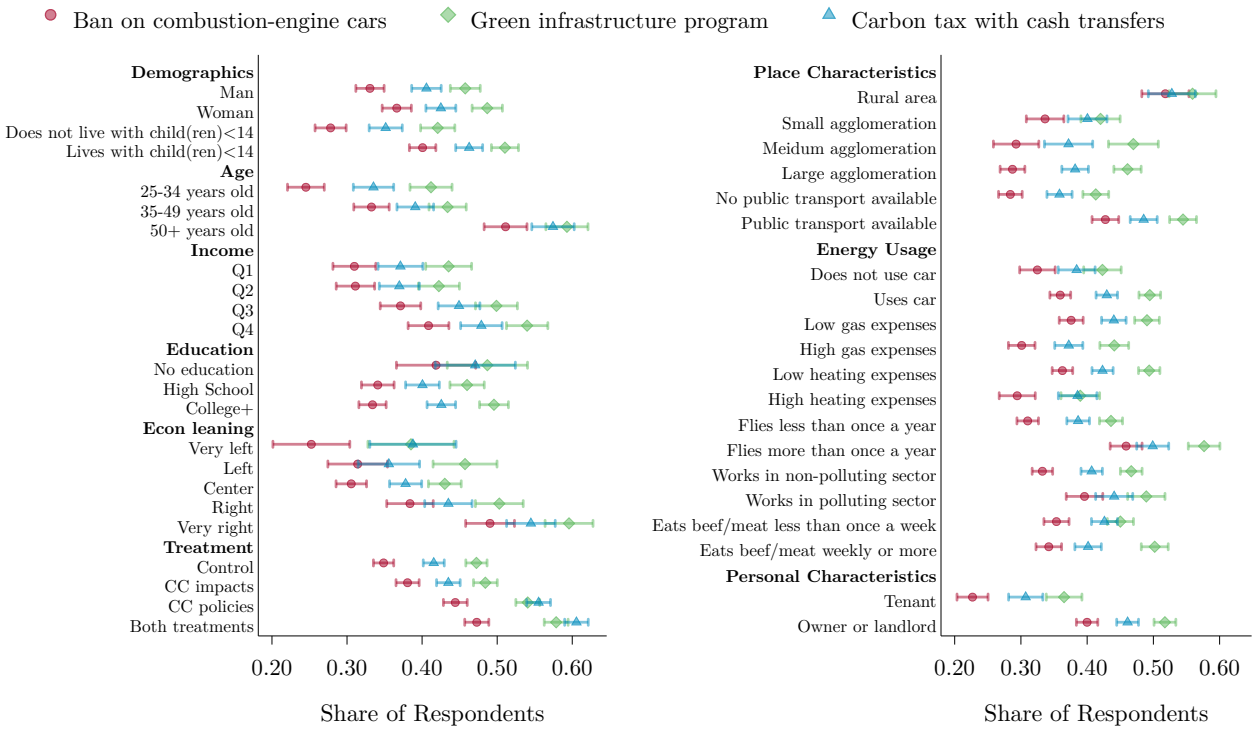
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who agree (somewhat or strongly) with the statement. Means are shown by socioeconomic characteristics, treatment group, and energy usage. Except for the rows labeled "Treatment," the means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 95% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A for variable detailed definitions.

Figure A17: Share of respondents who hold key beliefs about the main climate policies by socioeconomic characteristics, energy usage, and treatment group in middle-income countries





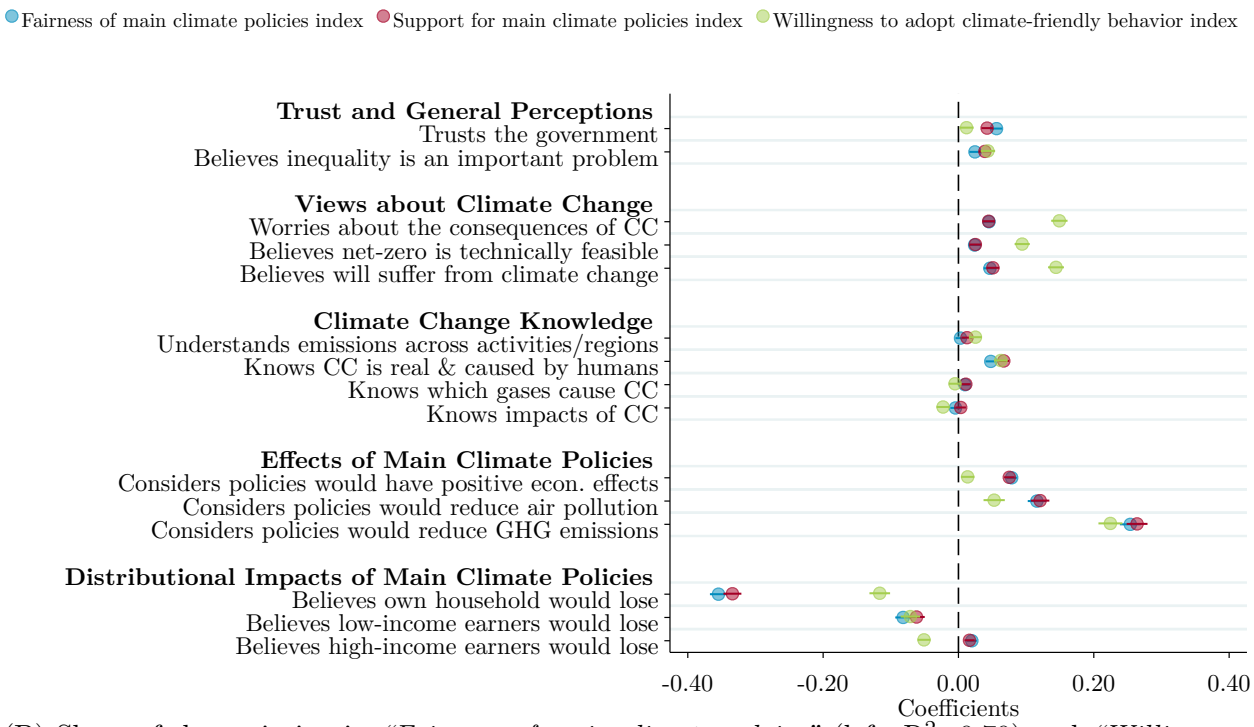
(C) Share who believes low-income earners would lose from [policy]



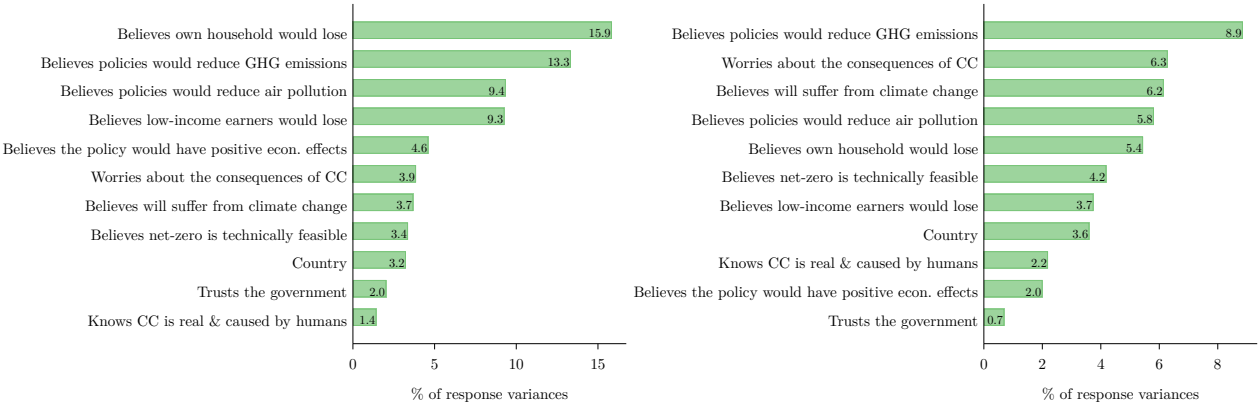
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who agree (somewhat or strongly) with the statement. Means are shown by socioeconomic characteristics, treatment group, and energy usage. Except for the rows labeled "Treatment," the means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 95% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A for variable detailed definitions.

Figure A18: Beliefs underlying policy support, views on fairness, and willingness to change behaviors

(A) Correlation between the *"Fairness of main climate policies," "Support for main climate policies,"* and *"Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behavior"* indices and beliefs

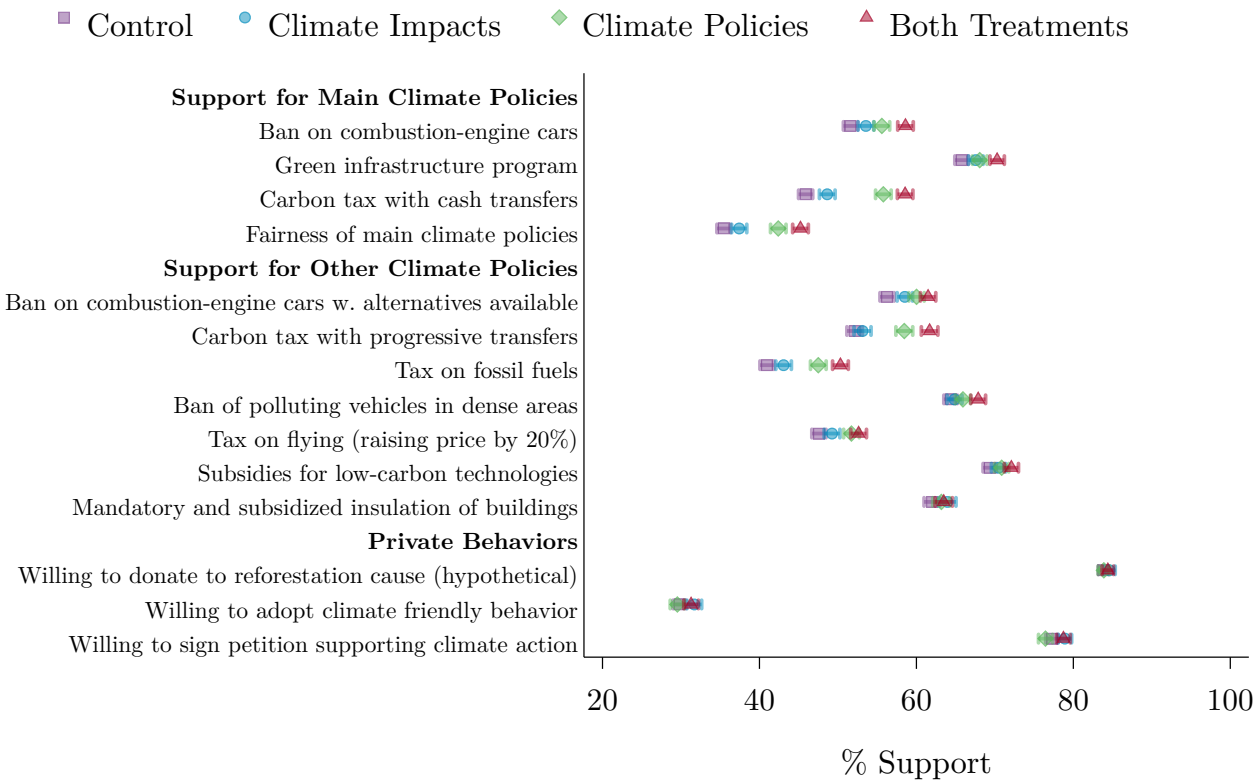


(B) Share of the variation in *"Fairness of main climate polcies"* (left, R^2: 0.70) and *"Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behavior"* (right, R^2: 0.50) indices explained by different beliefs



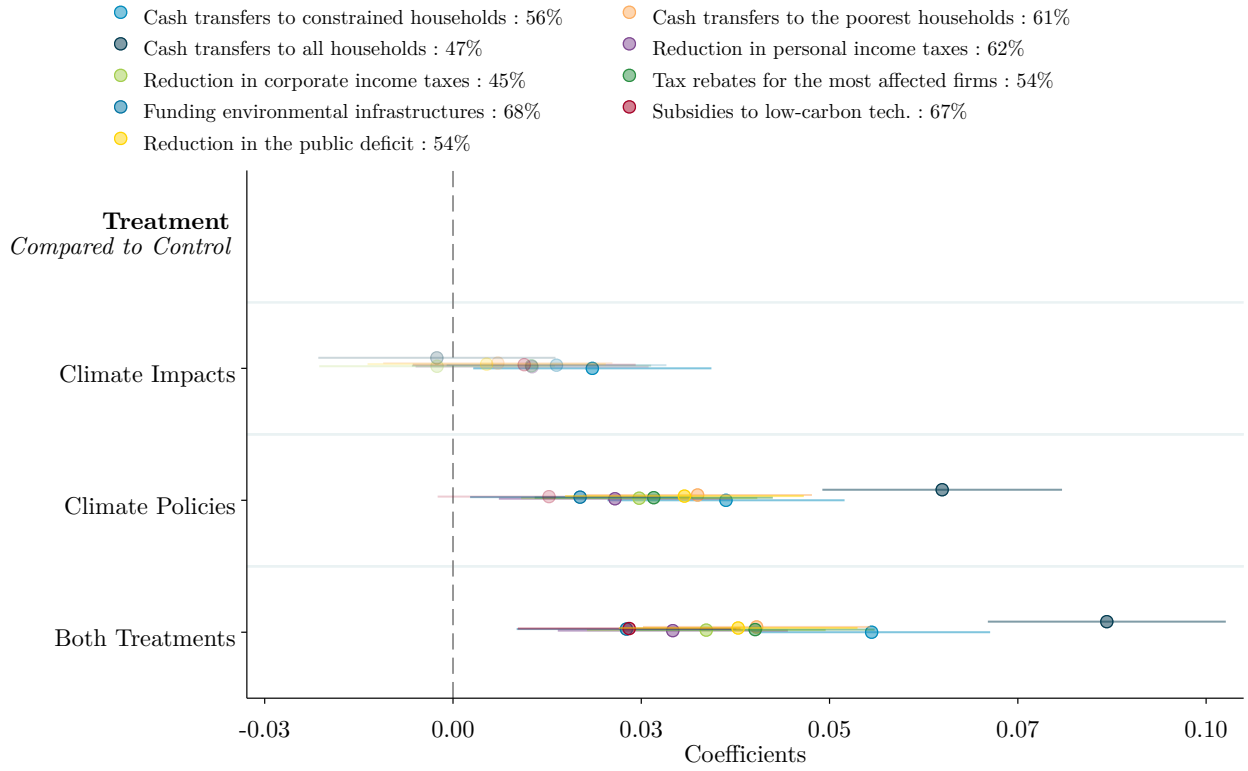
Note: Panel A shows the results of regressions of indices on standardized variables measuring respondent's beliefs and perceptions. Country fixed effects, treatment indicators, and individual socioeconomic characteristics are included but not displayed. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. Panel B depicts the share of the variance in the *Fairness of main climate policies* and *Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors* indices that is explained by each belief and perception, conditional on country fixed effects, treatment indicators, and individual socioeconomic characteristics. See Figure 14 for the variance decomposition of the support and details on the method. See Appendix A for detailed variable definitions.

Figure A19: Climate attitudes by treatment group



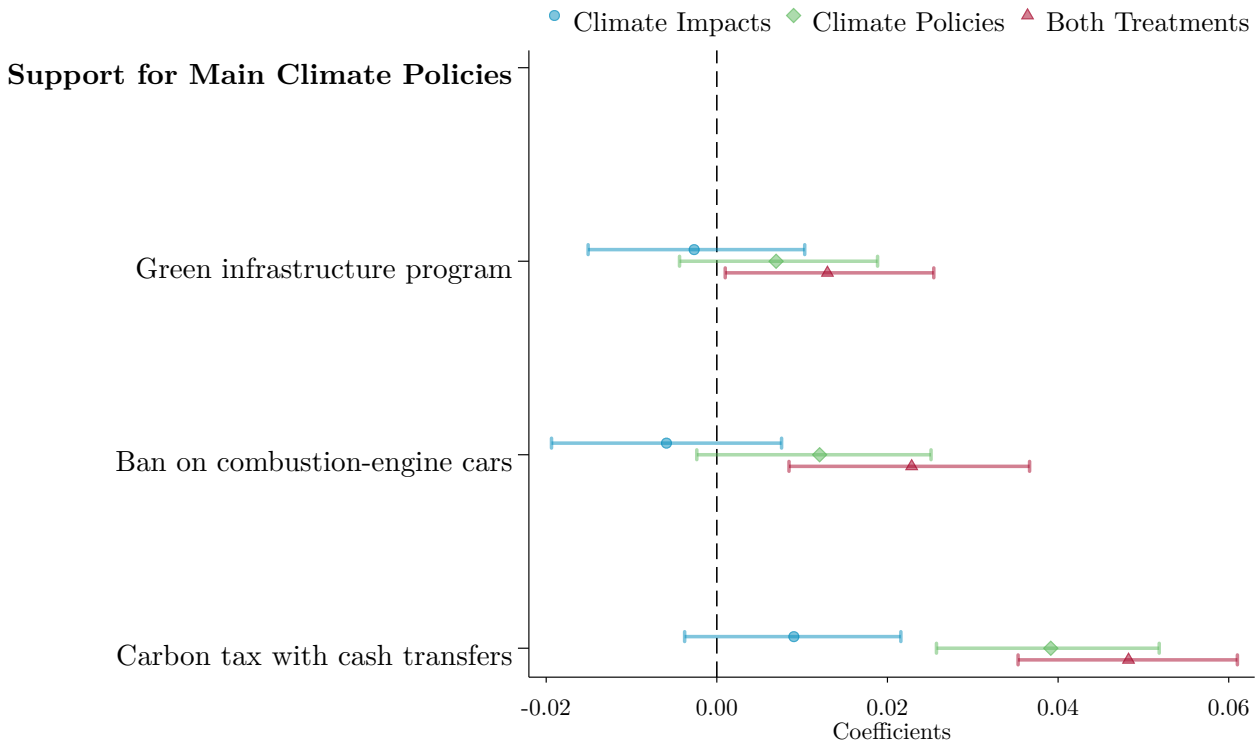
Note: This figure displays the mean of indicator variables by treatment group. Support for policy is an indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly. *Fairness of main climate policies* is an indicator variable equal 1 if on average the respondent somewhat or strongly agrees that each climate policy is fair. *Willing to donate to reforestation cause (hypothetical)* equals 1 if the respondent is willing to donate a share of the money prize. *Willing to adopt climate-friendly behavior* is an indicator variable equal 1 if on average the respondent is willing to adopt each climate-friendly behavior a lot or a great deal. *Willing to sign petition supporting climate action* equals 1 if the respondent is willing to sign a petition supporting climate action. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors.

Figure A20: Effects of the treatments on the support for a carbon tax depending on the use of its revenue



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the indicator variables listed on the left, capturing support for a carbon tax depending on the use of its revenue, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for country fixed effects and socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Control group mean support is given in the legend. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A for variable definitions.

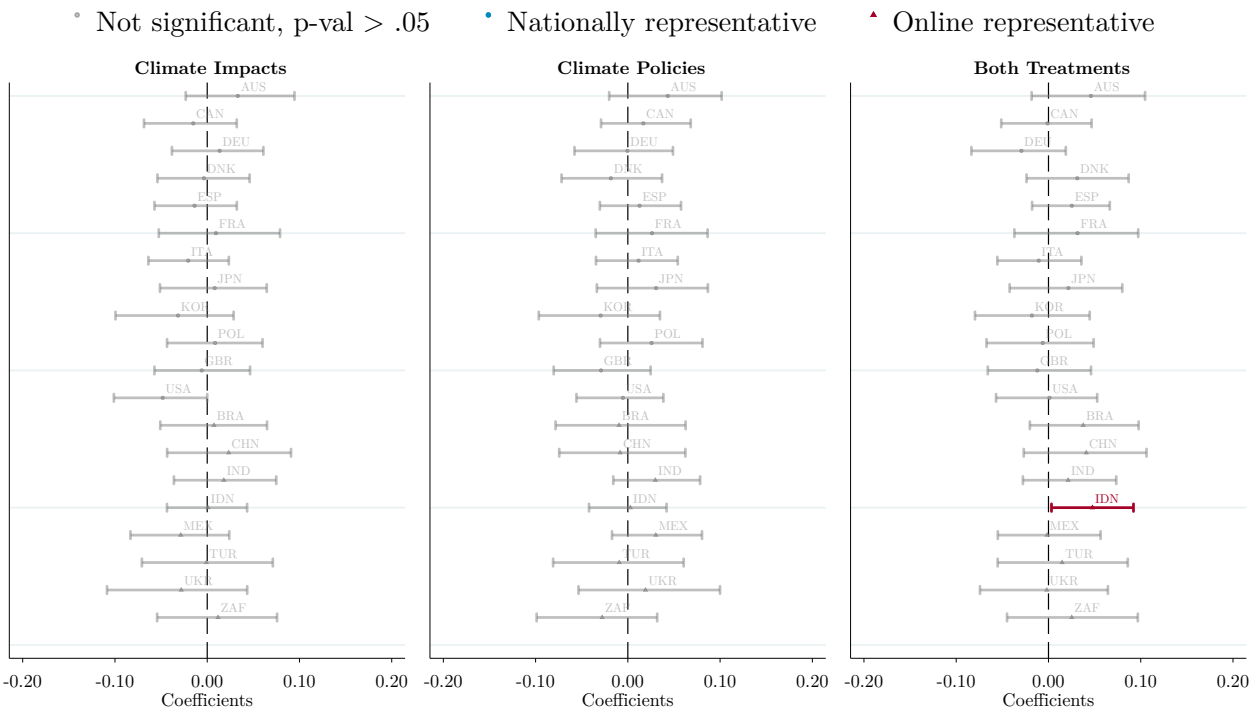
Figure A21: Reverse IV – All Sample



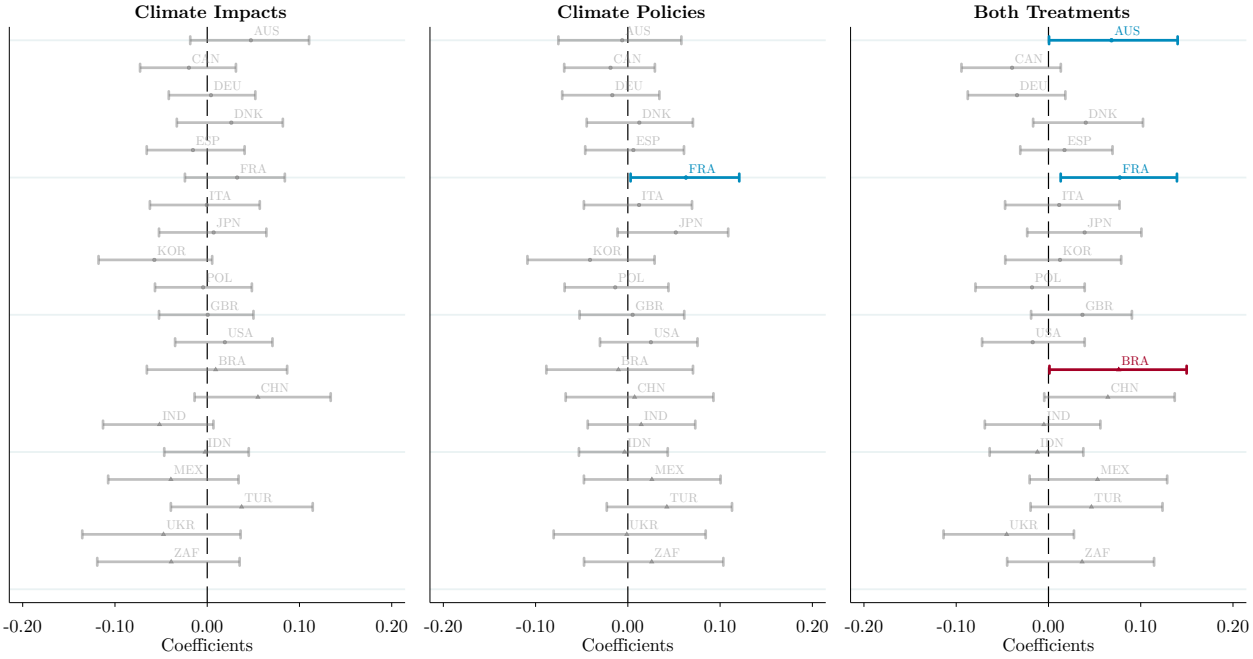
Note: This figure displays the difference, for the entire sample, between the direct correlation between support for the policy and the treatment effect (see Figure 16) and the sum of products of the correlation between support for the policy and each belief (see Panel A of Figure 14) in the control group and the direct correlation between this belief and the treatment (see Figure 17). Standard errors are computed using 1,000 bootstrap iterations. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

Figure A22: Reverse IV – By country

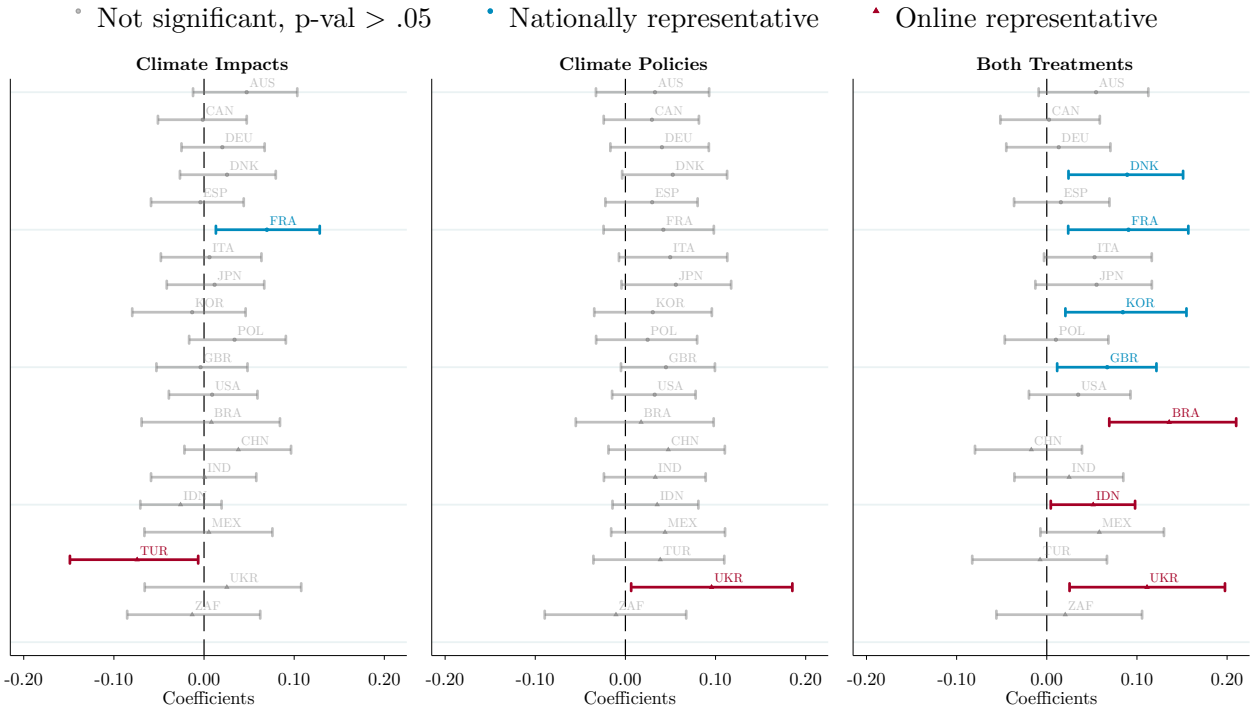
(A) Green Infrastructure Program



(B) Ban on Combustion-Engine Cars



(C) Carbon Tax with Cash Transfers



Note: This figure displays, for each country, the difference between the direct correlation between support for the policy and the treatment effect (see Figure 16) and the sum of products of the correlation between support for the policy and each belief (see Panel A of Figure 14) in the control group and the direct correlation between this belief and the treatment (see Figure 17). Standard errors are computed using 1,000 bootstrap iterations. Bars represent 90% confidence intervals. Panel A displays the difference for support for the Green infrastructure program, Panel B shows the difference for the ban on combustion-engine cars, and Panel C shows the difference for the carbon tax with cash transfers.

D Additional tables

Table A1: Sample representativeness – High-income countries 1

	Australia		Canada		Denmark		France	
	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample
Sample size	NA	1,978	NA	2,022	NA	2,013	NA	2,006
Man	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	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.29	0.25	0.31
Income Q2	0.25	0.21	0.25	0.28	0.23	0.25	0.25	0.31
Income Q3	0.25	0.33	0.25	0.28	0.28	0.26	0.25	0.23
Income Q4	0.25	0.24	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	0.42	0.44	0.40	0.42
Vote: Candidate/Party 1	0.41	0.41	0.34	0.27	0.26	0.28	0.24	0.12
Vote: Candidate/Party 2	0.33	0.36	0.33	0.36	0.23	0.17	0.21	0.21
Vote: Candidate/Party 3	NA	NA	0.18	0.18	NA	NA	0.20	0.29
Vote: Candidate/Party 4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.20	0.14
Unemployment rate (15-64)	0.07	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.06	0.12	0.08	0.10
Home ownership rate	0.66	0.59	0.66	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.65	0.56

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the samples alongside nationally representative statistics. For *College education (25-64)*, the sample statistics are provided for respondents aged between 25 and 64 years old. For the *Vote* variables, the sample statistics include the share of respondents who indicated voted for a party/candidate classified in each category, among respondents who indicated having voted. For *Unemployment rate (15-64)*, the sample statistics include the share of respondents aged between 15 and 64 years old who indicated being "*Unemployed (searching for a job)*", ('*Unemployed (searching for a job)*," "*Full-time employed*," "*Part-time employed*," or "*Self-employed*"). Detailed sources for each variable and country, as well as the definitions of regions, college education, urban, and voting categories are available in Appendix K.

Table A2: Sample representativeness – High-income countries 2

	Germany		Italy		Japan		Poland	
	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample
Sample size	NA	2,006	NA	2,088	NA	1,990	NA	2,053
Man	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	0.29	0.38	0.53	0.59	0.33	0.46
Vote: Candidate/Party 1	0.37	0.28	0.36	0.20	0.35	0.44	0.44	0.31
Vote: Candidate/Party 2	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.27	0.20	0.16	0.30	0.39
Vote: Candidate/Party 3	NA	NA	0.19	0.17	0.14	0.10	0.14	0.12
Vote: Candidate/Party 4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Unemployment rate (15-64)	0.04	0.07	0.09	0.17	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.09
Home ownership rate	0.49	0.39	0.74	0.75	0.55	0.72	0.87	0.71

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the samples alongside nationally representative statistics. See notes to Table A1. Detailed sources for each variable and country, as well as the definitions of regions, college education, urban, and voting categories are available in Appendix K.

Table A3: Sample representativeness – High-income countries 3

	South Korea		Spain		U.K.		U.S.	
	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample
Sample size	NA	1,932	NA	2,268	NA	2,025	NA	2,218
Man	0.50	0.56	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.52	0.49	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	0.51	0.61	0.60
Vote: Candidate/Party 1	0.41	0.59	0.28	0.30	0.44	0.45	0.51	0.57
Vote: Candidate/Party 2	0.24	0.12	0.21	0.16	0.32	0.28	0.47	0.36
Vote: Candidate/Party 3	0.21	0.11	0.15	0.09	0.12	0.11	NA	NA
Vote: Candidate/Party 4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Unemployment rate (15-64)	0.04	0.08	0.16	0.14	0.05	0.09	0.08	0.13
Home ownership rate	0.57	0.65	0.76	0.71	0.63	0.64	0.66	0.67

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the samples alongside nationally representative statistics. See notes to Table A1. For *College education (25-64)* in the U.S., the sample statistics is provided for all respondents and not only respondents aged between 25 and 64 years old. Detailed sources for each variable and country, as well as the definitions of regions, college education, urban, and voting categories are available in Appendix K.

Table A4: Sample representativeness – Middle-income countries 1

	Brazil		China		India		Indonesia	
	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample
Sample size	NA	1,860	NA	1,717	NA	2,472	NA	2,488
Man	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
Master or higher (25-64)	0.01	0.19	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.30	0.07	0.04
Vote: Candidate/Party 1	0.46	0.47	NA	NA	0.37	0.59	0.19	0.42
Vote: Candidate/Party 2	0.29	0.22	NA	NA	0.20	0.16	0.13	0.18
Vote: Candidate/Party 3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.12	0.05
Vote: Candidate/Party 4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Unemployment rate (15-64)	0.14	0.11	0.03	0.01	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.05
Home ownership rate	0.72	0.72	0.90	0.83	0.87	0.79	0.84	0.89

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the samples alongside nationally representative statistics. See notes to Table A1. Detailed sources for each variable and country, as well as the definitions of regions, education, urban, and voting categories are available in Appendix K.

Table A5: Sample representativeness – Middle-income countries 2

	Mexico		Turkey		South Africa		Ukraine	
	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample
Sample size	NA	2,045	NA	1,932	NA	2,003	NA	1,564
Man	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
Master or higher (25-64)	0.02	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.01	0.08	0.27	0.25
Vote: Candidate/Party 1	0.36	0.39	0.43	0.42	0.58	0.35	0.31	0.60
Vote: Candidate/Party 2	0.19	0.20	0.23	0.28	0.21	0.32	0.16	0.19
Vote: Candidate/Party 3	0.18	0.10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vote: Candidate/Party 4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Unemployment rate (15-64)	0.04	0.07	0.13	0.12	0.29	0.16	0.10	0.10
Home ownership rate	0.80	0.70	0.58	0.63	0.70	0.47	0.93	0.72

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the samples alongside nationally representative statistics. For *Master or higher (25-64)* in Ukraine, the sample statistics is provided for all respondents and not only respondents aged between 25 and 64 years old. See notes to Table A1. Detailed sources for each variable and country, as well as the definitions of regions, education, urban, and voting categories are available in Appendix K.

Table A6: Correlation between knowledge and individual characteristics

	Knowledge of climate change				
	Knowledge index	Footprint	Fundamentals	Greenhouse gases	Impacts
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Control group mean	-0.074	-0.034	-0.037	-0.119	0.002
Panel A: Socio-economic indicators					
Gender: Woman	−0.143***	−0.100***	−0.002	−0.132***	−0.123***
	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)
Lives with child(ren) under 14	−0.129***	−0.110***	−0.025*	−0.095***	−0.082***
	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.014)	(0.014)
Age: 25 - 34	−0.096***	−0.015	−0.110***	−0.085***	−0.052**
	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.020)	(0.024)	(0.022)
Age: 35 - 49	−0.070***	0.014	−0.108***	−0.111***	0.006
	(0.020)	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.022)	(0.021)
Age: 50 or older	0.091***	0.167***	−0.081***	−0.014	0.111***
	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.020)	(0.019)
Household income: Q2	0.100***	0.046***	0.050***	0.096***	0.065***
	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.017)	(0.016)
Household income: Q3	0.125***	0.083***	0.051***	0.106***	0.073***
	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.017)
Household income: Q4	0.193***	0.140***	0.063***	0.139***	0.139***
	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.019)	(0.018)
Highest diploma: College	0.402***	0.234***	0.210***	0.287***	0.291***
	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.024)	(0.023)
Highest diploma: High school	0.230***	0.105***	0.134***	0.183***	0.175***
	(0.021)	(0.022)	(0.021)	(0.024)	(0.023)
Economic Leaning: Very Left	−0.040	−0.068***	0.082***	−0.022	−0.075***
	(0.027)	(0.026)	(0.028)	(0.029)	(0.026)
Economic Leaning: Center	−0.225***	−0.176***	−0.181***	−0.091***	−0.103***
	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.016)
Economic Leaning: Right	−0.306***	−0.189***	−0.331***	−0.103***	−0.150***
	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.020)
Economic Leaning: Very Right	−0.436***	−0.310***	−0.298***	−0.167***	−0.309***
	(0.021)	(0.022)	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.024)
Treatment: Climate Impacts	0.142***	0.058***	0.105***	0.172***	0.034**
	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.017)	(0.016)
Treatment: Climate Policies	0.040***	0.024	−0.007	0.127***	−0.048***
	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.017)	(0.016)
Treatment: Both	0.102***	0.030**	0.050***	0.190***	−0.004
	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.017)	(0.016)
Panel B: Energy usage indicators					
Agglomeration size: Small	0.002	0.017	−0.014	−0.034*	0.031
	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.020)
Agglomeration size: Medium	0.061***	0.050**	0.037*	0.018	0.044**
	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)
Agglomeration size: Large	0.071***	0.056***	0.056***	0.005	0.058***
	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.020)
Public transport available	0.020	−0.035***	0.036***	0.025**	0.045***
	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)
Uses car	0.060***	0.018	0.038**	0.045***	0.059***
	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.016)
High gas expenses	−0.075***	−0.060***	−0.027**	−0.043***	−0.055***
	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)
High heating expenses	−0.022*	−0.031**	0.0003	0.0004	−0.017
	(0.013)	(0.012)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.013)
Flies more than once a year	0.038***	0.016	0.054***	0.001	0.031**
	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.014)	(0.013)
Works in polluting sector	−0.149***	−0.103***	−0.055***	−0.099***	−0.116***
	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.018)	(0.017)
Eats beef/meat weekly or more	−0.045***	−0.058***	−0.068***	0.043***	−0.020
	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)
Owner or landlord	0.007	−0.014	−0.012	0.028*	0.024*
	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.014)	(0.015)	(0.014)
Observations	40,680	40,680	40,680	40,680	40,680
R^2	0.183	0.182	0.050	0.078	0.074

Note: The table shows the results of regressions of knowledge indices on socioeconomic indicators (Panel A) and on energy usage indicators (Panel B), controlling for country fixed effects. Panel B also controls for socioeconomic indicators, but the coefficients are not displayed. The dependent variable in column 1 is the *Knowledge* index, whose components are the indices in the remaining columns. Robust standard errors are in parentheses; *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01. See Appendix A for variable definitions.

Table A7: Correlation between *Knowledge* index and individual characteristics in high-income countries

	Knowledge Index											
	AUS	CAN	DEU	DNK	ESP	FRA	GBR	ITA	JPN	KOR	POL	USA
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Control group mean	-0.044	-0.088	-0.044	0.009	-0.084	-0.146	0.001	-0.019	0.002	-0.067	-0.035	0.023
Panel A: Socio-economic indicators												
Gender: Woman	−0.040	−0.199***	−0.148***	−0.158***	−0.258***	−0.323***	−0.031	−0.173***	−0.262***	−0.086	−0.190***	−0.103**
	(0.056)	(0.046)	(0.046)	(0.050)	(0.044)	(0.055)	(0.046)	(0.045)	(0.049)	(0.056)	(0.047)	(0.050)
Lives with child(ren) under 14	−0.202***	−0.209***	−0.274***	−0.095	−0.097*	−0.223***	−0.270***	−0.210***	−0.065	−0.127*	−0.068	−0.253***
	(0.065)	(0.051)	(0.067)	(0.059)	(0.052)	(0.068)	(0.059)	(0.059)	(0.067)	(0.069)	(0.052)	(0.053)
Age: 25 - 34	−0.221**	−0.137	−0.337***	−0.013	−0.169*	−0.143	−0.033	−0.184*	0.144	−0.388***	−0.222**	0.029
	(0.088)	(0.103)	(0.108)	(0.116)	(0.090)	(0.113)	(0.083)	(0.097)	(0.110)	(0.108)	(0.101)	(0.098)
Age: 35 - 49	−0.209**	−0.069	−0.169	−0.052	−0.080	−0.111	0.113	−0.190**	0.080	−0.408***	−0.065	−0.026
	(0.087)	(0.096)	(0.104)	(0.113)	(0.083)	(0.106)	(0.083)	(0.091)	(0.101)	(0.098)	(0.097)	(0.094)
Age: 50 or older	0.018	0.088	0.017	0.244**	0.137*	−0.038	0.309***	−0.113	0.097	−0.435***	0.089	0.363***
	(0.079)	(0.089)	(0.097)	(0.108)	(0.076)	(0.098)	(0.078)	(0.082)	(0.097)	(0.097)	(0.090)	(0.091)
Household income: Q2	0.113**	0.186***	−0.018	−0.086	0.148**	0.041	0.099*	0.215***	0.017	0.112*	0.207***	0.012
	(0.054)	(0.065)	(0.061)	(0.071)	(0.061)	(0.064)	(0.057)	(0.063)	(0.065)	(0.066)	(0.068)	(0.064)
Household income: Q3	0.093	0.287***	0.053	0.052	0.228***	0.085	0.212***	0.284***	−0.035	0.094	0.276***	0.123*
	(0.067)	(0.066)	(0.066)	(0.066)	(0.065)	(0.074)	(0.062)	(0.065)	(0.065)	(0.066)	(0.066)	(0.070)
Household income: Q4	0.298***	0.469***	0.122*	0.135*	0.182***	−0.026	0.245***	0.288***	0.072	0.054	0.377***	0.141*
	(0.093)	(0.074)	(0.065)	(0.076)	(0.066)	(0.092)	(0.061)	(0.069)	(0.068)	(0.092)	(0.072)	(0.077)
Highest diploma: College	0.285***	0.118	0.667***	0.590***	0.372***	0.434***	0.250***	0.451***	0.650***	0.712***	0.444**	0.313**
	(0.098)	(0.074)	(0.082)	(0.093)	(0.072)	(0.086)	(0.069)	(0.076)	(0.218)	(0.190)	(0.193)	(0.131)
Highest diploma: High school	0.067	0.038	0.429***	0.313***	0.242***	0.101	0.182***	0.173**	0.503**	0.399**	0.266	0.231*
	(0.092)	(0.071)	(0.073)	(0.088)	(0.072)	(0.075)	(0.069)	(0.071)	(0.218)	(0.196)	(0.190)	(0.128)
Economic Leaning: Very Left	−0.038	−0.039	−0.184	0.247*	0.138*	−0.707**	−0.160	0.087	−0.176	−0.181	−0.212**	−0.062
	(0.140)	(0.100)	(0.117)	(0.127)	(0.072)	(0.301)	(0.103)	(0.081)	(0.148)	(0.189)	(0.097)	(0.103)
Economic Leaning: Center	−0.350***	−0.373***	−0.392***	−0.109*	−0.222***	0.032	−0.508***	−0.170***	−0.307***	−0.283***	−0.216***	−0.241***
	(0.077)	(0.065)	(0.056)	(0.057)	(0.052)	(0.074)	(0.055)	(0.059)	(0.067)	(0.082)	(0.060)	(0.072)
Economic Leaning: Right	−0.656***	−0.554***	−0.565***	−0.334***	−0.428***	−0.221***	−0.566***	−0.188***	−0.268***	−0.230**	−0.268***	−0.567***
	(0.092)	(0.079)	(0.078)	(0.065)	(0.068)	(0.078)	(0.067)	(0.065)	(0.078)	(0.094)	(0.081)	(0.082)
Economic Leaning: Very Right	−0.687***	−0.880***	−0.683***	−0.617***	−0.547***	−0.421***	−0.999***	−0.346***	−0.432***	−0.362***	−0.519***	−0.798***
	(0.101)	(0.108)	(0.122)	(0.166)	(0.086)	(0.110)	(0.097)	(0.091)	(0.116)	(0.132)	(0.084)	(0.083)
Treatment: Climate Impacts	0.113	0.121*	0.152***	0.036	0.097	0.213***	0.090	0.139**	0.106*	0.147*	0.129**	0.054
	(0.075)	(0.063)	(0.058)	(0.060)	(0.063)	(0.072)	(0.058)	(0.061)	(0.061)	(0.076)	(0.061)	(0.066)
Treatment: Climate Policies	0.001	0.118*	−0.026	−0.073	0.142**	0.029	0.015	−0.001	−0.067	0.021	0.058	−0.042
	(0.070)	(0.061)	(0.060)	(0.061)	(0.061)	(0.075)	(0.058)	(0.064)	(0.066)	(0.079)	(0.062)	(0.063)
Treatment: Both	0.032	0.143**	0.051	0.016	0.157***	0.183***	−0.012	0.080	−0.035	0.070	0.099	−0.012
	(0.076)	(0.061)	(0.059)	(0.063)	(0.059)	(0.068)	(0.060)	(0.062)	(0.062)	(0.073)	(0.062)	(0.067)
Panel B: Energy usage indicators												
Agglomeration size: Small	0.133	0.071	0.116*	0.123*	0.044	−0.110*	0.059	−0.032	0.016	0.166	0.069	0.041
	(0.123)	(0.082)	(0.069)	(0.069)	(0.097)	(0.066)	(0.067)	(0.069)	(0.180)	(0.187)	(0.069)	(0.073)
Agglomeration size: Medium	0.145	0.151*	0.142*	−0.022	0.075	−0.092	0.192**	0.037	0.094	0.307	0.121*	0.149*
	(0.131)	(0.081)	(0.075)	(0.071)	(0.098)	(0.084)	(0.076)	(0.082)	(0.179)	(0.192)	(0.070)	(0.084)
Agglomeration size: Large	0.258**	0.075	0.152**	0.081	0.079	−0.120	0.082	−0.039	0.039	0.265	0.127*	0.113
	(0.121)	(0.080)	(0.075)	(0.079)	(0.096)	(0.109)	(0.074)	(0.088)	(0.177)	(0.181)	(0.074)	(0.077)
Public transport available	0.018	−0.074	0.063	0.034	−0.034	0.100	−0.005	−0.011	0.053	0.110*	0.009	−0.196***
	(0.055)	(0.048)	(0.048)	(0.052)	(0.046)	(0.063)	(0.045)	(0.058)	(0.051)	(0.060)	(0.049)	(0.050)
Uses car	0.214**	0.028	0.160***	−0.081	−0.009	0.067	0.067	0.160**	−0.044	0.221***	−0.082	0.270***
	(0.091)	(0.067)	(0.061)	(0.055)	(0.056)	(0.086)	(0.059)	(0.075)	(0.066)	(0.069)	(0.062)	(0.083)
High gas expenses	−0.094	−0.134***	−0.233***	−0.072	0.036	−0.149**	−0.113**	0.006	−0.070	−0.056	−0.069	−0.168***
	(0.060)	(0.049)	(0.049)	(0.050)	(0.047)	(0.058)	(0.052)	(0.048)	(0.059)	(0.061)	(0.050)	(0.050)
High heating expenses	−0.060	0.107**	−0.007	−0.008	−0.0001	−0.053	−0.092**	0.067	−0.005	0.007	0.117**	−0.247***
	(0.058)	(0.047)	(0.047)	(0.049)	(0.047)	(0.054)	(0.045)	(0.049)	(0.051)	(0.056)	(0.050)	(0.050)
Flies more than once a year	0.169***	0.050	−0.006	0.131***	0.040	0.013	−0.079	0.082*	−0.012	0.078	0.080	0.092*
	(0.062)	(0.052)	(0.050)	(0.048)	(0.047)	(0.066)	(0.050)	(0.049)	(0.055)	(0.062)	(0.055)	(0.054)
Works in polluting sector	−0.094	−0.251***	−0.162**	−0.369***	−0.155**	0.061	−0.168**	−0.041	0.034	−0.227***	−0.120*	−0.202**
	(0.081)	(0.078)	(0.071)	(0.087)	(0.072)	(0.074)	(0.082)	(0.084)	(0.072)	(0.081)	(0.062)	(0.082)
Eats beef/meat weekly or more	−0.065	−0.062	0.045	−0.155***	−0.156***	−0.059	−0.146***	−0.118**	0.063	0.049	−0.106	0.132***
	(0.056)	(0.045)	(0.050)	(0.047)	(0.043)	(0.052)	(0.046)	(0.047)	(0.049)	(0.065)	(0.069)	(0.048)
Owner or landlord	0.006	−0.025	0.076	−0.006	−0.044	−0.058	0.163***	−0.045	0.070	−0.011	0.024	−0.139**
	(0.063)	(0.058)	(0.051)	(0.054)	(0.053)	(0.059)	(0.054)	(0.059)	(0.058)	(0.061)	(0.058)	(0.058)
Observations	1,978	2,022	2,006	2,013	2,268	2,006	2,025	2,088	1,990	1,932	2,053	2,218
R^2	0.136	0.140	0.156	0.150	0.124	0.137	0.156	0.095	0.060	0.093	0.109	0.180

Note: The table shows the results of regressions of the *Knowledge* index on socioeconomic indicators (Panel A) and on energy usage indicators (Panel B). Panel B also controls for socioeconomic indicators, but the coefficients are not displayed. Robust standard errors are in parentheses; *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01. See Appendix A for variable definitions.

Table A8: Correlation between *Knowledge* index and individual characteristics in middle-income countries

	Knowledge Index							
	BRA	CHN	IDN	IND	MEX	TUR	UKR	ZAF
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Control group mean	-0.163	-0.105	-0.121	-0.068	-0.099	-0.056	-0.187	-0.088
Panel A: Socio-economic indicators								
Gender: Woman	−0.159**	−0.119*	−0.107**	−0.186***	−0.203***	−0.117*	−0.113*	−0.191***
	(0.062)	(0.064)	(0.050)	(0.057)	(0.064)	(0.065)	(0.063)	(0.057)
Lives with child(ren) under 14	−0.138**	−0.035	−0.042	−0.110*	−0.189***	0.083	−0.100	−0.246***
	(0.068)	(0.073)	(0.069)	(0.065)	(0.072)	(0.071)	(0.064)	(0.062)
Age: 25 - 34	−0.224**	0.105	−0.053	−0.056	0.158	−0.254***	0.241*	−0.332***
	(0.099)	(0.115)	(0.078)	(0.088)	(0.099)	(0.098)	(0.140)	(0.080)
Age: 35 - 49	−0.021	−0.046	−0.091	−0.064	−0.026	−0.314***	0.342***	−0.423***
	(0.090)	(0.101)	(0.077)	(0.089)	(0.093)	(0.095)	(0.131)	(0.081)
Age: 50 or older	−0.068	0.104	−0.046	0.083	0.034	0.108	0.388***	−0.295***
	(0.087)	(0.101)	(0.090)	(0.080)	(0.113)	(0.096)	(0.127)	(0.084)
Household income: Q2	0.262***	0.268***	0.205***	0.271***	−0.031	0.131	0.127	0.041
	(0.082)	(0.093)	(0.072)	(0.085)	(0.086)	(0.098)	(0.093)	(0.087)
Household income: Q3	0.363***	−0.130	0.139	0.217**	−0.093	0.055	0.143	0.096
	(0.092)	(0.108)	(0.086)	(0.094)	(0.098)	(0.109)	(0.096)	(0.090)
Household income: Q4	0.466***	−0.007	0.133*	0.399***	0.037	0.111	0.303***	0.239***
	(0.112)	(0.103)	(0.077)	(0.082)	(0.094)	(0.117)	(0.095)	(0.090)
Highest diploma: College	0.613***	0.520***	0.469***	0.226*	0.511***	0.224**	0.505***	0.439***
	(0.175)	(0.091)	(0.112)	(0.118)	(0.100)	(0.114)	(0.169)	(0.133)
Highest diploma: High school	0.432**	0.254***	0.369***	0.342***	0.424***	0.097	0.156	0.374***
	(0.172)	(0.084)	(0.109)	(0.120)	(0.093)	(0.117)	(0.171)	(0.128)
Economic Leaning: Very Left	0.103	0.204	−0.188	0.449**	−0.284*	−0.070	0.061	0.238**
	(0.135)	(0.126)	(0.194)	(0.195)	(0.148)	(0.136)	(0.151)	(0.117)
Economic Leaning: Center	−0.067	−0.295***	−0.279***	−0.054	−0.271***	−0.114	0.135	−0.093
	(0.112)	(0.082)	(0.089)	(0.136)	(0.097)	(0.103)	(0.105)	(0.090)
Economic Leaning: Right	−0.147	−0.381***	−0.322***	−0.033	−0.273**	−0.026	0.242**	0.050
	(0.130)	(0.095)	(0.102)	(0.143)	(0.116)	(0.137)	(0.121)	(0.101)
Economic Leaning: Very Right	−0.111	−0.392***	−0.141	−0.293**	−0.493***	−0.348**	0.096	−0.082
	(0.118)	(0.119)	(0.100)	(0.141)	(0.132)	(0.136)	(0.125)	(0.109)
Treatment: Climate Impacts	0.245***	0.141	0.256***	0.079	0.194**	0.060	0.302***	0.235***
	(0.083)	(0.094)	(0.064)	(0.076)	(0.077)	(0.090)	(0.085)	(0.078)
Treatment: Climate Policies	0.229**	0.119	0.070	0.063	0.072	0.051	0.082	0.012
	(0.089)	(0.090)	(0.062)	(0.078)	(0.095)	(0.091)	(0.092)	(0.075)
Treatment: Both	0.183**	0.069	0.202***	0.156*	0.131	0.092	0.272***	0.145*
	(0.087)	(0.085)	(0.060)	(0.081)	(0.083)	(0.084)	(0.085)	(0.083)
Panel B: Energy usage indicators								
Agglomeration size: Small	−0.003	−0.100	0.118	−0.147*	−0.260**	−0.279	0.036	−0.073
	(0.156)	(0.099)	(0.078)	(0.079)	(0.128)	(0.217)	(0.115)	(0.093)
Agglomeration size: Medium	0.103	0.027	0.199**	−0.009	−0.010	−0.410*	0.097	−0.038
	(0.158)	(0.126)	(0.086)	(0.128)	(0.150)	(0.224)	(0.118)	(0.110)
Agglomeration size: Large	0.083	0.238*	0.252***	−0.010	0.002	−0.400**	0.275**	−0.027
	(0.151)	(0.127)	(0.074)	(0.087)	(0.123)	(0.200)	(0.108)	(0.091)
Public transport available	0.033	−0.008	0.066	0.125*	0.055	0.133**	−0.031	−0.100*
	(0.064)	(0.076)	(0.061)	(0.068)	(0.073)	(0.065)	(0.064)	(0.059)
Uses car	0.020	0.124*	0.695***	0.003	0.081	0.048	−0.002	0.154**
	(0.081)	(0.069)	(0.169)	(0.066)	(0.080)	(0.080)	(0.068)	(0.073)
High gas expenses	0.008	0.006	−0.105*		0.046	−0.011	−0.099	0.0005
	(0.066)	(0.065)	(0.055)		(0.068)	(0.072)	(0.070)	(0.062)
High heating expenses		−0.098				0.057	0.008	0.027
		(0.071)				(0.072)	(0.063)	(0.060)
Flies more than once a year	0.027	0.120	0.165***	−0.203***	−0.023	−0.040	−0.141*	−0.124*
	(0.078)	(0.083)	(0.055)	(0.077)	(0.079)	(0.077)	(0.072)	(0.071)
Works in polluting sector	−0.339***	0.019	−0.235***	−0.112	−0.253***	0.066	−0.274***	0.015
	(0.087)	(0.065)	(0.065)	(0.076)	(0.079)	(0.087)	(0.071)	(0.073)
Eats beef/meat weekly or more	0.121	0.001	−0.085	−0.145**	−0.046	0.013	−0.054	−0.007
	(0.074)	(0.082)	(0.061)	(0.074)	(0.063)	(0.074)	(0.068)	(0.057)
Owner or landlord	0.016	0.084	0.159*	−0.017	−0.143*	0.009	0.129*	−0.019
	(0.067)	(0.083)	(0.093)	(0.093)	(0.079)	(0.072)	(0.072)	(0.063)
Observations	1,860	1,717	2,488	2,472	2,045	1,932	1,564	2,003
R^2	0.119	0.121	0.090	0.103	0.095	0.058	0.150	0.101

Note: The table shows the results of regressions of the *Knowledge* index on socioeconomic indicators (Panel A) and on energy usage indicators (Panel B). Panel B also controls for socioeconomic indicators, but the coefficients are not displayed. Robust standard errors are in parentheses; *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01. See Appendix A for variable definitions.

Table A9: Correlation between support for the main climate policies and individual characteristics

	Support			
	Main climate policies index	Green infrastructure program	Ban on combustion-engine cars	Carbon tax with cash transfers
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Control group mean	-0.083	0.658	0.516	0.459
Panel A: Socio-economic indicators				
Gender: Woman	0.038***	0.006	0.001	−0.017***
	(0.011)	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Lives with child(ren) under 14	0.119***	0.034***	0.049***	0.057***
	(0.013)	(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.007)
Age: 25 - 34	0.031	0.001	0.013	0.008
	(0.020)	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.011)
Age: 35 - 49	0.060***	0.014	0.037***	0.029***
	(0.018)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)
Age: 50 or older	0.133***	0.060***	0.086***	0.080***
	(0.017)	(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.010)
Household income: Q2	0.050***	0.034***	0.029***	0.012
	(0.015)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)
Household income: Q3	0.077***	0.046***	0.043***	0.024***
	(0.016)	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.009)
Household income: Q4	0.062***	0.045***	0.043***	0.025***
	(0.018)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.009)
Highest diploma: College	0.122***	0.088***	0.084***	0.064***
	(0.022)	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.011)
Highest diploma: High school	0.062***	0.052***	0.046***	0.038***
	(0.021)	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.011)
Economic Leaning: Very Left	0.114***	0.0002	0.024*	0.031**
	(0.025)	(0.012)	(0.014)	(0.014)
Economic Leaning: Center	−0.237***	−0.116***	−0.107***	−0.100***
	(0.016)	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.009)
Economic Leaning: Right	−0.347***	−0.127***	−0.111***	−0.084***
	(0.019)	(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.010)
Economic Leaning: Very Right	−0.283***	−0.142***	−0.091***	−0.082***
	(0.024)	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.011)
Treatment: Climate Impacts	0.053***	0.020***	0.021***	0.030***
	(0.015)	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.008)
Treatment: Climate Policies	0.125***	0.026***	0.044***	0.102***
	(0.015)	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.008)
Treatment: Both	0.192***	0.047***	0.072***	0.129***
	(0.015)	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.008)
Panel B: Energy usage indicators				
Agglomeration size: Small	0.057***	0.018**	0.015*	−0.001
	(0.018)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.009)
Agglomeration size: Medium	0.053***	0.028***	0.019*	0.005
	(0.020)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)
Agglomeration size: Large	0.086***	0.030***	0.030***	0.007
	(0.019)	(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.010)
Public transport available	0.256***	0.085***	0.090***	0.103***
	(0.012)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Uses car	−0.143***	−0.021***	−0.056***	−0.044***
	(0.014)	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.008)
High gas expenses	−0.064***	−0.020***	−0.023***	−0.017***
	(0.012)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)
High heating expenses	0.036***	0.030***	0.025***	0.025***
	(0.013)	(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.006)
Flies more than once a year	0.131***	0.047***	0.059***	0.065***
	(0.013)	(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.007)
Works in polluting sector	0.013	0.002	−0.001	0.013
	(0.016)	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.008)
Eats beef/meat weekly or more	−0.082***	−0.036***	−0.035***	−0.013**
	(0.012)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Owner or landlord	0.017	0.007	0.010	0.014**
	(0.013)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)
Observations	40,680	40,680	40,680	40,680
R^2	0.173	0.110	0.108	0.117

Note: The table shows the results of regressions of the variables listed in the columns on socioeconomic characteristics (Panel A) and on energy usage characteristics (Panel B), controlling for country fixed effects. Panel B also controls for socioeconomic characteristics, but the coefficients are not displayed. The dependent variable in column 1 is the *Support for main climate policies* index, while the remaining columns are indicator variables equal to 1 if the respondent (somewhat or strongly) supports each of the policies. Robust standard errors are in parentheses; *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01. See Appendix A for variable definitions.

Table A10: Correlation between *Support for main climate policies* index and individual characteristics in high-income countries

	Support for main climate policies index											
	AUS	CAN	DEU	DNK	ESP	FRA	GBR	ITA	JPN	KOR	POL	USA
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Control group mean	-0.201	-0.098	-0.12	-0.134	-0.104	-0.087	-0.095	-0.18	-0.102	-0.054	-0.062	0.034
Panel A: Socio-economic indicators												
Gender: Woman	−0.011	−0.123***	−0.066	0.135***	0.041	0.041	0.019	0.024	0.194***	−0.063	0.065	0.030
	(0.056)	(0.046)	(0.046)	(0.047)	(0.044)	(0.056)	(0.047)	(0.046)	(0.050)	(0.055)	(0.046)	(0.047)
Lives with child(ren) under 14	0.178***	0.149***	0.059	−0.083	0.089*	0.183***	0.148***	0.117*	0.062	0.058	0.170***	0.070
	(0.062)	(0.052)	(0.062)	(0.056)	(0.050)	(0.064)	(0.056)	(0.061)	(0.064)	(0.071)	(0.053)	(0.047)
Age: 25 - 34	−0.079	−0.003	−0.230**	0.010	0.013	−0.171*	−0.086	−0.116	0.025	0.057	−0.109	0.125
	(0.083)	(0.092)	(0.092)	(0.093)	(0.080)	(0.103)	(0.080)	(0.093)	(0.095)	(0.108)	(0.088)	(0.078)
Age: 35 - 49	−0.103	−0.180**	−0.172*	−0.066	−0.110	−0.328***	0.096	−0.097	0.151*	0.144	−0.011	0.098
	(0.087)	(0.090)	(0.089)	(0.090)	(0.074)	(0.094)	(0.080)	(0.090)	(0.091)	(0.102)	(0.080)	(0.078)
Age: 50 or older	−0.222***	−0.086	−0.208**	−0.012	0.014	−0.422***	−0.056	−0.080	0.338***	0.416***	0.247***	−0.227***
	(0.082)	(0.083)	(0.083)	(0.086)	(0.068)	(0.092)	(0.075)	(0.081)	(0.084)	(0.091)	(0.076)	(0.072)
Household income: Q2	0.089*	0.032	−0.100	−0.026	0.105*	−0.078	−0.012	0.089	0.142**	0.066	0.165**	−0.013
	(0.053)	(0.065)	(0.063)	(0.063)	(0.061)	(0.065)	(0.060)	(0.061)	(0.062)	(0.070)	(0.065)	(0.057)
Household income: Q3	0.164**	0.062	−0.016	0.004	0.116*	−0.047	0.012	0.148**	0.176***	0.137**	0.115*	−0.001
	(0.070)	(0.066)	(0.065)	(0.063)	(0.064)	(0.077)	(0.063)	(0.066)	(0.063)	(0.067)	(0.065)	(0.071)
Household income: Q4	0.018	0.035	−0.110*	−0.025	0.082	−0.120	0.062	0.203***	0.105	0.117	0.163**	0.056
	(0.092)	(0.076)	(0.066)	(0.077)	(0.064)	(0.087)	(0.067)	(0.071)	(0.072)	(0.088)	(0.070)	(0.074)
Highest diploma: College	0.233**	−0.022	0.034	0.163**	0.153**	0.044	0.291***	0.211***	0.232	−0.662***	−0.128	0.257**
	(0.106)	(0.077)	(0.076)	(0.083)	(0.070)	(0.093)	(0.069)	(0.077)	(0.193)	(0.169)	(0.163)	(0.114)
Highest diploma: High school	0.020	−0.135*	−0.100	0.092	0.120*	−0.077	0.095	0.110	0.083	−0.727***	−0.129	0.181*
	(0.099)	(0.074)	(0.067)	(0.077)	(0.071)	(0.080)	(0.068)	(0.067)	(0.192)	(0.172)	(0.160)	(0.110)
Economic Leaning: Very Left	0.038	0.095	0.115	0.402***	0.106	−0.363*	0.026	0.041	0.124	0.059	−0.084	0.298***
	(0.120)	(0.093)	(0.131)	(0.115)	(0.070)	(0.213)	(0.114)	(0.083)	(0.187)	(0.170)	(0.100)	(0.078)
Economic Leaning: Center	−0.517***	−0.358***	−0.442***	−0.259***	−0.285***	−0.079	−0.472***	−0.275***	−0.269***	−0.433***	−0.124**	−0.353***
	(0.075)	(0.062)	(0.058)	(0.057)	(0.053)	(0.082)	(0.061)	(0.055)	(0.070)	(0.072)	(0.062)	(0.058)
Economic Leaning: Right	−0.700***	−0.610***	−0.748***	−0.707***	−0.601***	−0.287***	−0.493***	−0.309***	−0.361***	−0.481***	−0.330***	−0.814***
	(0.091)	(0.078)	(0.078)	(0.066)	(0.070)	(0.082)	(0.074)	(0.066)	(0.087)	(0.087)	(0.079)	(0.075)
Economic Leaning: Very Right	−0.745***	−0.719***	−0.885***	−0.756***	−0.738***	−0.553***	−0.374***	−0.559***	−0.741***	−0.462***	−0.452***	−0.906***
	(0.154)	(0.120)	(0.136)	(0.177)	(0.092)	(0.115)	(0.116)	(0.105)	(0.140)	(0.161)	(0.099)	(0.089)
Treatment: Climate Impacts	0.211***	0.007	0.078	0.133**	0.022	0.061	0.046	0.128**	0.036	−0.005	0.067	−0.114*
	(0.076)	(0.064)	(0.059)	(0.060)	(0.060)	(0.071)	(0.060)	(0.064)	(0.062)	(0.071)	(0.062)	(0.062)
Treatment: Climate Policies	0.257***	0.223***	0.220***	0.143**	0.120*	0.065	0.106*	0.317***	0.164***	0.079	0.114*	−0.004
	(0.072)	(0.064)	(0.063)	(0.059)	(0.062)	(0.072)	(0.061)	(0.060)	(0.064)	(0.075)	(0.062)	(0.065)
Treatment: Both	0.323***	0.194***	0.219***	0.272***	0.294***	0.196**	0.288***	0.340***	0.202***	0.199***	0.140**	0.023
	(0.081)	(0.060)	(0.061)	(0.062)	(0.058)	(0.077)	(0.060)	(0.065)	(0.064)	(0.070)	(0.063)	(0.066)
Panel B: Energy usage indicators												
Agglomeration size: Small	0.153	0.135	0.024	0.263***	0.069	0.115*	0.069	0.202***	0.090	0.049	−0.007	0.086
	(0.113)	(0.083)	(0.067)	(0.065)	(0.084)	(0.068)	(0.067)	(0.070)	(0.177)	(0.191)	(0.066)	(0.068)
Agglomeration size: Medium	0.172	0.144*	−0.032	0.259***	0.092	0.124	0.109	0.164**	0.091	0.091	−0.013	0.053
	(0.116)	(0.084)	(0.074)	(0.067)	(0.086)	(0.090)	(0.081)	(0.082)	(0.178)	(0.196)	(0.071)	(0.076)
Agglomeration size: Large	0.113	0.123	0.036	0.235***	0.071	0.175*	0.141*	0.019	0.086	0.017	−0.001	0.240***
	(0.110)	(0.080)	(0.074)	(0.071)	(0.084)	(0.099)	(0.076)	(0.087)	(0.176)	(0.187)	(0.073)	(0.073)
Public transport available	0.342***	0.256***	0.257***	0.279***	0.229***	0.250***	0.251***	0.228***	0.079	0.192***	0.186***	0.259***
	(0.054)	(0.048)	(0.046)	(0.047)	(0.046)	(0.059)	(0.045)	(0.056)	(0.051)	(0.055)	(0.050)	(0.049)
Uses car	−0.324***	−0.213***	−0.272***	−0.138***	−0.228***	−0.434***	−0.343***	−0.178***	−0.167***	−0.163**	−0.293***	0.018
	(0.077)	(0.065)	(0.054)	(0.052)	(0.055)	(0.081)	(0.056)	(0.066)	(0.062)	(0.064)	(0.061)	(0.073)
High gas expenses	−0.035	−0.155***	−0.217***	−0.169***	0.051	−0.021	−0.045	0.137***	−0.108*	−0.039	−0.040	−0.048
	(0.059)	(0.048)	(0.048)	(0.046)	(0.048)	(0.057)	(0.053)	(0.047)	(0.056)	(0.057)	(0.049)	(0.048)
High heating expenses	0.101*	0.085*	0.117**	0.020	−0.013	0.017	0.022	−0.053	0.069	0.132**	0.119**	0.088*
	(0.055)	(0.049)	(0.047)	(0.046)	(0.046)	(0.055)	(0.045)	(0.048)	(0.047)	(0.054)	(0.051)	(0.047)
Flies more than once a year	0.195***	0.109**	0.088*	0.078*	0.168***	0.103	−0.063	0.208***	0.166***	0.153***	0.120**	0.115**
	(0.059)	(0.051)	(0.051)	(0.046)	(0.045)	(0.068)	(0.048)	(0.050)	(0.055)	(0.056)	(0.061)	(0.050)
Works in polluting sector	−0.093	−0.055	0.080	−0.059	0.054	0.175**	−0.009	0.037	−0.042	0.078	0.059	0.102
	(0.076)	(0.072)	(0.065)	(0.076)	(0.070)	(0.072)	(0.078)	(0.086)	(0.067)	(0.068)	(0.063)	(0.077)
Eats beef/meat weekly or more	−0.144***	−0.140***	−0.214***	−0.271***	−0.208***	−0.198***	−0.083*	−0.044	0.051	0.020	−0.042	−0.094*
	(0.051)	(0.045)	(0.050)	(0.045)	(0.044)	(0.052)	(0.045)	(0.047)	(0.050)	(0.060)	(0.064)	(0.051)
Owner or landlord	0.118*	0.035	0.010	−0.072	−0.057	0.055	0.058	−0.028	0.124**	0.020	−0.025	−0.140**
	(0.060)	(0.055)	(0.049)	(0.051)	(0.050)	(0.064)	(0.052)	(0.057)	(0.054)	(0.059)	(0.058)	(0.061)
Observations	1,978	2,022	2,006	2,013	2,268	2,006	2,025	2,088	1,990	1,932	2,053	2,218
R^2	0.188	0.127	0.157	0.209	0.135	0.149	0.135	0.103	0.087	0.116	0.075	0.241

Note: The table shows the results of regressions of *Support for main climate policies* index on socioeconomic indicators (Panel A) and on energy usage indicators (Panel B). Panel B also controls for socioeconomic indicators, but the coefficients are not displayed. Robust standard errors are in parentheses; *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01. See Appendix A for variable definitions.

Table A11: Correlation between *Support for main climate policies* index and individual characteristics in middle-income countries

	Support for main climate policies index							
	BRA	CHN	IDN	IND	MEX	TUR	UKR	ZAF
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Control group mean	-0.163	-0.121	-0.066	-0.057	-0.065	-0.038	-0.115	-0.115
Panel A: Socio-economic indicators								
Gender: Woman	0.114*	0.055	0.077*	0.041	−0.129**	−0.035	0.020	−0.143**
	(0.064)	(0.066)	(0.044)	(0.055)	(0.065)	(0.065)	(0.063)	(0.061)
Lives with child(ren) under 14	0.152**	−0.137	0.301***	0.054	0.141**	0.373***	−0.058	0.094
	(0.071)	(0.087)	(0.058)	(0.062)	(0.064)	(0.071)	(0.068)	(0.065)
Age: 25 - 34	−0.006	0.394***	0.088	0.178**	0.065	0.067	0.049	−0.063
	(0.094)	(0.124)	(0.065)	(0.087)	(0.092)	(0.098)	(0.117)	(0.085)
Age: 35 - 49	0.287***	0.500***	0.242***	0.176**	0.085	0.038	0.184*	−0.103
	(0.084)	(0.116)	(0.063)	(0.086)	(0.085)	(0.087)	(0.099)	(0.084)
Age: 50 or older	0.244***	0.711***	0.527***	0.473***	0.383***	0.527***	0.175*	0.033
	(0.084)	(0.110)	(0.077)	(0.074)	(0.089)	(0.090)	(0.104)	(0.090)
Household income: Q2	0.034	0.017	0.266***	0.219**	0.027	0.069	0.241**	0.047
	(0.086)	(0.111)	(0.060)	(0.085)	(0.085)	(0.091)	(0.099)	(0.089)
Household income: Q3	0.256***	0.122	0.338***	0.349***	0.025	−0.080	0.189*	−0.050
	(0.094)	(0.120)	(0.069)	(0.089)	(0.093)	(0.100)	(0.106)	(0.089)
Household income: Q4	0.195*	0.216**	0.449***	0.318***	0.012	0.163	0.240**	−0.172*
	(0.102)	(0.103)	(0.068)	(0.072)	(0.104)	(0.106)	(0.102)	(0.098)
Highest diploma: College	0.274*	0.307***	0.445***	0.723***	0.258***	0.148	0.136	0.088
	(0.140)	(0.107)	(0.104)	(0.132)	(0.090)	(0.094)	(0.239)	(0.132)
Highest diploma: High school	0.206	0.333***	0.412***	0.503***	0.200**	−0.107	0.266	0.051
	(0.137)	(0.102)	(0.102)	(0.130)	(0.086)	(0.099)	(0.238)	(0.125)
Economic Leaning: Very Left	0.155	0.453***	0.151	0.360**	0.068	0.348***	0.076	0.484***
	(0.117)	(0.162)	(0.158)	(0.179)	(0.154)	(0.118)	(0.170)	(0.136)
Economic Leaning: Center	−0.225**	0.227**	−0.097	0.087	−0.153	0.046	0.141	−0.003
	(0.091)	(0.091)	(0.080)	(0.122)	(0.112)	(0.098)	(0.119)	(0.093)
Economic Leaning: Right	−0.217**	0.187**	0.033	0.173	0.130	0.048	0.428***	0.086
	(0.108)	(0.095)	(0.086)	(0.129)	(0.117)	(0.120)	(0.129)	(0.108)
Economic Leaning: Very Right	−0.255**	0.539***	0.497***	0.267**	−0.073	−0.141	0.521***	0.180
	(0.111)	(0.170)	(0.092)	(0.135)	(0.137)	(0.132)	(0.128)	(0.125)
Treatment: Climate Impacts	0.144*	0.161*	0.063	0.033	0.100	−0.122	0.035	0.118
	(0.086)	(0.091)	(0.054)	(0.075)	(0.080)	(0.085)	(0.082)	(0.082)
Treatment: Climate Policies	0.196**	0.067	0.080	0.121	0.041	0.144*	0.171*	0.182**
	(0.088)	(0.094)	(0.057)	(0.075)	(0.089)	(0.087)	(0.088)	(0.082)
Treatment: Both	0.342***	0.256***	0.141**	0.079	0.160*	0.112	0.227**	0.258***
	(0.087)	(0.094)	(0.055)	(0.080)	(0.083)	(0.081)	(0.092)	(0.085)
Panel B: Energy usage indicators								
Agglomeration size: Small	−0.066	0.085	0.088	0.103	0.083	0.573***	−0.074	0.030
	(0.163)	(0.110)	(0.062)	(0.080)	(0.122)	(0.218)	(0.116)	(0.097)
Agglomeration size: Medium	0.186	−0.057	0.134*	0.040	0.186	0.221	−0.070	−0.089
	(0.160)	(0.140)	(0.078)	(0.112)	(0.127)	(0.208)	(0.124)	(0.124)
Agglomeration size: Large	0.201	0.197	0.034	0.085	0.121	0.416**	−0.006	−0.001
	(0.155)	(0.133)	(0.067)	(0.087)	(0.113)	(0.197)	(0.118)	(0.099)
Public transport available	0.200***	0.061	0.356***	0.180***	0.029	0.166***	0.103	0.244***
	(0.068)	(0.077)	(0.053)	(0.066)	(0.084)	(0.060)	(0.072)	(0.060)
Uses car	−0.021	0.166**	0.279***	0.279***	−0.113	−0.018	−0.026	−0.086
	(0.082)	(0.073)	(0.103)	(0.069)	(0.077)	(0.074)	(0.079)	(0.072)
High gas expenses	0.015	−0.035	−0.080*		−0.132**	−0.021	−0.109	−0.031
	(0.065)	(0.083)	(0.045)		(0.065)	(0.073)	(0.079)	(0.064)
High heating expenses		0.042				−0.250***	0.011	0.132**
		(0.079)				(0.073)	(0.066)	(0.061)
Flies more than once a year	0.102	0.094	0.250***	−0.194***	0.205***	0.235***	−0.226**	0.178**
	(0.077)	(0.088)	(0.051)	(0.075)	(0.074)	(0.075)	(0.095)	(0.077)
Works in polluting sector	−0.343***	0.273***	−0.177***	−0.087	0.040	0.108	0.038	0.020
	(0.089)	(0.070)	(0.054)	(0.077)	(0.070)	(0.075)	(0.078)	(0.080)
Eats beef/meat weekly or more	0.002	−0.125	0.010	0.131*	0.052	0.095	0.023	−0.089
	(0.073)	(0.083)	(0.043)	(0.069)	(0.065)	(0.066)	(0.074)	(0.062)
Owner or landlord	−0.001	0.168*	0.243***	0.271***	0.097	0.063	0.084	0.074
	(0.067)	(0.086)	(0.071)	(0.082)	(0.075)	(0.068)	(0.079)	(0.064)
Observations	1,860	1,717	2,488	2,472	2,045	1,932	1,564	2,003
R^2	0.111	0.140	0.364	0.182	0.069	0.172	0.080	0.077

Note: The table shows the results of regressions of the *Support for main climate policies* index on socioeconomic indicators (Panel A) and on energy usage indicators (Panel B). Panel B also controls for socioeconomic indicators, but the coefficients are not displayed. Robust standard errors are in parentheses; *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01. See Appendix A for variable definitions.

Table A12: Correlation between support for the three main climate policies and beliefs

	Support			
	Main climate policies index	Green infrastructure program	Ban on combustion-engine cars	Carbon tax with cash transfers
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Control group mean	-0.083	0.658	0.516	0.459
Trusts the governement	0.042***	0.009***	0.007**	0.024***
	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Believes inequality is an important problem	0.039***	0.014***	0.011***	0.027***
	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Worries about the consequences of CC	0.045***	0.019***	0.013***	0.005
	(0.005)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Believes net-zero is technically feasible	0.025***	0.011***	0.011***	0.002
	(0.005)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Believes will suffer from climate change	0.051***	0.020***	0.027***	0.009***
	(0.005)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Understands emission across activities/regions	0.013***	0.012***	0.009***	0.009***
	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Knows CC is real & caused by human	0.067***	0.024***	0.020***	0.007***
	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Knows which gases cause CC	0.011***	0.010***	0.009***	0.011***
	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Understands impacts of CC	0.003	0.004	−0.004	−0.007**
	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Believes policies entail positive econ. effects	0.075***	0.024***	0.018***	0.018***
	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Believes policies would reduce pollution	0.121***	0.083***	0.052***	0.021***
	(0.007)	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.005)
Believes policies would reduce emissions	0.264***	0.082***	0.089***	0.123***
	(0.008)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)
Believes own household would lose	−0.334***	−0.085***	−0.120***	−0.114***
	(0.007)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Believes low-income earners will lose	−0.062***	−0.001	−0.014***	−0.038***
	(0.006)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Believes high-income earners will lose	0.016***	0.006***	0.007***	0.010***
	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Observations	40,680	40,680	40,680	40,680
R^2	0.698	0.387	0.357	0.376

Note: The table shows the results of regressions of variables listed in the columns on standardized variables measuring respondents' beliefs and perceptions. Country fixed effects, treatment indicators, and individual socioeconomic characteristics are included but not displayed. Dependent variables are indices (columns 1, 2), or indicator variables equal to 1 if the respondent (somewhat or strongly) supports each of the main climate policies (3, 4, 5). Robust standard errors are in parentheses; *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01. See Appendix A for variable definitions.

Table A13: Correlation between *Support for main climate policies* index and beliefs in high-income countries

	Support for main climate policies index											
	AUS	CAN	DEU	DNK	ESP	FRA	GBR	ITA	JPN	KOR	POL	USA
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Control group mean	-0.201	-0.098	-0.12	-0.134	-0.104	-0.087	-0.095	-0.18	-0.102	-0.054	-0.062	0.034
Trusts the governement	−0.001	0.050***	0.030**	0.032**	0.045***	0.067***	0.030**	0.033**	0.020	0.067***	0.061***	0.028*
	(0.017)	(0.014)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.020)	(0.014)	(0.016)	(0.018)	(0.020)	(0.015)	(0.015)
Believes inequality is an important problem	0.001	0.035**	0.032**	0.081***	0.003	−0.012	0.033**	0.014	0.016	0.067***	0.018	0.071***
	(0.020)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.017)	(0.014)	(0.020)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.017)	(0.020)	(0.014)	(0.021)
Worries about the consequences of CC	0.071***	0.036**	0.029*	0.079***	0.006	0.027	0.082***	0.034*	0.031*	0.023	0.038**	0.085***
	(0.021)	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.017)	(0.016)	(0.022)	(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.021)	(0.018)	(0.020)
Believes net-zero is technically feasible	0.056***	0.026*	0.025	0.046***	0.030**	−0.007	0.057***	0.005	0.024	−0.008	−0.001	0.023
	(0.019)	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.021)	(0.016)	(0.018)	(0.019)	(0.020)	(0.016)	(0.019)
Believes will suffer from climate change	0.044*	0.047***	0.037***	0.057***	0.020	0.009	−0.002	0.009	0.066***	0.080***	0.065***	0.063***
	(0.024)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.020)	(0.016)	(0.018)	(0.020)	(0.021)	(0.017)	(0.021)
Understands emission across activities/regions	−0.015	0.059***	0.021	0.010	0.018	0.025	0.019	0.028*	0.025*	−0.002	0.010	0.009
	(0.014)	(0.012)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.017)	(0.013)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.018)	(0.014)	(0.014)
Knows CC is real & caused by human	0.087***	0.083***	0.065***	0.043***	0.094***	0.089***	0.084***	0.074***	0.022	0.037*	0.067***	0.051***
	(0.019)	(0.013)	(0.014)	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.022)	(0.014)	(0.017)	(0.016)	(0.020)	(0.014)	(0.015)
Knows which gases cause CC	−0.0004	0.006	0.015	0.012	0.012	0.019	0.005	0.022	−0.007	0.012	0.014	−0.009
	(0.013)	(0.012)	(0.014)	(0.015)	(0.012)	(0.017)	(0.012)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.017)	(0.013)	(0.014)
Understands impacts of CC	0.016	−0.005	−0.029**	−0.004	0.018	0.020	−0.001	−0.009	0.009	−0.045**	−0.028**	−0.024
	(0.016)	(0.013)	(0.014)	(0.016)	(0.014)	(0.021)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.014)	(0.015)
Believes policies entail positive econ. effects	0.145***	0.139***	0.120***	0.083***	0.112***	0.049**	0.154***	0.112***	0.080***	0.073***	0.103***	0.093***
	(0.020)	(0.017)	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.021)	(0.015)	(0.020)	(0.018)	(0.019)	(0.017)	(0.016)
Believes policies would reduce pollution	0.139***	0.111***	0.057**	0.134***	0.118***	0.137***	0.130***	0.191***	−0.015	0.146***	0.074***	0.066**
	(0.027)	(0.025)	(0.024)	(0.027)	(0.028)	(0.034)	(0.024)	(0.029)	(0.027)	(0.033)	(0.027)	(0.028)
Believes policies would reduce emissions	0.152***	0.205***	0.250***	0.261***	0.261***	0.342***	0.228***	0.342***	0.479***	0.350***	0.317***	0.174***
	(0.034)	(0.027)	(0.026)	(0.028)	(0.029)	(0.037)	(0.028)	(0.032)	(0.031)	(0.035)	(0.029)	(0.034)
Believes own household would lose	−0.323***	−0.386***	−0.365***	−0.283***	−0.333***	−0.253***	−0.317***	−0.216***	−0.294***	−0.279***	−0.369***	−0.320***
	(0.029)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.022)	(0.023)	(0.027)	(0.022)	(0.023)	(0.025)	(0.027)	(0.023)	(0.030)
Believes low-income earners will lose	−0.082***	−0.044**	−0.123***	−0.095***	−0.082***	−0.109***	−0.064***	−0.022	−0.092***	−0.038	−0.070***	−0.139***
	(0.028)	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.019)	(0.024)	(0.021)	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.028)	(0.021)	(0.024)
Believes high-income earners will lose	−0.037**	0.026**	0.012	−0.021	0.023*	0.043**	0.020	0.012	0.035*	0.028	0.015	−0.011
	(0.016)	(0.013)	(0.014)	(0.017)	(0.013)	(0.019)	(0.013)	(0.015)	(0.018)	(0.020)	(0.014)	(0.017)
Observations	1,978	2,022	2,006	2,013	2,268	2,006	2,025	2,088	1,990	1,932	2,053	2,218
R^2	0.779	0.767	0.729	0.656	0.710	0.625	0.750	0.655	0.611	0.620	0.698	0.766

Note: The table shows the results of regressions of the *Support for main climate policies* index on standardized variables measuring respondents' beliefs and perceptions. Treatment indicators and individual socioeconomic characteristics are included but not displayed. Robust standard errors are in parentheses; *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01. See Appendix A for variable definitions.

Table A14: Correlation between *Support for main climate policies* index and beliefs in middle-income countries

	Support for main climate policies index							
	BRA	CHN	IDN	IND	MEX	TUR	UKR	ZAF
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Control group mean	-0.163	-0.121	-0.066	-0.057	-0.065	-0.038	-0.115	-0.115
Trusts the governement	−0.008	0.096***	0.089***	0.049**	0.056**	0.039	0.080***	0.062**
	(0.020)	(0.032)	(0.023)	(0.024)	(0.025)	(0.024)	(0.023)	(0.027)
Believes inequality is an important problem	0.070***	0.073***	0.064***	0.100***	0.061**	0.009	0.038	0.027
	(0.023)	(0.026)	(0.018)	(0.027)	(0.025)	(0.028)	(0.023)	(0.021)
Worries about the consequences of CC	0.042*	0.102***	0.042**	−0.023	0.045*	0.058**	0.017	0.059***
	(0.023)	(0.026)	(0.019)	(0.027)	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.023)
Believes net-zero is technically feasible	0.012	0.017	0.034	0.018	0.013	0.046**	0.036*	0.017
	(0.021)	(0.031)	(0.022)	(0.029)	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.022)	(0.025)
Believes will suffer from climate change	0.048**	0.006	0.050***	0.050*	0.081***	0.081***	0.073***	0.017
	(0.023)	(0.027)	(0.018)	(0.028)	(0.025)	(0.029)	(0.024)	(0.023)
Understands emission across activities/regions	0.045**	0.008	0.013	0.004	0.025	−0.014	−0.010	−0.013
	(0.019)	(0.023)	(0.013)	(0.018)	(0.019)	(0.022)	(0.020)	(0.021)
Knows CC is real & caused by human	0.026	−0.020	0.034**	0.084***	0.059**	0.069**	0.061***	0.052**
	(0.021)	(0.024)	(0.016)	(0.019)	(0.023)	(0.028)	(0.020)	(0.022)
Knows which gases cause CC	0.019	−0.029	−0.005	0.020	0.046**	0.044**	−0.015	0.051**
	(0.024)	(0.023)	(0.014)	(0.020)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.022)
Understands impacts of CC	0.025	0.023	0.014	0.069***	−0.008	0.013	0.031	0.022
	(0.020)	(0.022)	(0.014)	(0.023)	(0.022)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)
Believes policies entail positive econ. effects	0.053**	0.013	0.014	−0.010	0.068***	0.008	0.116***	0.079***
	(0.021)	(0.023)	(0.011)	(0.019)	(0.022)	(0.019)	(0.023)	(0.025)
Believes policies would reduce pollution	0.166***	−0.050	0.090***	0.179***	0.107***	0.229***	0.160***	0.123***
	(0.030)	(0.035)	(0.023)	(0.035)	(0.036)	(0.045)	(0.038)	(0.038)
Believes policies would reduce emissions	0.286***	0.284***	0.297***	0.263***	0.254***	0.231***	0.240***	0.278***
	(0.033)	(0.043)	(0.033)	(0.043)	(0.038)	(0.051)	(0.041)	(0.038)
Believes own household would lose	−0.307***	−0.332***	−0.355***	−0.375***	−0.366***	−0.273***	−0.347***	−0.363***
	(0.039)	(0.041)	(0.038)	(0.043)	(0.033)	(0.030)	(0.031)	(0.034)
Believes low-income earners will lose	−0.035	−0.114***	−0.038	0.079**	−0.049*	−0.122***	−0.020	−0.016
	(0.029)	(0.033)	(0.034)	(0.038)	(0.027)	(0.030)	(0.028)	(0.034)
Believes high-income earners will lose	−0.004	−0.030	0.025	0.068***	0.045**	0.036*	0.038*	−0.023
	(0.020)	(0.028)	(0.018)	(0.024)	(0.021)	(0.019)	(0.021)	(0.021)
Observations	1,860	1,717	2,488	2,472	2,045	1,932	1,564	2,003
R^2	0.652	0.579	0.720	0.607	0.617	0.667	0.642	0.577

Note: The table shows the results of regressions of the *Support for main climate policies* index on standardized variables measuring respondents' beliefs and perceptions. Treatment indicators and individual socioeconomic characteristics are included but not displayed. Robust standard errors are in parentheses; *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01. See Appendix A for variable definitions.

Table A15: Effects of the treatments on support for climate action

	Support or Agreement				
	Green infrastructure program	Ban on combustion-engine cars	Carbon tax with cash transfers	Fairness of main climate policies index	Adopt climate-friendly behaviors
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Control group mean	0.658	0.516	0.459	-0.083	-0.031
Treatment: Climate impacts	0.019***	0.020**	0.029***	0.045***	0.052***
	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.015)	(0.016)
Treatment: Climate policy	0.026***	0.044***	0.102***	0.135***	0.017
	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.015)	(0.016)
Treatment: Both	0.047***	0.073***	0.130***	0.189***	0.075***
	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.015)	(0.016)
Observations	40,680	40,680	40,680	40,680	40,680
R^2	0.096	0.091	0.101	0.141	0.098

Note: The table shows the results of regressions of variables listed in the columns on socioeconomic characteristics, controlling for country fixed effects. Only the coefficients for the treatment effects are displayed. Dependent variables are indicator variables equal to 1 if the respondent (somewhat or strongly) supports each of the main climate policies (columns 1, 2, 3), or indices (4, 5). Robust standard errors are in parentheses; *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01. See Appendix A for variable definitions.

Table A16: Effects of the treatments on main outcomes – High-income countries

		Support or Agreement										
		Ban on combustion-engine cars (1)	Green infrastructure program (2)	Carbon tax with cash transfers (3)	Fairness of main climate policies index (4)	Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behavior index (5)	Ban on combustion-engine cars with alternatives (6)	Tax on fossil fuels (7)	Ban on polluting cars in city centers (8)	Tax on flights (9)	Subsidies to low-carbon technologies (10)	Mandatory and subsidized insulation (11)
Australia	Control group mean	0.356	0.494	0.336	-0.43	-0.53	0.388	0.358	0.529	0.354	0.616	0.7
	Treatment: Climate Policies	0.059**	0.068**	0.150***	0.252***	0.186**	0.049	0.045	0.035	0.003	0.007	-0.031
		(0.036)	(0.037)	(0.036)	(0.079)	(0.078)	(0.036)	(0.036)	(0.037)	(0.036)	(0.036)	(0.048)
	Treatment: Climate Impacts	0.097**	0.080**	0.112***	0.205**	0.170**	0.103***	0.028	0.059*	-0.005	0.060**	-0.003
		(0.037)	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.083)	(0.081)	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.037)	(0.036)	(0.048)
	Treatment: Both	0.150***	0.100**	0.171***	0.297***	0.098	0.144***	0.130***	0.079**	0.067**	0.033	0.023
		(0.037)	(0.038)	(0.037)	(0.088)	(0.083)	(0.038)	(0.037)	(0.037)	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.048)
Canada	Control group mean	0.459	0.557	0.416	-0.25	-0.177	0.459	0.39	0.599	0.435	0.642	0.636
	Treatment: Climate Policies	0.043	0.092**	0.119***	0.237***	0.018	0.061**	0.070**	0.019	0.055*	0.045	0.087**
		(0.032)	(0.031)	(0.032)	(0.067)	(0.070)	(0.032)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.042)
	Treatment: Climate Impacts	-0.011	-0.004	0.014	0.003	-0.021	0.001	-0.015	0.006	0.016	-0.008	0.079**
		(0.032)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.068)	(0.069)	(0.032)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.032)	(0.031)	(0.041)
	Treatment: Both	0.037	0.078**	0.100***	0.203**	0.073	0.050*	0.061**	0.016	0.068**	0.045	0.136***
		(0.032)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.064)	(0.067)	(0.032)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.032)	(0.030)	(0.039)
Denmark	Control group mean	0.422	0.546	0.308	-0.448	-0.183	0.433	0.435	0.666	0.594	0.669	0.685
	Treatment: Climate Policies	0.052*	0.002	0.123***	0.181**	-0.119**	0.029	-0.002	-0.082**	-0.052*	-0.001	-0.049
		(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.061)	(0.061)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.031)	(0.029)	(0.042)
	Treatment: Climate Impacts	0.078**	0.045	0.063**	0.154**	0.013	0.096**	0.019	0.012	-0.018	0.012	0.002
		(0.032)	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.062)	(0.061)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.031)	(0.029)	(0.041)
	Treatment: Both	0.110***	0.083**	0.185***	0.279***	-0.070	0.082**	0.098**	0.012	-0.006	0.060**	0.025
		(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.065)	(0.062)	(0.032)	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.031)	(0.029)	(0.043)
France	Control group mean	0.274	0.584	0.283	-0.397	-0.214	0.419	0.318	0.582	0.462	0.58	0.648
	Treatment: Climate Policies	0.068**	0.034	0.082**	0.043	-0.047	0.034	-0.016	-0.034	0.007	0.001	-0.042
		(0.034)	(0.036)	(0.034)	(0.066)	(0.073)	(0.036)	(0.034)	(0.037)	(0.036)	(0.036)	(0.050)
	Treatment: Climate Impacts	0.040	0.044	0.068**	0.018	0.080	0.004	0.004	0.009	0.059*	0.039	0.025
		(0.033)	(0.036)	(0.033)	(0.064)	(0.075)	(0.036)	(0.034)	(0.036)	(0.036)	(0.036)	(0.048)
	Treatment: Both	0.113***	0.050*	0.156***	0.133**	0.106*	0.037	0.065**	0.015	-0.001	0.082**	-0.003
		(0.035)	(0.037)	(0.036)	(0.072)	(0.080)	(0.038)	(0.036)	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.037)	(0.052)
Germany	Control group mean	0.306	0.419	0.272	-0.687	-0.112	0.406	0.315	0.493	0.541	0.638	0.608
	Treatment: Climate Policies	0.041	0.037	0.150***	0.186**	0.036	0.061**	0.090**	-0.004	0.020	-0.015	-0.017
		(0.029)	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.068)	(0.067)	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.044)
	Treatment: Climate Impacts	0.027	0.051*	0.051*	0.109*	0.123*	0.030	0.062**	0.053*	0.019	0.017	0.003
		(0.028)	(0.030)	(0.028)	(0.065)	(0.067)	(0.030)	(0.029)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.029)	(0.044)
	Treatment: Both	0.031	0.037	0.122***	0.230***	0.091	0.052*	0.069**	0.055*	0.056*	-0.016	0.023
		(0.029)	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.066)	(0.065)	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.045)
Italy	Control group mean	0.541	0.789	0.465	0.156	0.394	0.573	0.378	0.76	0.407	0.787	0.709
	Treatment: Climate Policies	0.087**	0.034	0.160***	0.257***	0.013	0.078**	0.087**	0.034	0.056*	0.020	0.025
		(0.032)	(0.025)	(0.031)	(0.049)	(0.048)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.027)	(0.032)	(0.026)	(0.040)
	Treatment: Climate Impacts	0.024	0.001	0.038	0.072	0.020	0.037	0.024	-0.036	0.054*	-0.018	0.020
		(0.032)	(0.026)	(0.032)	(0.053)	(0.050)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.028)	(0.032)	(0.027)	(0.040)
	Treatment: Both	0.115***	0.030	0.186***	0.289***	0.069	0.095**	0.133***	-0.005	0.090**	0.013	0.076**
		(0.031)	(0.025)	(0.031)	(0.053)	(0.050)	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.027)	(0.031)	(0.026)	(0.039)
Japan	Control group mean	0.409	0.487	0.349	-0.478	-0.393	0.503	0.351	0.644	0.472	0.689	0.583
	Treatment: Climate Policies	0.063**	0.040	0.098**	0.138**	0.033	0.088**	0.079**	0.018	-0.007	-0.018	-0.013
		(0.032)	(0.033)	(0.032)	(0.056)	(0.061)	(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.031)	(0.033)	(0.031)	(0.046)
	Treatment: Climate Impacts	0.005	0.026	0.010	0.045	0.105*	0.001	0.026	-0.023	0.016	-0.027	0.009
		(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.031)	(0.053)	(0.061)	(0.032)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.033)	(0.030)	(0.045)
	Treatment: Both	0.080**	0.039	0.130***	0.193***	0.108*	0.038	0.060**	0.003	0.045	-0.044	-0.056
		(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.054)	(0.060)	(0.032)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.032)	(0.031)	(0.045)
Poland	Control group mean	0.436	0.577	0.349	-0.365	-0.066	0.479	0.27	0.605	0.435	0.751	0.717
	Treatment: Climate Policies	0.035	0.046	0.090**	0.078	0.089	0.031	0.111***	0.030	0.050*	-0.043	0.009
		(0.032)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.060)	(0.061)	(0.032)	(0.029)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.029)	(0.041)
	Treatment: Climate Impacts	0.042	0.051*	0.053*	0.058	0.117**	0.064**	0.032	0.027	0.036	0.013	-0.016
		(0.032)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.059)	(0.058)	(0.032)	(0.029)	(0.031)	(0.032)	(0.028)	(0.043)
	Treatment: Both	0.040	0.032	0.096**	0.099*	0.105*	0.030	0.128***	0.012	0.085**	-0.033	-0.013
		(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.062)	(0.059)	(0.032)	(0.030)	(0.031)	(0.032)	(0.029)	(0.042)
South Korea	Control group mean	0.519	0.686	0.526	0.023	-0.162	0.587	0.423	0.519	0.423	0.709	0.716
	Treatment: Climate Policies	-0.025	-0.007	0.071**	0.084*	-0.080	0.021	0.029	-0.025	0.067**	0.016	-0.007
		(0.038)	(0.034)	(0.037)	(0.060)	(0.066)	(0.037)	(0.037)	(0.037)	(0.038)	(0.034)	(0.049)
	Treatment: Climate Impacts	-0.034	-0.022	-0.013	0.022	0.049	-0.019	-0.007	0.012	0.026	-0.016	0.006
		(0.037)	(0.035)	(0.038)	(0.055)	(0.068)	(0.038)	(0.037)	(0.037)	(0.038)	(0.035)	(0.048)
	Treatment: Both	0.045	0.010	0.132***	0.195***	0.028	0.026	0.094**	0.024	0.100**	-0.005	-0.031
		(0.036)	(0.034)	(0.036)	(0.056)	(0.063)	(0.036)	(0.037)	(0.037)	(0.037)	(0.034)	(0.046)
Spain	Control group mean	0.544	0.703	0.433	-0.175	0.116	0.562	0.391	0.643	0.443	0.736	0.707
	Treatment: Climate Policies	0.025	0.025	0.103***	0.070	0.006	0.060**	0.071**	0.004	0.056*	0.025	0.067
		(0.031)	(0.028)	(0.031)	(0.059)	(0.057)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.031)	(0.027)	(0.048)
	Treatment: Climate Impacts	0.012	0.011	0.018	-0.004	0.062	0.043	0.008	0.003	0.034	0.023	0.026
		(0.031)	(0.028)	(0.031)	(0.057)	(0.056)	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.031)	(0.027)	(0.050)
	Treatment: Both	0.092**	0.088***	0.133***	0.230***	0.138**	0.094***	0.122***	0.077**	0.080**	0.036	0.071*
		(0.030)	(0.026)	(0.030)	(0.056)	(0.054)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.028)	(0.030)	(0.026)	(0.046)
United Kingdom	Control group mean	0.456	0.559	0.358	-0.248	-0.182	0.532	0.39	0.663	0.473	0.666	0.705
	Treatment: Climate Policies	0.037	0.022	0.104***	0.098	0.026	0.000	0.078**	-0.024	0.035	-0.046	-0.075*
		(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.062)	(0.067)	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.042)
	Treatment: Climate Impacts	0.021	0.022	0.009	0.035	0.027	-0.023	0.044	-0.029	0.028	0.000	-0.021
		(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.029)	(0.062)	(0.067)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.031)	(0.029)	(0.042)
	Treatment: Both	0.093**	0.069**	0.167***	0.289***	0.138**	0.029	0.125***	0.001	0.098**	-0.021	-0.075*
		(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.061)	(0.067)	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.029)	(0.031)	(0.029)	(0.042)
United States	Control group mean	0.42	0.523	0.343	-0.33	-0.305	0.468	0.358	0.504	0.343	0.587	0.547
	Treatment: Climate Policies	0.031	-0.010	0.083**	0.010	-0.023	-0.026	0.040	0.056**	0.064**	-0.025	-0.026
		(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.075)	(0.077)	(0.032)	(0.031)	(0.033)	(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.046)
	Treatment: Climate Impacts	-0.019	-0.081**	-0.006	-0.108*	-0.124*	-0.078**	-0.038	-0.022	-0.030	-0.034	0.004
		(0.033)	(0.033)	(0.032)	(0.070)	(0.078)	(0.033)	(0.032)	(0.034)	(0.032)	(0.033)	(0.045)
	Treatment: Both	0.007	0.010	0.095***	0.020	-0.019	-0.005	0.018	0.079**	0.024	-0.007	0.014
		(0.033)	(0.034)	(0.034)	(0.076)	(0.078)	(0.033)	(0.032)	(0.033)	(0.033)	(0.033)	(0.049)

Note: The table shows the results of regressions of variables listed in the columns on socioeconomic characteristics. Only the coefficients for the treatment effects are displayed. Dependent variables are indicator variables equal to 1 if the respondent (somewhat or strongly) supports each of the main climate policies (columns 1-3 and 6-11), or standardized indices (4-5). Robust standard errors are in parentheses; *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01. See Appendix A for variable definitions.

Table A17: Effects of the treatments on main outcomes – Middle-income countries

		Support or Agreement										
		Ban on combustion-engine cars (1)	Green infrastructure program (2)	Carbon tax with cash transfers (3)	Fairness of main climate policies index (4)	Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behavior index (5)	Ban on combustion-engine cars with alternatives (6)	Tax on fossil fuels (7)	Ban on polluting cars in city centers (8)	Tax on flights (9)	Subsidies to low-carbon technologies (10)	Mandatory and subsidized insulation (11)
Brazil	Control group mean	0.6	0.762	0.471	0.202	0.112	0.59	0.349	0.644	0.388	0.769	
	Treatment: Climate Policies	0.048	0.018	0.127***	0.189***	0.043	0.085**	0.087**	0.089**	0.105***	0.073**	
		(0.043)	(0.037)	(0.043)	(0.077)	(0.079)	(0.042)	(0.042)	(0.040)	(0.043)	(0.034)	
	Treatment: Climate Impacts	0.041	0.037	0.062**	0.092	0.069	0.091**	0.099**	0.031	0.107***	0.029	
		(0.041)	(0.034)	(0.042)	(0.077)	(0.076)	(0.040)	(0.042)	(0.040)	(0.042)	(0.035)	
	Treatment: Both	0.096**	0.038	0.225***	0.237***	0.077	0.093**	0.165***	0.077**	0.145***	0.046*	
		(0.042)	(0.036)	(0.041)	(0.078)	(0.075)	(0.041)	(0.042)	(0.041)	(0.043)	(0.036)	
China	Control group mean	0.713	0.811	0.792	0.356	0.327	0.778	0.576	0.731	0.606	0.742	0.805
	Treatment: Climate Policies	0.037	0.018	0.087***	0.091**	0.031	0.037	0.076**	0.055**	0.105***	0.045	0.057*
		(0.042)	(0.037)	(0.035)	(0.057)	(0.070)	(0.038)	(0.046)	(0.040)	(0.044)	(0.041)	(0.047)
	Treatment: Climate Impacts	0.060**	0.057**	0.075**	0.085**	0.010	0.027	0.088**	0.056**	0.045	0.033	0.028
		(0.041)	(0.034)	(0.033)	(0.058)	(0.070)	(0.039)	(0.046)	(0.041)	(0.046)	(0.043)	(0.055)
	Treatment: Both	0.097***	0.072**	0.057**	0.175***	-0.014	0.038	0.056*	0.091***	-0.021	0.063**	0.076**
		(0.039)	(0.035)	(0.034)	(0.059)	(0.066)	(0.039)	(0.046)	(0.039)	(0.046)	(0.041)	(0.045)
India	Control group mean	0.768	0.789	0.702	0.6	0.502	0.759	0.63	0.729	0.626	0.665	
	Treatment: Climate Policies	0.031	0.043**	0.075***	0.070	-0.027	0.032	0.012	0.040*	0.007	0.080***	
		(0.033)	(0.030)	(0.034)	(0.067)	(0.066)	(0.034)	(0.038)	(0.034)	(0.038)	(0.037)	
	Treatment: Climate Impacts	-0.027	0.031	0.013	-0.053	-0.036	0.016	-0.027	0.015	-0.016	0.042*	
		(0.034)	(0.031)	(0.035)	(0.065)	(0.067)	(0.034)	(0.038)	(0.035)	(0.037)	(0.038)	
	Treatment: Both	0.019	0.035*	0.059**	0.021	0.061	0.036	0.073**	0.064**	0.058**	0.108***	
		(0.034)	(0.031)	(0.034)	(0.072)	(0.065)	(0.033)	(0.038)	(0.033)	(0.037)	(0.036)	
Indonesia	Control group mean	0.641	0.794	0.658	0.394	0.246	0.715	0.569	0.846	0.665	0.785	
	Treatment: Climate Policies	0.048**	0.016	0.073**	0.138***	-0.002	0.013	0.086***	0.000	0.025	0.024	
		(0.028)	(0.026)	(0.028)	(0.049)	(0.052)	(0.027)	(0.028)	(0.023)	(0.027)	(0.025)	
	Treatment: Climate Impacts	0.036	0.018	0.003	0.078*	0.070*	0.040*	0.030	0.011	0.010	-0.002	
		(0.027)	(0.024)	(0.027)	(0.047)	(0.050)	(0.026)	(0.027)	(0.022)	(0.027)	(0.025)	
	Treatment: Both	0.046*	0.064**	0.093***	0.180***	0.068	0.061**	0.077**	0.021	0.022	0.042**	
		(0.027)	(0.024)	(0.026)	(0.046)	(0.048)	(0.027)	(0.027)	(0.022)	(0.027)	(0.024)	
Mexico	Control group mean	0.669	0.838	0.556	0.112	0.23	0.663	0.408	0.725	0.508	0.666	
	Treatment: Climate Policies	0.034	0.024	0.064**	0.057	0.086*	0.050*	0.067**	0.007	0.046	0.103***	
		(0.040)	(0.031)	(0.042)	(0.074)	(0.068)	(0.040)	(0.042)	(0.038)	(0.042)	(0.037)	
	Treatment: Climate Impacts	0.012	0.003	0.034	0.093*	0.140**	0.060**	0.010	0.028	0.007	0.085**	
		(0.040)	(0.032)	(0.041)	(0.067)	(0.069)	(0.039)	(0.041)	(0.038)	(0.042)	(0.037)	
	Treatment: Both	0.076**	0.007	0.147***	0.122**	0.101**	0.036	0.123***	0.029	0.034	0.101***	
		(0.040)	(0.031)	(0.041)	(0.070)	(0.073)	(0.041)	(0.043)	(0.038)	(0.043)	(0.038)	
South Africa	Control group mean	0.521	0.725	0.518	0.008	-0.07	0.615	0.376	0.652	0.425	0.745	0.727
	Treatment: Climate Policies	0.110***	0.019	0.089**	0.197***	0.071	0.109***	0.133***	0.074**	0.128***	0.026	0.131***
		(0.040)	(0.037)	(0.040)	(0.071)	(0.076)	(0.038)	(0.039)	(0.037)	(0.040)	(0.034)	(0.044)
	Treatment: Climate Impacts	0.030	0.050*	0.051*	0.037	0.152**	0.002	0.034	-0.004	0.047	-0.003	0.072**
		(0.041)	(0.035)	(0.041)	(0.073)	(0.075)	(0.041)	(0.039)	(0.040)	(0.041)	(0.036)	(0.050)
	Treatment: Both	0.138***	0.069**	0.109***	0.237***	0.126**	0.084**	0.157***	0.064**	0.075**	0.080**	0.025
		(0.041)	(0.036)	(0.041)	(0.073)	(0.077)	(0.040)	(0.041)	(0.039)	(0.042)	(0.033)	(0.053)
Turkey	Control group mean	0.62	0.759	0.559	0.164	-0.028	0.64	0.518	0.602	0.454	0.752	0.748
	Treatment: Climate Policies	0.062**	-0.001	0.112***	0.271***	0.157**	0.049*	0.142***	0.120***	0.160***	0.071**	0.133***
		(0.041)	(0.039)	(0.043)	(0.081)	(0.083)	(0.041)	(0.043)	(0.041)	(0.043)	(0.036)	(0.049)
	Treatment: Climate Impacts	-0.001	-0.011	-0.082**	-0.069	-0.026	-0.047*	-0.007	-0.026	-0.041	-0.024	0.024
		(0.042)	(0.038)	(0.042)	(0.086)	(0.089)	(0.042)	(0.044)	(0.043)	(0.042)	(0.039)	(0.058)
	Treatment: Both	0.072**	0.019	0.073**	0.134**	0.129**	0.048	0.021	-0.020	0.029	-0.062**	0.032
		(0.041)	(0.038)	(0.044)	(0.080)	(0.084)	(0.040)	(0.045)	(0.044)	(0.043)	(0.041)	(0.057)
Ukraine	Control group mean	0.576	0.689	0.391	-0.13	-0.433	0.631	0.273	0.668	0.359	0.684	0.754
	Treatment: Climate Policies	0.045	0.063**	0.184***	0.235***	0.048	0.002	0.184***	0.042	0.129***	0.000	0.037
		(0.046)	(0.041)	(0.046)	(0.087)	(0.084)	(0.046)	(0.044)	(0.041)	(0.046)	(0.043)	(0.057)
	Treatment: Climate Impacts	0.012	0.002	0.035	0.058	0.059	-0.001	0.062*	-0.058*	0.011	-0.014	0.051
		(0.046)	(0.042)	(0.044)	(0.086)	(0.080)	(0.043)	(0.042)	(0.041)	(0.045)	(0.042)	(0.053)
	Treatment: Both	0.032	0.046	0.210***	0.274***	0.121*	0.024	0.166***	0.069**	0.076**	0.036	0.005
		(0.045)	(0.040)	(0.044)	(0.090)	(0.086)	(0.044)	(0.042)	(0.038)	(0.044)	(0.042)	(0.059)

Note: The table shows the results of regressions of variables listed in the columns on socioeconomic characteristics. Only the coefficients for the treatment effects are displayed. Dependent variables are indicator variables equal to 1 if the respondent (somewhat or strongly) supports each of the main climate policies (columns 1-3 and 6-11), or standardized indices (4-5). Robust standard errors are in parentheses; *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01. See Appendix A for variable definitions.

Table A18: Effects of the treatments on expectations about the future

	Agreement				
	Net-zero by 2100 is feasible	Unabated CC will negatively affect oneself	Unabated CC will cause extinction of humanity	World will be richer in 2100	Humans will halt CC by 2100
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Control group mean	0.362	0.471	0.637	0.273	0.48
Treatment: Climate impacts	0.051***	0.039***	0.026***	−0.003	0.026***
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.007)	(0.008)
Treatment: Climate policy	0.024***	0.018**	0.020**	0.015**	0.052***
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.007)	(0.008)
Treatment: Both	0.061***	0.032***	0.035***	0.016**	0.068***
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.007)	(0.008)
Observations	40,680	40,680	40,680	40,680	40,680
R^2	0.080	0.120	0.061	0.168	0.108

Note: The table shows the results of regressions of variables listed in the columns on socioeconomic characteristics. Only the coefficients for the treatment effects are displayed. Dependent variables are indicator variables equal to 1 if the respondent (somewhat or strongly) agree with the statements. Robust standard errors are in parentheses; *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01. See Appendix A for variable definitions.

E Country appendices

Unweighted result link

Here is a link to the appendix for unweighted results: https://socialeconomicslab.org/oecd_climate_change_unweighted/

Country Appendix links

Here is a link to the appendix for each country: https://socialeconomicslab.org/research/working-papers/fighting-climate-change-international-attitudes-toward-climate-policies/

F Questionnaire

Survey links

The data replication package (doi.org/10.3886/E208254V1) provides the questionnaire files. In addition, here are links to the questionnaires of each country:

- Australia: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_0HrxQpnzN85dR2K?Q_Language=EN-GB
- Brazil: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_bjhZJbHPlU82OtE?Q_Language=PT-BR
- Canada (English): https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_9FveryHcJFsYfoq?Q_Language=EN
- Canada (French): https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_9FveryHcJFsYfoq?Q_Language=FR-CA
- China: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_3ad13wqkW9bBvfw?Q_Language=ZN
- Denmark: https://cebi.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_38ApIc5Y6L1pjBY?Q_Language=DA
- France: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_8CfmrUXhHRZJT14?Q_Language=FR
- Germany: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_0cWAJE2W8bdBPkG?Q_Language=DE
- India (English): https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_07HaTFCaGAklSrI?Q_Language=EN

- India (Hindi): https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_07HaTFCaGAklSrI?Q_Language=HI
- Indonesia: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_3mV8QUArjqZ0htc?Q_Language=ID
- Italy: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_bpiASf7NzB8u0wS?Q_Language=IT
- Japan: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_6FE48OtnfRWabRQ?Q_Language=JA
- Mexico: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_8csgJ7Uuymp7irY?Q_Language=ES
- Poland: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_7Qc5KCPcIVv5qFE?Q_Language=PL
- South Africa (English): https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_bvC37FRXIyGewKi?Q_Language=EN-US
- South Africa (Zulu): https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_bvC37FRXIyGewKi?Q_Language=ZU
- South Korea: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_bwNjSPYjPojkuk6?Q_Language=KO
- Spain: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_0d0TZD6KT4L2SOi?Q_Language=ES-ES
- Turkey: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_3krmyMYslsDFBI2?Q_Language=TR
- Ukraine (Ukrainian): https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_3gdsY6iHVO6IKNg?Q_Language=UK
- Ukraine (Russian): https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_3gdsY6iHVO6IKNg?Q_Language=RU
- United Kingdom: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_40Dm4ZTOR8mlzaS?Q_Language=EN-GB
- United States: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_1ST7y8mzlEib9iu

Below is the benchmark questionnaire, with country-specific variations indicated in square brackets.

Consent

1. This is a survey conducted for academic research purposes by researchers from Harvard University and the OECD. It will take approximately 25 minutes to complete. The survey data is used for research purposes only, and the research is non-partisan. You will be compensated for this survey if you complete the survey and your responses pass our survey quality checks. These checks use statistical control methods to detect incoherent and rushed responses. It is very important for the validity of our research that you answer honestly and read the questions carefully before answering.

   The survey collects personal data, including socioeconomic characteristics and political views. All of the answers you provide will remain anonymous and be treated with absolute confidentiality. The personal data we collect will be transferred and stored on secure servers. Only researchers working on the project will have access to the anonymized data. Your participation in this survey is completely voluntary. You are entitled to choose not to take part. If at first you agree to take part, you can later change your mind. Your decision will not be held against you in any way. Your refusal to participate will not result in any consequences or any loss of benefits that you are otherwise entitled to receive. You can ask any questions before you decide whether to participate.

   If you have questions, concerns, or complaints, or think the research has offended you, you can contact the research team at social.economics.research2020@gmail.com or call the Harvard University Area Institutional Review Board ("IRB") at +1 (617) 496-2847. The OECD is committed to protecting the personal data it processes, in accordance with its Personal Data Protection Rules (https://www.oecd.org/general/data-protection.htm). If you have further queries or complaints related to the processing of your personal data, please contact the Data Protection Officer (DPO@oecd.org). If you need further assistance in resolving claims related to personal data protection you can contact the Data Protection Commissioner (DPC@oecd.org).

   Do you agree to participate in the survey?
   Yes; No

Background questions

2. What is your gender?
   Male; Female; Other

3. How old are you?
   Below 18; 18 to 24; 25 to 34; 35 to 49; 50 to 64; 65 and above

4. What is your zipcode?

5. What type of agglomeration do you live in?
   A rural area; A small town (5,000 - 20,000 inhabitants); A large town (20,000 - 50,000

inhabitants); A small city or its suburbs (50,000 - 250,000 inhabitants); A large city or its suburbs (250,000 - 3,000,000 inhabitants); A very large city or its suburbs (more than 3 million inhabitants)

6. What is the nationality of your parents? (Multiple answers allowed) [For the U.S. and South Africa, we asked the ethnicity instead; and for India, the religion.]
   [Country]; [Continent except Country]; Other; Prefer not to say

7. Do you live with your partner (if you have one)?
   Yes; No or I don't have a partner

8. What is your marital status?
   Single; Married; Divorced or legally separated; Widowed

9. How many people are in your household? The household includes: you, the members of your family who live with you (including children), and your dependants. This excludes flatmates.
   1; 2; 3; 4; 5 or more

10. How many children below 14 live with you?
    0; 1; 2; 3; 4 or more

11. What is the highest level of education you have completed?
    No schooling completed; Primary school; Lower secondary school; Vocational degree; High school; College degree; Master's degree or above

12. What is your employment status?
    Full-time employed; Part-time employed; Self-employed; Student; Retired; Unemployed (searching for a job); Inactive (not searching for a job)

13. (If "Full-time employed", "Part-time employed", or "Self-employed" to 10) If you work in any of the following industries, please select one describing your industry best.
    Oil, gas or coal; Other energy industries; Cement production; Construction; Automobile manufacturing; Iron and steel manufacturing; Chemical manufacturing; Plastics production; Pulp and paper production; Farming (crop or livestock); Air transport (e.g. airlines); No, none of the above

14. (If "Retired", "Unemployed (searching for a job)", "Inactive (not searching for a job)" to 10) If in your last job you worked in any of the following industries, please select one describing your industry best
    Oil, gas or coal; Other energy industries; Cement production; Construction; Automobile manufacturing; Iron and steel manufacturing; Chemical manufacturing; Plastics production; Pulp and paper production; Farming (crop or livestock); Air transport (e.g. airlines); No, none of the above

15. (If "Full-time employed", "Part-time employed", or "Self-employed" to 10) What is the main activity of the company or organization where you work?
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting; Mining, quarrying, oil, gas, extraction; Utilities; Construction; Manufacturing; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Transportation and warehousing; Information technology (IT); Finance and insurance; Real estate and rental and leasing; Professional, scientific and technical; Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support activities; Waste management and remediation; Educational services; Healthcare and social assistance; Arts, entertainment and recreation; Accommodation and food services; Other services; Public administration; Homemaker; None of the above / Other

16. (If "Retired", "Unemployed (searching for a job)", "Inactive (not searching for a job)" to 10) What was the main activity of the company or organization at which you last worked?
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting; Mining, quarrying, oil, gas, extraction; Utilities; Construction; Manufacturing; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Transportation and warehousing; Information technology (IT); Finance and insurance; Real estate and rental and leasing; Professional, scientific and technical; Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support activities; Waste management and remediation; Educational services; Healthcare and social assistance; Arts, entertainment and recreation; Accommodation and food services; Other services; Public administration; Homemaker; None of the above / Other

17. What was the annual income of your household in 2019 (before withholding tax)? [Depending on the country, we ask this question in monthly or yearly terms. Except in the U.S., we adjust the quartile thresholds by multiplying them by the number of consumption units in the households.]
[quartiles thresholds are given for the U.S.] *Less than [$35,000] ; between [$35,000] - [$70,000]; between [$70,000] - [$120,000]; More than [$120,000]*

18. 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?
Yes; No

19. Are you a homeowner or a tenant? (Multiple answers are possible)
Tenant; Owner; Landlord renting out property

20. 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]. I estimate my assets net of debt to be:
[Quintiles thresholds are given for the U.S.] *Less than [$0]; Between [$0] - [$4,000]; Between [$4,000] - [$120,000]; Between [$120,000] - [$380,000]; More than [$380,000]*

Political views

21. To what extent are you interested in politics?
Not at all; A little; Moderately; A lot; A great deal

22. Are you a member of an environmental organization?
Yes; No

23. Do you have any relatives who are environmentalists?
Yes; No

24. (In China, the next three questions were not asked, and the other questions from this block were asked at the end of the survey.) Did you vote in the [last] election?
Yes; No: I don't have the right to vote in [Country]; Prefer not to say

25. (If "Yes" to 24) Which candidate did you vote for in the [last] election?
[Main candidates or parties]; Other; Prefer not to say

26. (If not "Yes" to 24) Even if you did NOT vote in the [last] election, please indicate the candidate that you were most likely to have voted for or who represents your views more closely.
[Main candidates or parties]; Other; Prefer not to say

27. On economic policy matters, where do you see yourself on a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is Left and 5 is Right? [in the U.S., Denmark and France, the formulation was different: "On economic policy matters, where do you see yourself on the liberal/conservative spectrum?" and the answers were *Very liberal; Liberal; Moderate; Conservative; Very conservative; Prefer not to say*]
1; 2; 3; 4; 5

28. [In the U.S. only] What do you consider to be your political affiliation, as of today?
Republican; Democrat; Independent; Other; Non-Affiliated

Household composition and energy characteristics

(In Brazil, Mexico, India, and Indonesia, the next two questions on heating were not asked.)

29. What is the main way you heat your home?
Electricity; Gas; Heating oil; Coal; Wood, solar, geothermal, or heat pump; District heating; Don't know, or prefer not to say

30. In a typical month [or year, depending on countries], how much do you spend on heating for your accommodation?
[Numbers are given for the U.S.] *I don't know; Less than [$20]; [$20]-[$75]; [$75]-[$125]; [$125]-[$200]; [$200]-[$250]; [$250]-[$300]; More than [$300]*

31. Good insulation can keep a building warm in the winter and cool in the summer. How do you rate the insulation of your accommodation?
Very poor; Poor; Fair; Good; Excellent

32. In a typical month, how much do you spend on gas for driving?
[Numbers are given for the U.S.] *Less than [$5]; [$5]-[$25]; [$25]-[$75]; [$75]-[$125]; [$125]-[$175]; [$175]-[$225]; More than [$225]*

33. How many round-trip flights did you take between 2017 and 2019?
0; 1; 2; 3 or 4; 5 to 7; 8 to 14; 15 or more

34. How often do you eat [beef / India: meat]?
Never; Less than once a week; One to four times per week; Almost or at least daily

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

    - Commute to work or place of study
    - Grocery shopping
    - Recreational and leisure activities (excluding holiday travel)

    Car or Motorbike; Public Transport; Walking or Cycling; Other; Not Applicable

36. How do you rate the availability (ease of access and frequency) of public transportation where you live?
Very poor; Poor; Fair; Good; Excellent

Open-ended question

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

Video treatments

Randomized groups of respondents see one of two videos, both videos, or neither.

Climate impacts video

Recent academic studies have assessed the effects of climate change in [country]. We will now show you a 3 minute video (with sound) that summarizes the results of these studies. Please pay attention to the information provided as you will be asked questions about it later. Do not skip forward or close the page while the video is running. Please proceed to the next page when you are ready.
[Here are the links to the video of each country:]

- Australia: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_6zC4wlmsEXrDnYq
- Brazil: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_57lND3lSz5SL4oK
- Canada (English): https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_9zxyasw9TTVFqx8
- Canada (French): https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_1QSWUKIYiJDNxfE
- China: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_9vHesDcevMYMffU
- Denmark: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_dgnXQoN84vq2YXs
- France: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_9YacInO3B7TVcGy
- Germany: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_3NNS6u7MbEm738y
- India (English): https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_b9lU7goEX1i0FvM
- India (Hindi): https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_bvLcTKdd7WG8SZ8
- Indonesia: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_9QQCwEicwdwYp94
- Italy: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_1GpaU9AOp0uA246
- Japan: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_e3BFKqjnqsS0waW
- Mexico: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_cSdiidvle1QaekS
- Poland: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_6SahJCEqAUd5bdc
- South Africa (English): https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_8iAWsyQlvy07iJg

- South Africa (Zulu): https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_4NHM2UHj6XttP70
- South Korea: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_2071FHigxMNs2rk
- Spain: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_4NsVOyDmpposo3I
- Turkey: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_8AKIwJiwMxyQnyu
- Ukraine (Ukrainian): https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_1Bz6VaDS6IzAMGq
- Ukraine (Russian): https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_bemd3trrg7wgFym
- United Kingdom: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_bj8yT5eiDpZCR82
- United States: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_cT8837yWYLScqLs

[Below is the script used for the U.S.]
Over the past decades, humans have been burning more and more fossil fuels like coal, gas or oil. Burning fossil fuels releases CO_2 into the atmosphere. Today, the concentration of CO_2 in the atmosphere is higher than at any point in time over the last 800,000 years. And it's the concentration of greenhouse gases like CO_2 that drives global temperature. Climate scientists agree: the build-up of greenhouse gases released by human activity in the atmosphere causes climate change. A rapid transition away from fossil fuels is possible and could contain global warming below +[2°C / 3.6°F], meaning 3.6°F. But if greenhouse gas emissions continue on their current trend, the average global warming will be +[4°C / 8°F] in 2100 and +[7°C / 13°F] in 2200. This may seem far away, but climate change is already affecting us right now in the places where we live.

- Because of climate change, in the U.S. hurricanes have become increasingly intense and cause much more harm and damages. Hurricane Katrina caused more than 1,800 deaths and more than 100 billion dollars in damages.
- The amount of air pollution generated by burning fossil fuels is already responsible for 200,000 deaths in the U.S. each year.
- Heatwaves are becoming longer, more frequent, and more severe. In the absence of ambitious action against climate change, the U.S. will experience 70 days of extreme heat per year (that is six times more than in the past) and up to 135 days a year in a State like Texas.

- In the South and in the Midwest, agricultural yields will decrease because of the heat.
- With the mix of more hurricanes, rising sea levels, more heatwaves, and lower agricultural output, the average income in Southern states will be 10 to 20% lower than it could be.
- In the North-East, the risk of heavy rain has already increased by 55%. More severe storms and rising sea levels will lead to more flooding.
- In the West, hotter and drier conditions are causing more wildfires. Since the mid 80s, the area burned by wildfires across the Western U.S. is estimated to have been twice what it would have been without climate change. This was even before accounting for the California wildfires last summer, which were by far the largest on record.

To tackle climate change, we need to bring greenhouse gas emissions close to zero. This is possible, but it requires a deep transformation in the sectors most responsible for emissions: energy, transport, and industry.

38. Were you able to watch and listen to the video until the end?
Yes; No, there was a technical problem; No, I skipped part of the video

39. From what was said in the video, if greenhouse gas emissions continue on their current trend, what will be the rise in global average temperature in 2100?
[1°C / 2°F]; [2°C / 3.6°F]; [4°C / 8°F]; [7°C / 15°F]; Don't know

40. [This question depends on the country, U.S. one is given] From what was said in the video, in the absence of ambitious action against climate change, how frequent will extreme temperatures (that is, temperature above 95°F) occur on average across the U.S. by the end of the century?
70 days per year; 80 days per year; 90 days per year; 100 days per year; Don't know

Climate policy video

We will now show you a 5 minute video (with sound) that summarizes the features of some policies proposed to fight climate change. Please pay attention to the information provided as you will be asked questions about it later. Do not skip forward or close the page while the video is running. Please proceed to the next page when you are ready.

- Australia: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_3gagRLUpgyAicVE
- Brazil: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_eCZzzoblKYpWKh0
- Canada (English): https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_9Lekk0zTPurlzkG

- Canada (French): https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_9twKmQCtMuJpfp4
- China: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_1ZhXvFBoUtvq7qK
- Denmark: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_39OXHJ3gT6p4U74
- France: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_6F2lryw2eo1eQNU
- Germany: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_9SvqNOCSY8ywnHw
- India (English): https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_2mjlMdvMpAYJAuG
- India (Hindi): https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_00696ZTnBDTFQ10
- Indonesia: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_1RqbYYeT2cOnOPc
- Italy: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_6mMBZqNPLgvUKZo
- Japan: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_0rCWm2QnbEfaR1k
- Mexico: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_3UbhIz7hb99f0wu
- Poland: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_etkOtRoDmoSXkSq
- South Africa (English): https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_9FDOxYLGIwdrYh0
- South Africa (Zulu): https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_1zij8ULej3rYsXs
- South Korea: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_4O2BSbDDYVUUhb8
- Spain: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_9ZCXWK6BphbFQWy

- Turkey: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_9RF3ckVwWR9MH1Y
- Ukraine (Ukrainian): https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_bDbSZHrj0tU9b7w
- Ukraine (Russian): https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_3wr99GUKuUVgK3k
- United Kingdom: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_bg5w9RRYbGtMrwa
- United States: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_bj5mFN15bJnlUbk

Below is the script used for the U.S.]

To fight climate change and avoid an ever-warming climate, we need an array of policies. Climate policies are needed to transform the way we produce energy, to make buildings greener, to put greener cars on the roads and reduce our fuel consumption. But these policies also need to protect people's jobs and incomes. Let's have a closer look on three possible climate policies.

Let's start with a policy that forces car producers to produce greener cars – a ban on combustion-engine cars. With a ban on combustion-engine cars, car producers are first required by law to produce cars that emit less CO_2 per [kilometre/mile]. The emission limit is lowered every year, so that only electric or hydrogen vehicles can be sold after 2030. Note that electric vehicles currently cannot travel as far and can be more expensive than cars that run on petrol. Together with a plan to produce electricity from clean sources, a ban on combustion-engine cars would accomplish the transition needed in the car industry.

Now, let's turn to a policy that combines a tax on carbon emissions to reduce emissions and cash transfers to protect people's purchasing power. With a carbon tax, all products that emit greenhouse gases would be taxed. For example, the price of gasoline would increase by [40 cents per gallon]. With a carbon tax, companies and people pay for the greenhouse gases they emit. This pushes them to reduce their emissions. To compensate people for the price increases, the revenues of the carbon tax would be redistributed to all households, regardless of their income. Each adult would thus receive [600 dollar] per year. On average, poorer people own smaller cars, live in smaller houses and fly less, so they use less fossil fuels than average. [The previous sentence is adapted in middle-income countries.] As they would receive the same cash transfer as everyone else, poorer people will generally gain from a carbon tax with cash transfers. Conversely, rich people will tend to lose. Does this policy work? Yes! The Canadian province of British Columbia has a carbon tax with cash transfers since 2008. Research has shown that this policy has decreased carbon emissions, increased employment, and made a majority of people richer. The last policy is a large program of public investment in green infrastructure, which would be financed by additional debt taken

up by the government. A green infrastructure program would bring about the transition in energy infrastructure needed to halt climate change but it could come at the expense of other possible projects funded by the government. In [the U.S.], such a programme could create [4 million] jobs in green sectors, such as public transportation, renewable power plants, buildings' insulation, or sustainable agriculture, but [2 million] of people could lose their job in the fossil fuel industry. In general, all climate policies have the potential to transform the economy into a greener, safer, less polluted world. This green transformation has some downsides: people will have to change their habits, and some people will even have to change job. For example, there will be less demand for polluting sectors such as coal mining. But re-training options would be offered to workers in these sectors to ensure that they could find a new job elsewhere. And the green transition also comes with benefits: a safer world for future generations of course, but also less pollution. And climate policies can be designed to protect poor and middle-class households, as they can have more income with the carbon tax with cash transfers, and more jobs with a green infrastructure program. We have focused on three important policies, but many others would be useful to fight climate change, including funding research into green technologies, subsidising the insulation of buildings, or stopping deforestation. To stop climate change, we probably need all of them together.

41. Were you able to watch and listen to the video until the end?
Yes; No, there was a technical problem; No, I skipped part of the video

42. The video presented three climate policies. What was the first policy about?
A ban on combustion-engine cars; A ban on short-haul flights; A ban on coal power plants; A ban on single-use plastic bags; Don't know

43. The green infrastructure program described in the video would be financed by:
Additional government debt; Taxes on the wealthiest; Increase in the VAT (value-added tax); Reduction in social spending; Don't know

Climate knowledge

44. How often do you think or talk with people about climate change?
Almost never; Several times a year; Several times a month

45. In your opinion, is climate change real?
Yes; No

46. (If "Yes" to 60) What part of climate change do you think is due to human activity?
None; A little; Some; A lot; Most

47. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Climate change is an important problem."
Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neither agree nor disagree; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree

48. How knowledgeable do you consider yourself about climate change?
Not at all; A little; Moderately; A lot; A great deal

49. Greenhouse gases are gases that trap heat in the atmosphere and make the Earth warmer, causing climate change. In particular, the burning of fossil fuels and agricultural production emit greenhouse gases. Which of the following elements contribute to climate change? (Multiple answers are possible)
CO_2; Hydrogen; Methane; Particulate matter

50. Do you think that cutting global greenhouse gas emissions by half would be sufficient to eventually stop temperatures from rising?
Yes; No

For the next three questions we would like you to rank the items according to the greenhouse gas emissions they emit, to the best of your knowledge (where 1 is the item that emits the most and 3 the item that emits the least). The greenhouse gas emissions of a product are those emitted at all steps involved in its production and distribution.

51. If a [family of 4 or couple or person, depending on the country] travels [500 km from New York City to Toronto (for the U.S.)], with which mode of transportation do they emit the most greenhouse gases? Please rank the items from 1 (most) to 3 (least) (by clicking and dragging the items).
Car (running on diesel or gasoline); [Coach or Train, depending on the country]; Plane

52. Which dish emits the most greenhouse gases? We consider that each dish weighs half a pound. Please rank the items from 1 (most) to 3 (least) (by clicking and dragging the items).
A [beef] steak; One serving of [pasta]; Chicken wings

53. 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

54. Which region contributes most to global greenhouse gas emissions? Please rank the regions from 1 (most) to 4 (least) and note that multiple regions may have the same rank.

    - The U.S.
    - The European Union
    - China
    - India

    1; 2; 3; 4

55. Consider now per capita emissions: in which region does the consumption of an average person contribute most to greenhouse gas emissions? Please rank the regions from 1 (most) to [4 / 5] (least).

    - The U.S.
    - The European Union
    - China
    - India
    - [Country, if not above or not in the EU]

    1; 2; 3; 4; [5]

56. If nothing is done to limit climate change, how likely do you think it is that climate change will lead to the following events?

    - Severe droughts and heatwaves
    - More frequent volcanic eruptions
    - Rising sea levels
    - Lower agricultural production
    - Drop in standards of living
    - Larger migration flows
    - More armed conflicts
    - Extinction of humankind

    Very unlikely; Somewhat unlikely; Somewhat likely; Very likely

Attitudes and risks

57. To what extent are the following groups responsible for climate change in [country]?

    - Each of us
    - The high income earners
    - [country] government
    - Companies
    - Previous generations

    Not at all; A little; Moderately; A lot; A great deal

58. To what extent do you think that it is technically feasible to stop greenhouse gas emissions by the end of the century while [maintaining / sustaining] satisfactory standards of living in [country]?
    Not at all; A little; Moderately; A lot; A great deal

59. To what extent do you think climate change already affects or will affect your personal life negatively?
Not at all; A little; Moderately; A lot; A great deal

60. How likely is it that human kind halts climate change by the end of the century?
Very unlikely; Somewhat unlikely; Somewhat likely; Very likely

61. If we decide to halt climate change through ambitious policies, what would be the effects on [country] economy and employment?
Very negative effects; Somewhat negative effects; No noticeable effects; Somewhat positive effects; Very positive effects

62. If we decide to halt climate change through ambitious policies, to what extent do you think it would negatively affect your lifestyle?
Not at all; A little; Moderately; A lot; A great deal

63. Here are possible behaviors that experts say would help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. To what extent would you be willing to adopt the following behaviors?

    - Limit flying
    - Limit driving
    - Have an electric vehicle
    - Limit [beef / India: meat] consumption
    - Limit heating or cooling your home

    Not at all; A little; Moderately; A lot; A great deal

64. 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.)?

    - Ambitious climate policies
    - Having enough financial support
    - People around you also changing their behavior
    - The most well-off also changing their behavior

    Not at all; A little; Moderately; A lot; A great deal

Policy 1: Ban on the sale of combustion-engine cars

To fight climate change, car producers can be required by law to produce cars that emit less CO**2** per [kilometer / 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. We will now ask you a few questions regarding this specific policy.

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

    - reduce CO_2 emissions from cars
    - reduce air pollution
    - have a

      $$negative/positive(randomized)$$

      effect on [country] economy and employment
    - have a large effect on [country] economy and employment
    - be a

      $$costly/costless(randomized)$$

      way to fight climate change

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

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

    - Low-income earners
    - The middle class
    - High-income earners
    - Those living in rural areas

    Lose a lot; Mostly lose; Neither win nor lose; Mostly win; Win a lot

67. Do you think that your household would win or lose financially from a ban on combustion-engine cars?
    Lose a lot; Mostly lose; Neither win nor lose; Mostly win; Win a lot

68. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "A ban on combustion-engine cars is fair"?
    Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neither agree nor disagree; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree

69. Do you support or oppose a ban on combustion-engine cars?
    Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly support

70. 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

Policy 2: 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 gas emissions. Investments would concern renewable power plants, public transport, thermal renovation of buildings, and sustainable agriculture. We will now ask you a few questions regarding this specific policy.

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

    - make electricity production greener
    - increase the use of public transport
    - reduce air pollution
    - have a negative effect on [country] economy and employment
    - have a large effect on [country] economy and employment
    - be a costly way to fight climate change

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

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

    - Low-income earners
    - The middle class
    - High-income earners
    - Those living in rural areas

    Lose a lot; Mostly lose; Neither win nor lose; Mostly win; Win a lot

73. Do you think that your household would win or lose financially from a green infrastructure program?
    Lose a lot; Mostly lose; Neither win nor lose; Mostly win; Win a lot

74. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "A green infrastructure program is fair"?
    Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neither agree nor disagree; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree

75. Do you support or oppose a green infrastructure program?
    Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly support

76. 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 public investments in green infrastructure? (Multiple answers are possible)
    Additional public debt; Increase in the [sales tax / VAT (value-added tax)]; Increase in taxes on the wealthiest; Reduction in social spending; Reduction in military spending

Policy 3: Carbon tax with cash transfers

To fight climate change, [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 [40 cents per gallon]. 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 [600 dollar] per year.[35] We will now ask you a few questions regarding this specific policy.

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

    - encourage people to drive less
    - encourage people and companies to insulate buildings
    - reduce the use of fossil fuels and greenhouse gas emissions
    - reduce air pollution
    - have a negative effect on [country] economy and employment
    - have a large effect on [country] economy and employment
    - be a costly way to fight climate change

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

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

    - Low-income earners
    - The middle class
    - High-income earners
    - Those living in rural areas

[35] The tax considered is (implicitly) set at \$45 per ton of CO_2 (see Appendix K.1.1 for details of the computation.

Lose a lot; Mostly lose; Neither win nor lose; Mostly win; Win a lot

79. Do you think that your household would win or lose financially under a carbon tax with cash transfers?
Lose a lot; Mostly lose; Neither win nor lose; Mostly win; Win a lot

80. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "A carbon tax with cash transfers is fair"?
Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neither agree nor disagree; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree

81. Do you support or oppose a carbon tax with cash transfers?
Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly support

82. Now, we consider a variant of the policy where the cash transfers are higher for low-income people compared to high-income people. Do you agree or disagree that such a policy would be fair?
Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neither agree nor disagree; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree

83. Do you support or oppose a carbon tax with cash transfers with higher transfers for low-income people compared to high-income people?
Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly support

Preferences on climate policies

84. [**Attention check question**] To show that you are attentive, please select "a little" in the following list:
Not at all; A little; Moderately; A lot; A great deal

85. Do you support or oppose the following climate policies?

    - A tax on flying (that increases ticket prices by 20%)
    - A national tax on fossil fuels (increasing gasoline prices by [40 cents per gallon])
    - A ban of polluting vehicles in dense areas, like city centers
    - Subsidies for low-carbon technologies (renewable energy, capture and storage of carbon...)
    - A contribution to a global climate fund to finance clean energy in low-income countries

    Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly support

86. 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 [40 cents per gallon], if the government used this revenue to finance...

    - Cash transfers to households with no alternative to using fossil fuels
    - Cash transfers to the poorest households
    - Equal cash transfers to all households
    - A reduction in personal income taxes
    - A reduction in corporate income taxes
    - Tax rebates for the most affected firms
    - Funding environmental infrastructure projects (public transport, cycling ways, etc.)
    - Subsidizing low-carbon technologies, including renewable energy
    - A reduction in the public deficit

    Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly support

Willingness to pay and real stake questions

87. To fight global warming, [country] government could implement a policy package to reduce emissions, for example by investing in clean technologies (renewable energy, electric vehicles, public transport, more efficient insulation, etc.). The funding for these investments could be collected annually through an additional individual contribution for the foreseeable future. Assume that everyone in [country] as well as citizens of other countries would be required to contribute according to their means. Are you willing to pay ([$10 / $30 / $50 / $100 / $300 /$500 / $1,000]) annually through an additional individual contribution to limit global warming to safe levels (less than 2 degrees Celsius)?
    Yes; No

88. By taking this survey, you are automatically entered into a lottery to win [$100]. In a few days you will know whether you have been selected in the lottery. The payment will be made to you in the same way as your compensation for this survey, so no further action is required on your part. 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. This charity has already proven effective to reduce 151 million tons of CO_2 to fight climate change and has been carefully selected by our team. The Gold Standard is highly transparent and ensures that its projects feature the highest levels of environmental integrity and contribute to sustainable development. Should you win the lottery, please enter your donation amount using the slider below:
    Slider going from 0 to [100]

International burden-sharing

89. At which level(s) do you think public policies to tackle climate change need to be put in place? (Multiple answers are possible)
Global; [Federal / European / ...]; [State / National]; Local

90. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "[country] should take measures to fight climate change."
Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neither agree nor disagree; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree

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

    - If other countries do more, [country] should do...
    - If other countries do less, [country] should do...

    Much less; Less; About the same; More; Much more

92. [In all countries but the U.S., Denmark and 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?
Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly support

93. [In all countries but the U.S., Denmark and France] 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.

94. [In the U.S., Denmark, and France only] To achieve a given reduction of greenhouse gas emissions globally, costly investments are needed. Ideally, how should countries bear the costs of fighting climate change?

    - Countries should pay in proportion to their income
    - Countries should pay in proportion to their current emissions
    - Countries should pay in proportion to their past emissions (from 1990 onwards)

- The richest countries should pay it all, so that the poorest countries do not have to pay anything
- The richest countries should pay even more, to help vulnerable countries face adverse consequences: vulnerable countries would then receive money instead of paying

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

95. 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.
Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly support

96. 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?
    Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly support

97. Do 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.
Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly support

Housing and cattle products

(In Brazil, Mexico, India, and Indonesia, these 5 questions on heating were not asked. In Australia, they were asked with *cooling* instead of *heating*.)

98. (If "Owner" or "Landlord renting out" at 13) How likely is it that you will improve the insulation or replace the heating system of your accommodation over the next 5 years?
Very unlikely; Somewhat unlikely; Somewhat likely; Very likely

99. (If "Owner" or "Landlord renting out" at 13) What are the main hurdles preventing you from improving the insulation or replace the heating system of your accommodation? (Multiple answers are possible)
The choice to insulate or replace the heating system is not mine; The upfront costs are too high; It is too much effort; It won't improve its energy efficiency; My insulation and heating systems are already satisfactory

100. GROUP 1. Imagine that [country] government makes it mandatory for all residential buildings to have insulation that meets a certain energy efficiency standard before 2040. The government would subsidise half of the insulation costs to help households with the transition. Do you support or oppose such policy?

101. GROUP 2. Imagine that [country] government makes it mandatory for all residential buildings to have insulation that meets a certain energy efficiency standard before 2040. The government would subsidise half of the insulation costs to help households with the transition. 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?
Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly support

102. Imagine that [country] government makes it mandatory for all residential buildings to have insulation that meets a certain energy efficiency standard before 2040. The government would subsidise half of the insulation costs to help households with the transition. 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?
Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly support

103. (In India, this question was skipped.) Imagine that, in order to fight climate change, [country] government decides to limit the consumption of cattle products like beef and dairy. Do you support or oppose the following options?

    - A high tax on cattle products, so that the price of beef doubles
    - Subsidies on organic and local vegetables, fruits, and nuts
    - The removal of subsidies for cattle farming
    - The ban of intensive cattle farming

    Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly support

Trust, perceptions of institutions, inequality, and the future

104. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Most people can be trusted."
Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neither agree nor disagree; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree

105. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Over the last decade, [country] government could generally be trusted to do what is right."
Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neither agree nor disagree; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree

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

107. How big of an issue do you think income inequality is in [country]?
Not an issue at all; A small issue; An issue; A serious issue; A very serious issue

108. Do you think that overall people in the world will be richer or poorer in 100 years from now?
Much poorer; Poorer; As rich as now; Richer; Much richer

Feedback

109. Do you feel that this survey was politically biased?
Yes, left-wing biased; Yes, right-wing biased; No, I do not feel it was biased

110. The survey is nearing completion. You can now enter any comments, thoughts or suggestions in the field below.

Petition

111. Finally, are you willing to sign a petition to "stand up for real climate action"? As soon as the survey is complete, we will send the results to the [head of state's] office, informing him what share of people who took this survey were willing to support the following petition. "I agree that immediate action on climate change is critical. Now is the time to dedicate ourselves to a low-carbon future and prevent lasting damage to all living things. Science shows us we cannot afford to wait to cut harmful carbon emissions. I'm adding my voice to the call to world leaders in [country] and beyond – to act so we do not lose ground in combating climate change." Do you support this petition (you will NOT be asked to sign, only your answer here is required and remains anonymous)?
Yes; No

G U.S. Robustness Survey Questionnaire

Consent

1. Welcome to this survey.

   This is a survey conducted for academic research. It will take approximately **15 minutes** to complete. The survey data is used for research purposes only, and the research is non-partisan. You will be compensated for this survey if you complete the survey and your responses pass our survey quality checks. These checks use statistical control methods to detect incoherent and rushed responses. It is very important for the validity of our research that you **answer honestly** and **read the questions carefully** before answering.

   The purpose of this survey is for us to understand what shapes your views on current policy matters, what you think should be done, what you believe is fair, and what you think the government should do. You should know the following:

   - You may not be told everything. As part of this research design, you may not be told about the purpose or procedures of this research. However, the purpose or procedures of the research will be disclosed to you following your participation.

   - Whether or not you take part is up to you. Your participation is completely voluntary. You can choose not to take part. You can agree to take part and later change your mind. Your decision will not be held against you. Your refusal to participate will not result in any consequences or any loss of benefits that you are otherwise entitled to receive. You can ask all the questions you want before you decide.

   - If you have questions, concerns, or complaints, or think the research has hurt you, contact the research team at social.economics.research2020@gmail.com or call the Harvard University Area Institutional Review Board ("IRB") at (617) 496-2847.

   All of the answers you provide will remain anonymous and be treated with absolute confidentiality.

   Do you agree to participate in the survey?
   Yes; No

Background questions

2. What is your **gender**?
   Male; Female; Other

3. Which **ZIP code** do you currently live in?
   [Text entry]

4. How old are you?
   Below 18; 18 to 24; 25 to 34; 35 to 49; 50 to 64; 65 and above

5. Which one of these best describes your **ethnicity/race**?
   European American/White; African American/Black; Hispanic/Latino; Asian/Asian American; American Indian or Alaskan Native; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; Other

6. What was your **TOTAL household** income, **before taxes**, in 2023?
   $0-$14,999; $15,000-$24,999; $25,000-$34,999; $35,000-$49,999; $50,000-$74,999; $75,000-$99,999; $100,000-$149,999; $150,000-$199,999; $200,000+

7. What type of agglomeration do you live in?
   A rural area; A small town (5,000 - 20,000 inhabitants); A large town (20,000 - 50,000 inhabitants); A small city or its suburbs (50,000 - 250,000 inhabitants); A large city or its suburbs (250,000 - 3,000,000 inhabitants); A very large city or its suburbs (more than 3 million inhabitants)

8. How many **children** below 14 live with you?
   0; 1; 2; 3; 4 or more

9. What is the **highest level of education** you have completed?
   Primary education or less; Some High School; High School degree/GED; Some College; 2-year College Degree; 4-year College Degree; Master's Degree; Doctoral Degree; Professional Degree (JD, MD, MBA)

10. What is your **employment status**?
    Full-time employed; Part-time employed; Self-employed or small business owner; Student; Retired; Unemployed and looking for a job; Not currently working and not looking for a job

11. (If "Full-time employed", "Part-time employed", or "Self-employed" to 10) If you work in any of the following industries, please select one describing your industry best.
    Oil, gas or coal; Other energy industries; Cement production; Construction; Automobile manufacturing; Iron and steel manufacturing; Chemical manufacturing; Plastics production; Pulp and paper production; Farming (crop or livestock); Air transport (e.g. airlines); No, none of the above

12. (If "Retired", "Unemployed (searching for a job)", "Inactive (not searching for a job)" to 10) If in your last job you worked in any of the following industries, please select one describing your industry best
    Oil, gas or coal; Other energy industries; Cement production; Construction; Automobile manufacturing; Iron and steel manufacturing; Chemical manufacturing; Plastics production; Pulp and paper production; Farming (crop or livestock); Air transport (e.g. airlines); No, none of the above

13. Are you a homeowner or a tenant? (Multiple answers are possible)
Tenant; Owner; Landlord renting out property

Political views

14. [**Attention check question**] To show that you are attentive, please select "a little" in the following list:
Not at all; A little; Moderately; A lot; A great deal

15. What do you consider to be your political affiliation, as of today?
Republican; Democrat; Independent; Other; Non-Affiliated

16. Did you vote in the 2020 Presidential election?
Yes; No: I don't have the right to vote in the United States; Prefer not to say

17. (If "Yes" to 16) Which candidate did you vote for in the 2020 Presidential election?
Joe Biden; Donald Trump; Other

18. (If not "Yes" to 16) Even if you did NOT vote in the 2020 election, please indicate the candidate that you were most likely to have voted for or who represents your views more closely.
Joe Biden; Donald Trump; Other

19. On economic policy matters, where do you see yourself on the liberal/conservative spectrum?
Very liberal; Liberal; Moderate; Conservative; Very conservative

20. Are you a member of an environmental organization?
Yes; No

Household composition and energy characteristics

21. In a typical month, how much do you spend on heating for your accommodation?
I don't know; Less than [$20]; [$20]-[$75]; [$75]-[$125]; [$125]-[$200]; [$200]-[$250]; [$250]-[$300]; More than [$300]

22. In a typical month, how much do you spend on gas for driving?
Less than [$5]; [$5]-[$25]; [$25]-[$75]; [$75]-[$125]; [$125]-[$175]; [$175]-[$225]; More than [$225]

23. How many round-trip flights did you take between 2021 and 2023?
0; 1; 2; 3 or 4; 5 to 7; 8 to 14; 15 or more

24. How often do you eat beef?
Never; Less than once a week; One to four times per week; Almost or at least daily

25. Which mode of transport did you mainly use for each of the following trips in 2023?

    - Commute to work or place of study
    - Grocery shopping
    - Recreational and leisure activities (excluding holiday travel)

    Car or Motorbike; Public Transport; Walking or Cycling; Other; Not Applicable

26. How do you rate the availability (ease of access and frequency) of public transportation where you live?
    Very poor; Poor; Fair; Good; Excellent

Attitudes and risks – New Questions

27. In your view, is global climate change a very serious problem, somewhat serious, not too serious or not a problem?
    A very serious problem; A somewhat serious problem; Not too serious; Not a problem

28. Do you think our country does or does not have a responsibility to take steps to deal with climate change?
    Does; Does not

29. How concerned are you, if at all, that global climate change will harm you personally at some point in your lifetime? Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned or not at all concerned?
    concerned; somewhat concerned; not too concerned; not at all concerned

30. How confident are you that actions taken by the international community will significantly reduce the effects of global climate change – very confident, somewhat confident, not too confident, or not at all confident?
    very confident; somewhat confident; not too confident; not at all confident

31. Do you think climate change will be a threat to people in your country in the next 20 years?
    Very serious threat; Somewhat serious threat; Not a threat at all; Don't know

32. Which of the following are you most concerned about? The impacts of global warming on...
    you and your family; your local community; the U.S. as a whole; people all over the world; non-human nature; not at all concerned

33. Do you think actions taken by the international community to address global climate change, such as the Paris climate agreement, will mostly benefit the U.S. economy, mostly harm the U.S. economy, or have no impact?
    mostly benefit the U.S. economy; mostly harm the U.S. economy; have no impact

34. How much do you think climate change will harm you personally?
A great deal; A moderate amount; Only a little; Not at all; Don't know

Preferences on climate policies

Policy 1: Ban on the sale of combustion-engine cars

To fight climate change, car producers can be required by law to produce cars that emit less CO_2 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*. We will now ask you a few questions regarding this specific policy.

Original Questions

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

    - reduce air pollution
    - reduce CO_2 emissions from cars
    - have a negative effect on the U.S. economy and employment

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

36. In your view, would the following groups win or lose if a ban on combustion-engine cars was implemented in the U.S.?

    - Low-income earners
    - High-income earners

    Lose a lot; Mostly lose; Neither win nor lose; Mostly win; Win a lot

37. Do you think that your household would win or lose financially from a ban on combustion-engine cars?
Lose a lot; Mostly lose; Neither win nor lose; Mostly win; Win a lot

38. Do you support or oppose a ban on combustion-engine cars?
Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly support

Incentivized Questions

[TREATED] If your answers to the questions on the next page are accurate, you will be entered in a lottery to win a $80 bonus, to be converted into Panel Points. Only those who answer correctly will be part of this lottery. In a few days, you will know whether you have been selected in the lottery. The payment will be made to you in the same way as your compensation for this survey, so no further action is required on your part.

39. Do you think a ban on combustion-engine cars would decrease or increase CO_2 emissions from cars"
Decrease; Neither decrease nor increase; Increase

40. Do you think a ban on combustion-engine cars would decrease or increase the total costs of owning a car for low-income families (earning less than $25,000 a year)?
Decrease; Neither decrease nor increase; Increase

Policy 2: 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 gas emissions. Investments would concern renewable power plants, public transport, thermal renovation of buildings, and sustainable agriculture. We will now ask you a few questions regarding this specific policy.

Original Questions

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

    - make electricity production greener
    - increase the use of public transport
    - reduce air pollution
    - have a negative effect on the U.S. economy and employment

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

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

    - Low-income earners
    - High-income earners

Lose a lot; Mostly lose; Neither win nor lose; Mostly win; Win a lot

43. Do you think that your household would win or lose financially from a green infrastructure program?
Lose a lot; Mostly lose; Neither win nor lose; Mostly win; Win a lot

44. Do you support or oppose a green infrastructure program?
Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly support

Incentivized Questions

[TREATED] If your answers to the questions on the next page are accurate, you will be entered in a lottery to win a $80 bonus, to be converted into Panel Points. Only those who answer correctly will be part of this lottery. In a few days, you will know whether you have been selected in the lottery. The payment will be made to you in the same way as your compensation for this survey, so no further action is required on your part.

45. Do you think a green infrastructure program should decrease or increase carbon emissions from the electricity sector?
Decrease; Neither decrease nor increase; Increase

46. If the U.S. invests a lot in renewable energy to reach zero emissions in electricity production by 2035, what will happen to jobs for people without a college degree?
Decrease; Neither decrease nor increase; Increase

Policy 3: Carbon tax with cash transfers

To fight climate change, the U.S. 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 40 cents per gallon. 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 $600 per year.[36] We will now ask you a few questions regarding this specific policy.

Original Questions

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

[36]The tax considered is (implicitly) set at $45 per ton of CO_2 (see Appendix K.1.1 for details of the computation.

- encourage people to drive less
- encourage people and companies to insulate buildings
- reduce the use of fossil fuels and greenhouse gas emissions
- reduce air pollution
- have a negative effect on the U.S. economy and employment

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

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

    - Low-income earners
    - High-income earners

    Lose a lot; Mostly lose; Neither win nor lose; Mostly win; Win a lot

49. Do you think that your household would win or lose financially under a carbon tax with cash transfers?
    Lose a lot; Mostly lose; Neither win nor lose; Mostly win; Win a lot

50. Do you support or oppose a carbon tax with cash transfers?
    Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly support

Incentivized Questions

[TREATED] If your answers to the questions on the next page are accurate, you will be entered in a lottery to win a $80 bonus, to be converted into Panel Points. Only those who answer correctly will be part of this lottery. In a few days, you will know whether you have been selected in the lottery. The payment will be made to you in the same way as your compensation for this survey, so no further action is required on your part.

51. Do you think a carbon tax with cash transfers would decrease or increase carbon emissions?
    Decrease; Neither decrease nor increase; Increase

52. Do you think that low-income earners would win or lose financially under a carbon tax with cash transfers?
    Lose; Neither win nor lose; Win

Social Desirability Bias

53. How many of the following policies do you support? You do not need to tell us which ones, just how many:
$10,000 in student loans for people earning less than $125,000 a year; Cut sentence enhancements, like third strikes, to shorten prison terms; Eliminate most current gun laws to protect Second Amendment rights; Cut military and financial support to Ukraine; ***[only treated branch]*** *A carbon tax with cash transfers*

54. How many of the following behaviors have you adopted or are you willing to adopt? You do not need to tell us which ones, just how many:
Limit alcohol consumption; Donate 5% of your income to charity; Read one book per month; ***[only treated branch]*** *Limit meat/beef consumption*

Attitudes and risks – Original Questions

55. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "Climate change is an important problem."
Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neither agree nor disagree; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree

56. How likely is it that humankind halts climate change by the end of the century?
Very unlikely; Somewhat unlikely; Somewhat likely; Very likely

57. To what extent do you think climate change already affects or will affect your personal life negatively?
Not at all; A little; Moderately; A lot; A great deal

58. If we decide to halt climate change through ambitious policies, what would be the effects on the U.S. economy and employment?
Very negative effects; Somewhat negative effects; No noticeable effects; Somewhat positive effects; Very positive effects

59. If nothing is done to limit climate change, how likely do you think it is that climate change will lead to the following events?

    - Severe droughts and heatwaves
    - More frequent volcanic eruptions
    - Rising sea levels
    - Drop in standards of living
    - Larger migration flows
    - More armed conflicts
    - Extinction of humankind

    Very unlikely; Somewhat unlikely; Somewhat likely; Very likely

Climate knowledge

[TREATED] If your answers to the questions on the next THREE pages are accurate, you will be entered in a lottery to win a $80 bonus, to be converted into Panel Points. Only those who answer correctly will be part of this lottery. In a few days, you will know whether you have been selected in the lottery. The payment will be made to you in the same way as your compensation for this survey, so no further action is required on your part.

60. In your opinion, is climate change real?
Yes; No

61. (If "Yes" to 60) What part of climate change do you think is due to human activity?
None; A little; Some; A lot; Most

62. Greenhouse gases are gases that trap heat in the atmosphere and make the Earth warmer, causing climate change. In particular, the burning of fossil fuels and agricultural production emit greenhouse gases. Which of the following elements contribute to climate change? (Multiple answers are possible)
CO_2; Hydrogen; Methane; Particulate matter

63. Do you think that cutting global greenhouse gas emissions by half now and keeping them at that level would be sufficient to eventually stop temperatures from rising?
Yes; No

For the next three questions we would like you to rank the items according to the greenhouse gas emissions they emit, to the best of your knowledge (where 1 is the item that emits the most and 3 the item that emits the least). The greenhouse gas emissions of a product are those emitted at all steps involved in its production and distribution.

64. If a family of 4 travels 500 miles from New York City to Toronto, with which mode of transportation do they emit the most greenhouse gases? Please rank the items from 1 (most) to 3 (least) (by clicking and dragging the items).
Car (running on diesel or gasoline); Coach; Plane

65. Which dish emits the most greenhouse gases? We consider that each dish weighs half a pound. Please rank the items from 1 (most) to 3 (least) (by clicking and dragging the items).
A beef steak; One serving of pasta; Chicken wings

66. 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

67. Which region contributes most to global greenhouse gas emissions? Please rank the regions from 1 (most) to 4 (least) and note that multiple regions may have the same rank.

    - The U.S.
    - The European Union
    - China
    - India

    1; 2; 3; 4

68. Consider now per capita emissions: in which region does the consumption of an average person contribute most to greenhouse gas emissions? Please rank the regions from 1 (most) to 4 (least).

    - The U.S.
    - The European Union
    - China
    - India

    1; 2; 3; 4

Trust, perceptions of institutions, inequality, and the future

69. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "Over the last three years, the U.S. government could generally be trusted to do what is right."
    Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neither agree nor disagree; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree

70. How big of an issue do you think income inequality is in the U.S.?
    Not an issue at all; A small issue; An issue; A serious issue; A very serious issue

Feedback

71. Do you feel that this survey was politically biased?
    Yes, left-wing biased; Yes, right-wing biased; No, I do not feel it was biased

Debrief Statement

Thank you for your participation in our research study.

We would like to discuss with you in more detail the study you just participated in and to explain exactly what we were trying to study.

Before we tell you about all the goals of this study, however, we want to explain why it is necessary in some kinds of studies to not tell people everything about the purpose of the study before they begin.

As you may know, scientific methods sometimes require that participants in research studies are not given complete information about the research until after the study is completed. Although we cannot always tell you everything before you begin your participation, we do want to tell you everything when the study is completed.

We don't always tell people everything at the beginning of a study because we do not want to influence your responses. If we tell people what the purpose of the study is and what we predict about how they will respond, then their responses would not be a good indication of how they would respond in everyday situations.

This study had two goals: understand what you know about climate change and the environment and see what could change your views on climate change or related policies. For this purpose, we varied the financial incentives for answering the survey and varied the list of items in one question asking you to count how many items applied to you. This was randomized, meaning that you were randomly allocated to one of these branches, while other respondents went into other branches. We could not tell you this beforehand as this may have affected your responses and we wanted them to be as they would in a real world setting. Please note that the information was ENTIRELY accurate and there is nothing misleading in any of the questions.

If other people knew the true purpose of the study, it might affect how they behave/answer questions, so we are asking you not to share the information we just discussed.

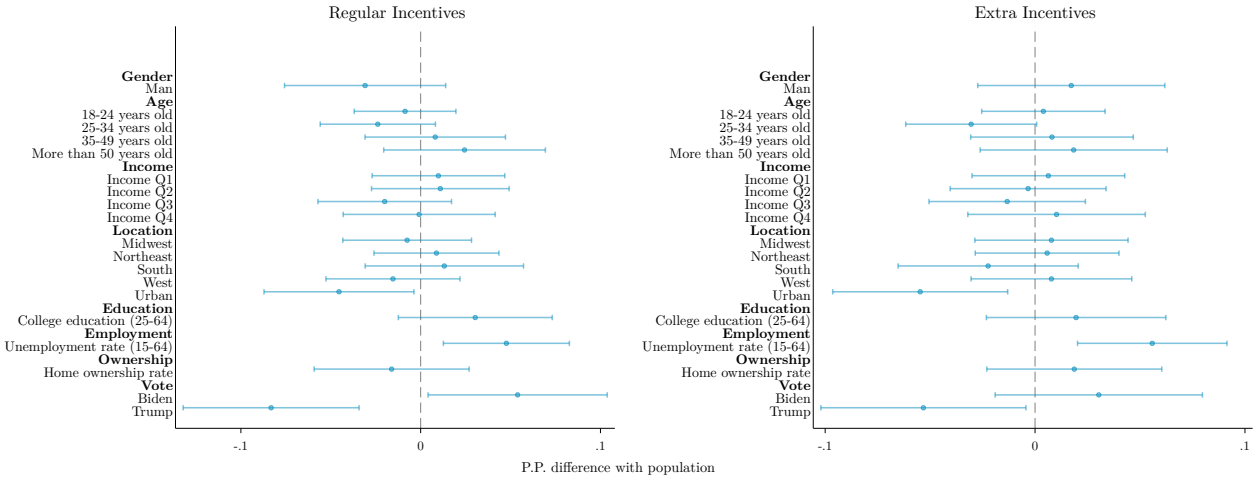
I hope you enjoyed your experience and I hope you learned some things today. If you have any questions please feel free to contact us at the email provided in the consent form.

Do you have any other questions or comments about anything you did today or anything we've talked about?

Thank you again for your participation

H U.S. Robustness Survey Results

Figure A23: Sample representativeness – Robustness Survey



Note: This figure displays difference between sample characteristics and population characteristics by type of incentives received in the U.S. robustness survey. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals. See Figures **??** and **??** for more details.

Table A19: Comparison of respondent profiles based on survey payment levels

	Regular Incentives Share	Extra Incentives Share	P-value of difference
Man	0.46	0.51	0.153
18-24 years old	0.11	0.12	0.612
25-34 years old	0.15	0.14	0.843
35-49 years old	0.25	0.25	1.000
More than 50 years old	0.49	0.48	0.904
Below $35,000	0.21	0.21	0.956
$35,000-$70,000	0.24	0.22	0.654
$70,000-$120,000	0.22	0.23	0.863
Above $120,000	0.33	0.34	0.768
White alone	0.63	0.62	0.788
African-American/Black	0.11	0.12	0.683
Hispanic/Latino	0.16	0.17	0.753
Midwest	0.20	0.21	0.611
Northeast	0.18	0.18	0.970
South	0.40	0.36	0.286
West	0.22	0.24	0.438
Urban	0.69	0.68	0.811
Bachelor's degree or higher	0.35	0.34	0.905
Vote: Biden	0.57	0.54	0.557
Vote: Trump	0.39	0.42	0.437
Unemployment rate (15-64)	0.13	0.14	0.874
Home ownership rate	0.64	0.68	0.284

Note: This table displays the characteristics of respondents who received different incentives to answer the survey: a $3 incentive for the regular incentives and a $4 incentive for the extra incentives. The *P-value of difference* column shows the p-value from a two-proportion z-test comparing the proportions of each characteristics between the two sub-samples. Continuity correction was applied to adjust for the discrete nature of the data.

Table A20: Effects of receiving extra-incentives to answer the survey on support for the three main climate policies

	Support			
	Main climate policies index	Green infrastructure program	Ban on combustion-engine cars	Carbon tax with cash transfers
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Control group mean	0	0.496	0.303	0.314
Treatment: Extra Incentives	0.006	0.040	0.043	0.044
	(0.056)	(0.030)	(0.029)	(0.029)
Observations	960	960	960	960
R^2	0.293	0.172	0.148	0.117

Note: The table shows the results of regressions of the variables listed in the columns on socioeconomic characteristics and on a treatment indicator for receiving extra incentives for taking the survey. Only the coefficient for the treatment indicator is displayed. The dependent variable in column 1 is the *Support for main climate policies* index, while the remaining columns are indicator variables equal to 1 if the respondent (somewhat or strongly) supports each of the policies. Robust standard errors are in parentheses; *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01. See Appendix A for variable definitions.

Table A21: Effects of incentivizing correct responses on knowledge and policy perceptions

Panel A: Knowledge of Climate Policies	CC is real, human-made & its dynamic index	GHG emission ranking index	CC gases index
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Incentives treatment	0.033	−0.008	0.005
	(0.063)	(0.065)	(0.066)
Control group mean	-0.002	0.011	-0.008
Observations	960	960	960
R^2	0.113	0.060	0.045
Panel B: Beliefs about Effectiveness of Climate Policies	Believes a ban on combustion engine cars would decrease CO2 emissions from cars	Believes a green infrastructure program would decrease carbon emissions from electricity sector	Believes a carbon tax with cash transfers would decrease carbon emissions
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Incentives treatment	0.083	0.102	0.031
	(0.043)	(0.046)	(0.044)
Control group mean	0.434	0.388	0.36
Observations	958	960	960
R^2	0.068	0.061	0.051
Panel C: Beliefs about Distributional Effects of Climate Policies	Believes a ban on combustion engine cars would decrease cost of owning a car for low-income families	Believes a green infrastructure program would increase jobs for people without a college degree	Believes low-income earners would win under a carbon tax with cash transfers
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Incentives treatment	0.028	0.029	0.030
	(0.045)	(0.046)	(0.051)
Control group mean	-0.552	-0.14	-0.338
Observations	960	960	960
R^2	0.073	0.110	0.096

Note: The table shows the results of regressions of the variables listed in the columns on socioeconomic characteristics and on a treatment indicator for being incentivized to answer the given questions correctly. Control for receiving extra incentives is also included. Only the coefficients for the treatment indicators are displayed. In Panel A, the dependent variables are indices. In Panel B and C, the dependent variables are categorical, where 1 indicates the respondent's belief aligns with the accurate answer, 0 indicates the belief is neutral, and -1 indicates the belief is opposite to the accurate answer. For instance, *Believes a ban on combustion-engine car would decrease CO2 emissions from cars* equals 1 if the respondent believes the ban will "decrease" CO2 emissions from cars, 0 if they believe it will "neither increase nor decrease" CO2 emissions, and -1 if they believe it will "increase" CO2 emissions. Robust standard errors are in parentheses; $^{*}p<0.1$; $^{**}p<0.05$; $^{***}p<0.01$. See Appendix A for variable definitions.

Table A22: Correlation between support and beliefs by incentives receipt

	Support		
	Ban on combustion-engine cars (1)	Green infrastructure program (2)	Carbon tax with cash transfers (3)
Control group mean	0.495	0.306	0.305
Believes the policy would reduce pollution	0.091	0.077	0.047
	(0.015)	(0.018)	(0.017)
Believes own household would lose	−0.110	−0.091	−0.132
	(0.016)	(0.017)	(0.018)
Believes the policy would reduce emissions	−0.001	0.055	0.024
	(0.020)	(0.018)	(0.019)
Believes low-income earners will lose	−0.029	−0.051	−0.094
	(0.020)	(0.019)	(0.022)
Believes the policy would reduce emissions X Incentivized	−0.004	0.009	0.039
	(0.026)	(0.022)	(0.024)
Believes low-income earners will lose X Incentivized	0.039	0.002	0.013
	(0.026)	(0.024)	(0.025)
Observations	960	960	960
R^2	0.371	0.507	0.456

Note: The table shows the results of regressions of indicator variables for support on standardized variables measuring respondents' beliefs and the interaction between the effectiveness or distributional beliefs and being incentivized to answer accurately the given policy-related questions. Control for receiving extra incentives is also included. Individual socioeconomic characteristics and standard set of indices are included but not displayed. Robust standard errors are in parentheses; *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01. See Appendix A for variable definitions.

Table A23: Comparison between results of our survey and original surveys (in %).

	Our Complementary Survey	Original Survey
In your view, is global climate change a very serious problem, somewhat serious, not too serious or not a problem? *[A somewhat serious problem/A very serious problem]* (Pew Research Center, 2015)	75	74
Do you think climate change will be a threat to people in your country in the next 20 years? *[Somewhat serious threat/Very serious threat]* (Gallup, 2022)	83	75
How concerned are you, if at all, that global climate change will harm you personally at some point in your lifetime? *[Somewhat concerned/Very concerned]* (Pew Research Center, 2021)	65	60
How much do you think climate change will harm you personally? *[A moderate amount/A great deal]* (Leiserowitz et al., 2022)	59	52
How confident are you that actions taken by the international community will significantly reduce the effects of global climate change? *[Somewhat confident/Very confident]* (Pew Research Center, 2021)	43	45
Do you think our country does or does not have a responsibility to take steps to deal with climate change? *[Does]* (World Bank, 2009)	74	82
Do you think actions taken by the international community to address global climate change, such as the Paris climate agreement, will mostly benefit the U.S. economy, mostly harm the U.S. economy, or have no impact? *[Mostly benefit the U.S. economy]* (Pew Research Center, 2021)	27	32
Which of the following are you most concerned about? The impacts of global warming on... (Leiserowitz et al., 2006)		
[Not at all concerned]	14	10
[You and your family]	13	12
[Your local community]	2	1
[The U.S. as a whole]	13	9
[People all over the world]	50	50
[Non-human nature]	8	18

Note: This table displays displays responses from similar questions asked in our robustness survey and compare them with responses from the original survey. For instance, in the *Pew Research Center, 2015* survey, 74% of respondents indicated that global climate change was either "a somewhat serious problem" or a "very serious problem" (column *Original Survey*). Similarly, in our 2024 survey, 75% of respondents gave the same responses to the exact same question (column *Our Complementary Survey*).

Table A24: Social desirability bias measured with list experiment

	Tacit	Stated	P-value of difference
Support for carbon tax with cash transfers	0.52	0.53	0.806
Willing to limit beef/meat consumption	0.34	0.38	0.050

Note: This table displays both stated and tacit support/willingness to change behavior. The *P-value of difference* column shows the p-value from a two-proportion z-test comparing the two values. Continuity correction was applied to adjust for the discrete nature of the data. Tacit support is measured by the difference in the number of statements agreed with between the treated group (those exposed to the given statement in addition to the other statements) and the control group (those exposed only to other statements). Stated support is measured by the average response from the control group in the original U.S. survey, excluding indifferent respondents for the *support for the carbon tax with cash transfers*.

I Robustness checks

I.1 Treatment effects among attentive respondents

Table A25 shows that treatment effects are higher (often by about 50%) among respondents who pay attention to the video treatments and respond correctly to at least one of the comprehension questions after the video.

Table A25: Effects of the treatments on support for climate action, among respondents who respond correctly to at least one of the comprehension questions

	Support or Agreement				
	Green infrastructure program	Ban on combustion-engine cars	Carbon tax with cash transfers	Fairness of main climate policies index	Adopt climate-friendly behaviors
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Control group mean	0.658	0.516	0.459	-0.083	-0.031
Treatment: Climate impacts	0.048***	0.046***	0.053***	0.082***	0.105***
	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.017)	(0.018)
Treatment: Climate policy	0.047***	0.063***	0.122***	0.166***	0.027
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.017)	(0.017)
Treatment: Both	0.081***	0.107***	0.172***	0.246***	0.116***
	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.018)	(0.018)
Observations	31,661	31,661	31,661	31,661	31,661
R^2	0.100	0.098	0.105	0.156	0.108

Note: The table shows the results of regressions of variables listed in the columns on socioeconomic characteristics, controlling for country fixed effects. Only the coefficients for the treatment effects are displayed. Dependent variables are indicator variables equal to 1 if the respondent (somewhat or strongly) supports each of the main climate policies (columns 1, 2, 3), or indices (4, 5). Robust standard errors are in parentheses *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01. See Appendix A for variable definitions.

I.2 Main results on different samples

After the questions on the three main policies, one question asked respondents to tick "A little" in a 5-point scale ranging from "Not at all" to "A lot" to test their attention. Among the 45,349 complete responses with a duration deemed sufficient (above 11 min),[37] 40,680 succeed the attention test (90%). The latter constitute our benchmark sample. In Tables A26 to A31, we reproduce the main results among the extended sample that also includes respondents who failed the test of attention. All descriptive statistics and coefficients are very close in the extended sample, showing that our results are robust to the inclusion of respondents who lack attention.

Conversely, if we choose a higher cutoff for the minimal duration and retain only the 30,775 respondents who answered in more than 20 minutes, we also obtain descriptive statistics and coefficients very close to our benchmark results (tables are not shown for the sake of brevity).

[37] This duration cutoff was negotiated by the survey company, as one-third of the median duration is the usually cutoff.

Table A26: Correlation between knowledge and individual characteristics on the extended sample

	Knowledge of climate change				
	Knowledge index	Footprint	Fundamentals	Greenhouse gases	Impacts
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Control group mean	-0.068	-0.029	-0.038	-0.115	0.007
Panel A: Socio-economic indicators					
Gender: Woman	−0.121***	−0.082***	0.006	−0.123***	−0.104***
	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.011)
Lives with child(ren) under 14	−0.150***	−0.125***	−0.041***	−0.103***	−0.099***
	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)
Age: 25 - 34	−0.072***	−0.012	−0.088***	−0.076***	−0.018
	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.022)	(0.021)
Age: 35 - 49	−0.019	0.040**	−0.076***	−0.084***	0.053***
	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.020)	(0.020)
Age: 50 or older	0.174***	0.222***	−0.035**	0.028	0.180***
	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.019)	(0.018)
Household income: Q2	0.102***	0.041***	0.048***	0.111***	0.068***
	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.015)
Household income: Q3	0.132***	0.082***	0.044***	0.122***	0.087***
	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.016)
Household income: Q4	0.203***	0.138***	0.063***	0.154***	0.153***
	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.017)
Highest diploma: College	0.413***	0.236***	0.230***	0.286***	0.308***
	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.021)	(0.022)	(0.022)
Highest diploma: High school	0.254***	0.117***	0.153***	0.193***	0.200***
	(0.019)	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.022)	(0.021)
Economic Leaning: Very Left	−0.064**	−0.091***	0.073***	−0.035	−0.088***
	(0.026)	(0.025)	(0.026)	(0.027)	(0.025)
Economic Leaning: Center	−0.223***	−0.184***	−0.176***	−0.084***	−0.101***
	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.016)
Economic Leaning: Right	−0.309***	−0.208***	−0.325***	−0.098***	−0.147***
	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.019)
Economic Leaning: Very Right	−0.429***	−0.329***	−0.277***	−0.174***	−0.285***
	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.022)
Treatment: Climate Impacts	0.136***	0.052***	0.108***	0.168***	0.026*
	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.015)
Treatment: Climate Policies	0.036**	0.015	−0.003	0.123***	−0.047***
	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.015)
Treatment: Both	0.092***	0.026*	0.051***	0.180***	−0.019
	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.015)
Panel B: Energy usage indicators					
Agglomeration size: Small	0.003	0.017	−0.021	−0.031*	0.036**
	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.018)
Agglomeration size: Medium	0.066***	0.056***	0.033*	0.021	0.051**
	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.020)
Agglomeration size: Large	0.087***	0.067***	0.063***	0.014	0.073***
	(0.018)	(0.017)	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.019)
Public transport available	0.022**	−0.042***	0.050***	0.015	0.062***
	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)
Uses car	0.094***	0.038***	0.061***	0.071***	0.081***
	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.015)	(0.015)
High gas expenses	−0.091***	−0.077***	−0.031**	−0.056***	−0.059***
	(0.012)	(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.012)
High heating expenses	−0.019	−0.035***	0.005	0.008	−0.016
	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)
Flies more than once a year	0.030**	0.012	0.042***	−0.001	0.028**
	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)
Works in polluting sector	−0.175***	−0.116***	−0.075***	−0.118***	−0.132***
	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.016)
Eats beef/meat weekly or more	−0.038***	−0.055***	−0.058***	0.040***	−0.012
	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)
Owner or landlord	0.003	−0.012	−0.016	0.019	0.025*
	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.014)	(0.013)
Observations	45,349	45,349	45,349	45,349	45,349
R^2	0.180	0.172	0.049	0.075	0.079

Note: The table shows the results of regressions of the knowledge indices on socioeconomic indicators (Panel A) and on energy usage indicators (Panel B), controlling for country fixed effects. Panel B also controls for socioeconomic indicators, but the coefficients are not displayed. The dependent variable in column 1 is the *Knowledge* index, whose components are the indices in the remaining columns. Robust standard errors are in parentheses; *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01. See Appendix A for variable definitions.

Table A27: Correlation between support for the main climate policies and individual characteristics on the extended sample

	Support			
	Main climate policies index	Green infrastructure program	Ban on combustion-engine cars	Carbon tax with cash transfers
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Control group mean	-0.084	0.648	0.509	0.459
Panel A: Socio-economic indicators				
Gender: Woman	0.044***	0.006	0.005	−0.011**
	(0.011)	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Lives with child(ren) under 14	0.122***	0.032***	0.051***	0.056***
	(0.012)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Age: 25 - 34	0.055***	0.013	0.024**	0.022**
	(0.018)	(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.010)
Age: 35 - 49	0.087***	0.030***	0.046***	0.042***
	(0.017)	(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.010)
Age: 50 or older	0.149***	0.077***	0.095***	0.086***
	(0.016)	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.009)
Household income: Q2	0.059***	0.036***	0.036***	0.022***
	(0.014)	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.008)
Household income: Q3	0.083***	0.050***	0.049***	0.033***
	(0.016)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)
Household income: Q4	0.070***	0.047***	0.047***	0.035***
	(0.017)	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.009)
Highest diploma: College	0.152***	0.098***	0.091***	0.069***
	(0.020)	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.010)
Highest diploma: High school	0.082***	0.061***	0.049***	0.039***
	(0.019)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)
Economic Leaning: Very Left	0.111***	0.006	0.028**	0.026**
	(0.025)	(0.011)	(0.013)	(0.013)
Economic Leaning: Center	−0.231***	−0.114***	−0.105***	−0.100***
	(0.015)	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.008)
Economic Leaning: Right	−0.329***	−0.118***	−0.103***	−0.077***
	(0.018)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.009)
Economic Leaning: Very Right	−0.203***	−0.117***	−0.062***	−0.052***
	(0.023)	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.011)
Treatment: Climate Impacts	0.055***	0.018**	0.021***	0.030***
	(0.014)	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.007)
Treatment: Climate Policies	0.127***	0.027***	0.047***	0.098***
	(0.015)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)
Treatment: Both	0.182***	0.040***	0.070***	0.115***
	(0.015)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)
Panel B: Energy usage indicators				
Agglomeration size: Small	0.049***	0.017**	0.014*	0.001
	(0.017)	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.009)
Agglomeration size: Medium	0.044**	0.023**	0.019**	0.009
	(0.019)	(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.010)
Agglomeration size: Large	0.080***	0.026***	0.029***	0.009
	(0.018)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.009)
Public transport available	0.282***	0.096***	0.100***	0.114***
	(0.011)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Uses car	−0.133***	−0.015**	−0.049***	−0.039***
	(0.013)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)
High gas expenses	−0.052***	−0.020***	−0.021***	−0.014**
	(0.011)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)
High heating expenses	0.040***	0.031***	0.027***	0.026***
	(0.012)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Flies more than once a year	0.128***	0.047***	0.059***	0.060***
	(0.012)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Works in polluting sector	0.010	−0.001	−0.004	0.018**
	(0.014)	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.007)
Eats beef/meat weekly or more	−0.066***	−0.026***	−0.029***	−0.008
	(0.011)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Owner or landlord	0.023*	0.011*	0.012*	0.020***
	(0.013)	(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.007)
Observations	45,349	45,349	45,349	45,349
R^2	0.163	0.106	0.104	0.113

Note: The table shows the results of regressions of the variables listed in the columns on socioeconomic characteristics (Panel A) and on energy usage characteristics (Panel B), controlling for country fixed effects. Panel B also controls for socioeconomic characteristics, but the coefficients are not displayed. The dependent variable in column 1 is the *Support for main climate policies* index, while the remaining columns are indicator variables equal to 1 if the respondent (somewhat or strongly) supports each of the policies. Robust standard errors are in parentheses; *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01. See Appendix A for variable definitions.

Table A28: Correlation between *Support for main climate policies* index and individual characteristics in high-income countries on the extended sample

	Support for main climate policies index											
	AUS	CAN	DEU	DNK	ESP	FRA	GBR	ITA	JPN	KOR	POL	USA
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Control group mean	-0.199	-0.11	-0.118	-0.132	-0.108	-0.074	-0.101	-0.17	-0.098	-0.073	-0.071	0.023
Panel A: Socio-economic indicators												
Gender: Woman	−0.004	−0.123***	−0.077*	0.126***	0.055	0.027	0.005	0.033	0.190***	−0.062	0.096**	0.001
	(0.053)	(0.044)	(0.044)	(0.044)	(0.042)	(0.052)	(0.044)	(0.045)	(0.049)	(0.053)	(0.045)	(0.043)
Lives with child(ren) under 14	0.221***	0.152***	0.137**	−0.040	0.099**	0.176***	0.198***	0.110*	0.074	0.053	0.137***	0.097**
	(0.059)	(0.048)	(0.058)	(0.053)	(0.049)	(0.062)	(0.051)	(0.058)	(0.061)	(0.066)	(0.051)	(0.043)
Age: 25 - 34	−0.106	0.018	−0.260***	0.034	0.001	−0.109	−0.070	−0.110	0.002	0.074	−0.094	0.199***
	(0.077)	(0.084)	(0.085)	(0.084)	(0.077)	(0.093)	(0.072)	(0.088)	(0.090)	(0.103)	(0.085)	(0.064)
Age: 35 - 49	−0.112	−0.126	−0.237***	−0.042	−0.109	−0.245***	0.116	−0.112	0.124	0.131	0.021	0.176***
	(0.082)	(0.082)	(0.083)	(0.081)	(0.072)	(0.085)	(0.072)	(0.085)	(0.085)	(0.097)	(0.077)	(0.066)
Age: 50 or older	−0.241***	−0.051	−0.294***	−0.006	0.011	−0.362***	−0.067	−0.053	0.324***	0.412***	0.262***	−0.221***
	(0.078)	(0.075)	(0.078)	(0.078)	(0.066)	(0.082)	(0.070)	(0.077)	(0.079)	(0.087)	(0.073)	(0.062)
Household income: Q2	0.128**	0.047	−0.101*	−0.016	0.098	−0.110*	−0.013	0.100*	0.133**	0.070	0.178***	−0.005
	(0.052)	(0.061)	(0.060)	(0.059)	(0.059)	(0.060)	(0.056)	(0.059)	(0.060)	(0.069)	(0.061)	(0.052)
Household income: Q3	0.204***	0.056	−0.008	−0.008	0.119*	−0.074	0.027	0.145**	0.185***	0.182***	0.120*	0.017
	(0.066)	(0.062)	(0.062)	(0.060)	(0.062)	(0.072)	(0.059)	(0.064)	(0.061)	(0.066)	(0.062)	(0.064)
Household income: Q4	0.075	0.018	−0.091	−0.017	0.084	−0.116	0.080	0.209***	0.108	0.139	0.181***	0.082
	(0.088)	(0.072)	(0.064)	(0.072)	(0.062)	(0.083)	(0.063)	(0.070)	(0.069)	(0.085)	(0.067)	(0.069)
Highest diploma: College	0.267***	0.013	0.010	0.174**	0.157**	0.092	0.314***	0.245***	0.237	−0.481***	−0.065	0.292***
	(0.097)	(0.075)	(0.071)	(0.075)	(0.068)	(0.084)	(0.066)	(0.076)	(0.163)	(0.155)	(0.148)	(0.101)
Highest diploma: High school	0.052	−0.111	−0.120*	0.095	0.129*	−0.044	0.078	0.133**	0.098	−0.583***	−0.079	0.208**
	(0.090)	(0.073)	(0.062)	(0.069)	(0.069)	(0.074)	(0.064)	(0.066)	(0.162)	(0.158)	(0.144)	(0.097)
Economic Leaning: Very Left	0.024	−0.001	0.130	0.414***	0.101	−0.235	0.027	−0.004	0.106	0.021	−0.129	0.319***
	(0.115)	(0.098)	(0.128)	(0.108)	(0.069)	(0.188)	(0.109)	(0.083)	(0.181)	(0.165)	(0.095)	(0.066)
Economic Leaning: Center	−0.518***	−0.372***	−0.402***	−0.272***	−0.274***	−0.073	−0.454***	−0.269***	−0.256***	−0.402***	−0.107*	−0.370***
	(0.073)	(0.059)	(0.056)	(0.054)	(0.052)	(0.077)	(0.061)	(0.054)	(0.067)	(0.072)	(0.059)	(0.053)
Economic Leaning: Right	−0.656***	−0.534***	−0.671***	−0.707***	−0.580***	−0.254***	−0.429***	−0.304***	−0.342***	−0.452***	−0.315***	−0.817***
	(0.089)	(0.074)	(0.076)	(0.063)	(0.067)	(0.079)	(0.072)	(0.064)	(0.085)	(0.086)	(0.077)	(0.068)
Economic Leaning: Very Right	−0.499***	−0.663***	−0.582***	−0.606***	−0.683***	−0.466***	−0.048	−0.526***	−0.688***	−0.451***	−0.429***	−0.823***
	(0.134)	(0.113)	(0.131)	(0.156)	(0.091)	(0.110)	(0.099)	(0.102)	(0.134)	(0.154)	(0.094)	(0.080)
Treatment: Climate Impacts	0.204***	0.011	0.071	0.131**	0.031	0.023	0.046	0.121*	0.033	0.031	0.082	−0.083
	(0.073)	(0.061)	(0.057)	(0.056)	(0.059)	(0.067)	(0.056)	(0.062)	(0.060)	(0.069)	(0.060)	(0.056)
Treatment: Climate Policies	0.235***	0.237***	0.210***	0.137**	0.128**	0.059	0.100*	0.297***	0.156**	0.094	0.135**	0.016
	(0.068)	(0.061)	(0.061)	(0.057)	(0.061)	(0.069)	(0.057)	(0.059)	(0.062)	(0.073)	(0.060)	(0.059)
Treatment: Both	0.326***	0.212***	0.200***	0.259***	0.288***	0.177**	0.256***	0.304***	0.198***	0.187***	0.142**	0.033
	(0.078)	(0.057)	(0.059)	(0.059)	(0.057)	(0.073)	(0.055)	(0.064)	(0.062)	(0.069)	(0.061)	(0.061)
Panel B: Energy usage indicators												
Agglomeration size: Small	0.079	0.084	0.035	0.285***	0.052	0.095	0.043	0.199***	0.074	0.088	−0.019	0.129**
	(0.105)	(0.079)	(0.065)	(0.061)	(0.082)	(0.064)	(0.063)	(0.067)	(0.161)	(0.175)	(0.062)	(0.060)
Agglomeration size: Medium	0.103	0.102	−0.004	0.267***	0.083	0.119	0.065	0.161**	0.085	0.135	0.001	0.048
	(0.109)	(0.081)	(0.072)	(0.062)	(0.083)	(0.084)	(0.075)	(0.079)	(0.162)	(0.181)	(0.067)	(0.069)
Agglomeration size: Large	0.080	0.082	0.047	0.235***	0.059	0.175*	0.107	0.016	0.080	0.061	0.009	0.261***
	(0.104)	(0.077)	(0.071)	(0.067)	(0.081)	(0.093)	(0.069)	(0.084)	(0.160)	(0.172)	(0.070)	(0.064)
Public transport available	0.391***	0.298***	0.284***	0.319***	0.246***	0.255***	0.298***	0.251***	0.074	0.229***	0.176***	0.288***
	(0.052)	(0.045)	(0.044)	(0.044)	(0.045)	(0.056)	(0.042)	(0.054)	(0.049)	(0.054)	(0.048)	(0.044)
Uses car	−0.234***	−0.153**	−0.282***	−0.105**	−0.212***	−0.325***	−0.285***	−0.144**	−0.160***	−0.147**	−0.297***	0.009
	(0.071)	(0.062)	(0.051)	(0.049)	(0.053)	(0.074)	(0.049)	(0.064)	(0.060)	(0.062)	(0.058)	(0.057)
High gas expenses	−0.052	−0.141***	−0.166***	−0.189***	0.056	−0.025	−0.078	0.134***	−0.097*	−0.019	−0.052	−0.043
	(0.053)	(0.046)	(0.047)	(0.044)	(0.046)	(0.054)	(0.047)	(0.045)	(0.055)	(0.056)	(0.047)	(0.044)
High heating expenses	0.119**	0.047	0.125***	0.027	−0.003	0.027	0.050	−0.053	0.068	0.148***	0.125***	0.098**
	(0.053)	(0.046)	(0.045)	(0.044)	(0.045)	(0.052)	(0.041)	(0.046)	(0.046)	(0.053)	(0.048)	(0.043)
Flies more than once a year	0.172***	0.089*	0.100**	0.087**	0.174***	0.039	−0.040	0.162***	0.173***	0.157***	0.134**	0.156***
	(0.055)	(0.049)	(0.050)	(0.043)	(0.044)	(0.064)	(0.045)	(0.049)	(0.054)	(0.054)	(0.059)	(0.045)
Works in polluting sector	−0.050	−0.054	0.098	−0.037	0.051	0.089	0.053	−0.014	−0.021	0.061	0.048	0.137**
	(0.071)	(0.066)	(0.061)	(0.070)	(0.067)	(0.070)	(0.063)	(0.082)	(0.065)	(0.065)	(0.060)	(0.062)
Eats beef/meat weekly or more	−0.108**	−0.107**	−0.208***	−0.246***	−0.189***	−0.172***	−0.045	−0.043	0.034	−0.036	−0.063	−0.072
	(0.048)	(0.043)	(0.048)	(0.042)	(0.043)	(0.050)	(0.042)	(0.045)	(0.048)	(0.059)	(0.062)	(0.046)
Owner or landlord	0.090	0.019	0.017	−0.075	−0.034	0.067	0.052	−0.010	0.132**	0.019	−0.009	−0.115**
	(0.056)	(0.052)	(0.048)	(0.048)	(0.049)	(0.060)	(0.048)	(0.055)	(0.052)	(0.057)	(0.056)	(0.052)
Observations	2,196	2,220	2,177	2,241	2,399	2,210	2,368	2,236	2,094	2,055	2,202	2,597
R^2	0.178	0.108	0.143	0.204	0.126	0.121	0.159	0.095	0.082	0.112	0.075	0.263

Note: The table shows the results of regressions of *Support for main climate policies* index on socioeconomic indicators (Panel A) and on energy usage indicators (Panel B). Panel B also controls for socioeconomic indicators, but the coefficients are not displayed. Robust standard errors are in parentheses; *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01. See Appendix A for variable definitions.

Table A29: Correlation between *Support for main climate policies* index and individual characteristics in middle-income countries on the extended sample

	Support for main climate policies index							
	BRA	CHN	IDN	IND	MEX	TUR	UKR	ZAF
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Control group mean	-0.119	-0.117	-0.057	-0.078	-0.079	-0.042	-0.113	-0.114
Panel A: Socio-economic indicators								
Gender: Woman	0.087	0.071	0.113***	0.049	−0.095	−0.034	0.031	−0.100*
	(0.059)	(0.063)	(0.040)	(0.049)	(0.061)	(0.061)	(0.060)	(0.057)
Lives with child(ren) under 14	0.137**	−0.144*	0.300***	0.019	0.157***	0.375***	−0.082	0.067
	(0.064)	(0.081)	(0.052)	(0.057)	(0.060)	(0.068)	(0.064)	(0.061)
Age: 25 - 34	0.046	0.449***	0.039	0.198***	0.117	0.105	0.183*	−0.008
	(0.085)	(0.117)	(0.057)	(0.075)	(0.085)	(0.093)	(0.102)	(0.077)
Age: 35 - 49	0.254***	0.534***	0.224***	0.221***	0.089	0.053	0.326***	−0.056
	(0.078)	(0.111)	(0.057)	(0.076)	(0.079)	(0.079)	(0.088)	(0.077)
Age: 50 or older	0.228***	0.752***	0.535***	0.518***	0.410***	0.574***	0.315***	0.053
	(0.078)	(0.106)	(0.070)	(0.065)	(0.084)	(0.082)	(0.093)	(0.083)
Household income: Q2	0.073	0.042	0.259***	0.214***	0.039	0.125	0.164*	0.091
	(0.079)	(0.104)	(0.053)	(0.073)	(0.079)	(0.088)	(0.091)	(0.080)
Household income: Q3	0.262***	0.125	0.338***	0.297***	0.078	−0.010	0.134	−0.007
	(0.088)	(0.114)	(0.061)	(0.076)	(0.086)	(0.095)	(0.097)	(0.081)
Household income: Q4	0.202**	0.248**	0.419***	0.253***	0.056	0.243**	0.149	−0.140
	(0.093)	(0.099)	(0.061)	(0.068)	(0.096)	(0.102)	(0.096)	(0.092)
Highest diploma: College	0.328**	0.328***	0.493***	0.745***	0.246***	0.160*	0.061	0.095
	(0.130)	(0.103)	(0.085)	(0.111)	(0.085)	(0.086)	(0.212)	(0.121)
Highest diploma: High school	0.237*	0.335***	0.440***	0.536***	0.185**	−0.082	0.212	0.042
	(0.125)	(0.097)	(0.083)	(0.110)	(0.082)	(0.092)	(0.210)	(0.114)
Economic Leaning: Very Left	0.100	0.450***	0.072	0.251	0.063	0.324***	0.065	0.478***
	(0.110)	(0.160)	(0.142)	(0.165)	(0.146)	(0.116)	(0.157)	(0.128)
Economic Leaning: Center	−0.215**	0.226**	−0.107	0.062	−0.143	0.046	0.135	−0.0001
	(0.086)	(0.090)	(0.073)	(0.101)	(0.106)	(0.092)	(0.109)	(0.087)
Economic Leaning: Right	−0.190*	0.178*	−0.036	0.210*	0.087	0.069	0.440***	0.073
	(0.103)	(0.094)	(0.080)	(0.108)	(0.114)	(0.113)	(0.120)	(0.101)
Economic Leaning: Very Right	−0.177*	0.524***	0.453***	0.355***	−0.075	−0.033	0.465***	0.227*
	(0.102)	(0.167)	(0.084)	(0.112)	(0.127)	(0.118)	(0.117)	(0.119)
Treatment: Climate Impacts	0.108	0.159*	0.062	0.010	0.128*	−0.104	0.062	0.114
	(0.079)	(0.087)	(0.050)	(0.068)	(0.076)	(0.081)	(0.077)	(0.076)
Treatment: Climate Policies	0.145*	0.084	0.065	0.159**	0.061	0.141*	0.149*	0.182**
	(0.080)	(0.090)	(0.051)	(0.064)	(0.085)	(0.082)	(0.083)	(0.080)
Treatment: Both	0.243***	0.245***	0.126**	0.078	0.154*	0.107	0.224***	0.230***
	(0.082)	(0.090)	(0.049)	(0.071)	(0.079)	(0.078)	(0.085)	(0.078)
Panel B: Energy usage indicators								
Agglomeration size: Small	−0.069	0.096	0.081	0.012	0.092	0.603***	−0.051	0.089
	(0.145)	(0.105)	(0.055)	(0.068)	(0.107)	(0.211)	(0.108)	(0.089)
Agglomeration size: Medium	0.110	−0.030	0.173***	0.025	0.187	0.219	−0.054	−0.023
	(0.142)	(0.131)	(0.067)	(0.093)	(0.116)	(0.202)	(0.117)	(0.117)
Agglomeration size: Large	0.162	0.238*	0.063	−0.009	0.160	0.394**	0.011	0.047
	(0.136)	(0.126)	(0.060)	(0.074)	(0.100)	(0.191)	(0.111)	(0.092)
Public transport available	0.194***	0.068	0.378***	0.234***	0.016	0.178***	0.117*	0.255***
	(0.064)	(0.072)	(0.047)	(0.058)	(0.081)	(0.058)	(0.068)	(0.056)
Uses car	−0.030	0.163**	0.192**	0.258***	−0.124*	−0.026	−0.042	−0.037
	(0.075)	(0.069)	(0.092)	(0.058)	(0.073)	(0.069)	(0.074)	(0.071)
High gas expenses	0.027	−0.037	−0.047		−0.149**	−0.044	−0.121	−0.046
	(0.061)	(0.078)	(0.041)		(0.061)	(0.067)	(0.074)	(0.060)
High heating expenses		0.088				−0.215***	−0.017	0.127**
		(0.075)				(0.068)	(0.062)	(0.057)
Flies more than once a year	0.082	0.067	0.218***	−0.104	0.171**	0.162**	−0.205**	0.113
	(0.072)	(0.085)	(0.046)	(0.066)	(0.072)	(0.072)	(0.087)	(0.078)
Works in polluting sector	−0.381***	0.267***	−0.122**	−0.126*	0.011	0.066	0.045	0.007
	(0.079)	(0.066)	(0.049)	(0.066)	(0.067)	(0.072)	(0.072)	(0.074)
Eats beef/meat weekly or more	0.042	−0.127	−0.010	0.109*	0.054	0.076	0.041	−0.075
	(0.067)	(0.078)	(0.039)	(0.061)	(0.063)	(0.063)	(0.067)	(0.058)
Owner or landlord	0.005	0.171**	0.226***	0.235***	0.103	0.059	0.058	0.051
	(0.063)	(0.080)	(0.063)	(0.069)	(0.072)	(0.063)	(0.073)	(0.059)
Observations	2,148	1,842	2,929	3,010	2,242	2,097	1,767	2,319
R^2	0.093	0.154	0.371	0.197	0.067	0.163	0.076	0.066

Note: The table shows the results of regressions of *Support for main climate policies* index on socioeconomic indicators (Panel A) and on energy usage indicators (Panel B). Panel B also controls for socioeconomic indicators, but the coefficients are not displayed. Robust standard errors are in parentheses; *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01. See Appendix A for variable definitions.

Table A30: Correlation between knowledge or support for the main climate policies and beliefs on the extended sample

	Knowledge or Support				
	Knowledge index	Main climate policies index	Green infrastructure program	Ban on combustion-engine cars	Carbon tax with cash transfers
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Control group mean	-0.068	-0.084	0.648	0.509	0.459
Trusts the governement	0.000***	0.042***	0.008***	0.007***	0.021***
	(0.000)	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Believes inequality is an important problem	0.000***	0.044***	0.013***	0.010***	0.026***
	(0.000)	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Worries about the consequences of CC	−0.000***	0.046***	0.018***	0.017***	0.007**
	(0.000)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Believes net-zero is technically feasible	−0.000***	0.027***	0.010***	0.011***	0.004
	(0.000)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Believes will suffer from climate change	−0.000***	0.055***	0.022***	0.027***	0.010***
	(0.000)	(0.005)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Understands emission across activities/regions	0.517***	0.010***	0.012***	0.010***	0.007***
	(0.000)	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Knows CC is real & caused by human	0.355***	0.063***	0.021***	0.020***	0.006**
	(0.000)	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Knows which gases cause CC	0.367***	0.010***	0.010***	0.007***	0.010***
	(0.000)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Understands impacts of CC	0.340***	−0.001	0.005*	−0.005*	−0.009***
	(0.000)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Believes policies entail positive econ. effects	−0.000	0.074***	0.024***	0.017***	0.017***
	(0.000)	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Believes policies would reduce pollution	0.000	0.124***	0.087***	0.057***	0.028***
	(0.000)	(0.007)	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.004)
Believes policies would reduce emissions	−0.000	0.257***	0.082***	0.086***	0.118***
	(0.000)	(0.008)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)
Believes own household would lose	−0.000	−0.340***	−0.086***	−0.117***	−0.116***
	(0.000)	(0.006)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Believes low-income earners will lose	−0.000	−0.064***	0.0004	−0.015***	−0.038***
	(0.000)	(0.006)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Believes high-income earners will lose	−0.000	0.018***	0.005**	0.007***	0.011***
	(0.000)	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Observations	45,349	45,349	45,349	45,349	45,349
R^2	1.000	0.694	0.385	0.358	0.375

Note: The table shows the results of regressions of the knowledge indices on socioeconomic indicators (Panel A) and on energy usage indicators (Panel B), controlling for country fixed effects. Panel B also controls for socioeconomic indicators, but the coefficients are not displayed. The dependent variable in column 1 is the *Knowledge* index, whose components are the indices in the remaining columns. Robust standard errors are in parentheses; *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01. See Appendix A for variable definitions.

I.3 Attrition analysis

The survey companies do not disclose the number of invites they send. Among the 192,273 people who started the survey, 122,149 were excluded after the socio-demographic questions because some of their quotas were already filled in the final sample. Out of the 70,124 respondents allowed to participate, 15,812 dropped out at some point, including 7,123 after the socio-demographic questions (i.e. after the topic had been revealed). Out of 54,312 respondents allowed to participate who did not drop out, 9,858 were excluded for failing the attention test, and among those who remained, 3,774 were excluded for completing the questionnaire in less than 11.5 minutes (thus, 13,632 were excluded in total). The final sample comprises 40,680 respondents. For more details, Table A32 shows the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents who dropped out, rushed through the questionnaire, or failed the attention test. Women, younger, lower-income, and less educated respondents are more

Table A31: Effects of the treatments on support for climate action on the extended sample

	Support or Agreement				
	Green infrastructure program	Ban on combustion-engine cars	Carbon tax with cash transfers	Fairness of main climate policies index	Adopt climate-friendly behaviors
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Control group mean	0.648	0.509	0.459	-0.084	-0.039
Treatment: Climate impacts	0.017**	0.020***	0.029***	0.052***	0.060***
	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.015)	(0.015)
Treatment: Climate policy	0.028***	0.047***	0.099***	0.137***	0.029*
	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.015)	(0.015)
Treatment: Both	0.040***	0.071***	0.116***	0.178***	0.084***
	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.015)	(0.015)
Observations	45,349	45,349	45,349	45,349	45,349
R^2	0.091	0.087	0.094	0.129	0.090

Note: The table shows the results of regressions of indicator or continuous variables on socioeconomic indicators and on energy usage indicators, controlling for country fixed effects. The dependent variable are indicator variables equal to 1 if the respondent (somewhat or strongly) supports each of the main climate policies (columns 1, 2, 3), or indices (4, 5). Robust standard errors are in parentheses; *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01. See Appendix A for variable definitions.

likely to drop out, but the differences in attrition rates are not large.

Table A32: Attrition analysis

	Dropped out	Dropped out after socio-eco	Failed attention test	Duration (in min)	Duration below 11.5 min
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Control group mean	0.196	0.078	0.157	35.712	0.322
Gender: Woman	0.028***	0.022***	−0.026***	8.670***	0.008**
	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(1.674)	(0.003)
Lives with child(ren)	0.009***	0.001	0.029***	−5.627***	0.025***
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(1.737)	(0.004)
Age: 18 - 24	0.088**	0.261***	0.129***	−44.939***	0.260***
	(0.043)	(0.074)	(0.023)	(9.610)	(0.034)
Age: 25 - 34	0.026	0.206***	0.084***	−38.556***	0.175***
	(0.043)	(0.074)	(0.023)	(9.708)	(0.034)
Age: 35 - 49	0.025	0.200***	0.053**	−34.544***	0.118***
	(0.042)	(0.074)	(0.023)	(9.822)	(0.034)
Age: 50 or older	0.045	0.215***	−0.024	−28.319***	0.045
	(0.042)	(0.074)	(0.022)	(10.245)	(0.034)
Household income: Q2	−0.578***	0.084***	0.152***	−70.416***	−0.380***
	(0.008)	(0.010)	(0.007)	(23.769)	(0.011)
Household income: Q3	−0.594***	0.069***	0.137***	−64.796***	−0.377***
	(0.008)	(0.010)	(0.007)	(23.972)	(0.011)
Household income: Q4	−0.589***	0.071***	0.129***	−67.001***	−0.370***
	(0.008)	(0.010)	(0.007)	(23.886)	(0.011)
Highest diploma: College	−0.061	−0.146**	−0.007	89.975***	−0.144***
	(0.042)	(0.074)	(0.022)	(20.625)	(0.034)
Highest diploma: High school	−0.048	−0.126*	−0.0001	92.474***	−0.157***
	(0.042)	(0.074)	(0.022)	(20.540)	(0.034)
Economic Leaning: Very Left	0.014**	0.018***	0.040***	4.221	0.014**
	(0.007)	(0.006)	(0.007)	(3.203)	(0.007)
Economic Leaning: Center	0.004	0.008**	0.009**	1.308	0.006
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(1.864)	(0.005)
Economic Leaning: Right	−0.010**	−0.006	0.017***	−0.623	0.021***
	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.005)	(1.977)	(0.005)
Economic Leaning: Very Right	−0.005	−0.003	0.064***	−0.830	0.046***
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.006)	(2.334)	(0.006)
Economic Leaning: PNR	0.165***	0.051***	0.041***	−4.633	0.237***
	(0.008)	(0.006)	(0.007)	(3.025)	(0.008)
Treatment: Climate Impacts	0.033***	0.016***	−0.018***	4.518*	−0.034***
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(2.548)	(0.004)
Treatment: Climate Policies	0.038***	0.037***	−0.022***	7.185***	−0.044***
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(2.667)	(0.004)
Treatment: Both	0.057***	0.042***	−0.027***	7.454***	−0.054***
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(2.401)	(0.004)
Agglomeration size: Large	−0.009	0.015*	0.009	44.799***	0.007
	(0.009)	(0.008)	(0.009)	(10.122)	(0.021)
Agglomeration size: Medium	−0.003	0.025***	0.020**	41.482***	0.012
	(0.009)	(0.008)	(0.009)	(10.077)	(0.021)
Agglomeration size: Small	0.009	0.035***	0.041***	44.087***	0.042**
	(0.009)	(0.008)	(0.009)	(10.042)	(0.021)
Public transport available	−0.027***	−0.004	−0.001	−1.198	−0.041***
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(1.449)	(0.003)
Car usage	−0.045***	0.008***	−0.045***	4.754***	−0.137***
	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(1.577)	(0.004)
Gas expenses	−0.008**	0.010***	0.036***	−0.042	0.016***
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(1.578)	(0.004)
Heating expenses	−0.042***	−0.021***	0.005*	−7.013***	−0.021***
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(2.032)	(0.004)
Flies more than once a year	−0.015***	−0.001	0.024***	1.024	0.013***
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(1.604)	(0.004)
Sector of activity	0.003	0.007**	0.088***	−4.209***	0.098***
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(1.357)	(0.004)
Eats beef/meat weekly or more	−0.024***	−0.003	0.004	1.069	−0.023***
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(1.519)	(0.003)
Home ownership	−0.005	−0.011***	−0.008**	−0.291	−0.001
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(1.374)	(0.004)
Observations	70,124	70,124	70,124	70,124	70,124
R^2	0.400	0.054	0.095	0.005	0.327

Note: The table shows the results of regressions of indicators on socioeconomic indicators and on energy usage indicators, controlling for country fixed effects. The dependent variable are indicator variables equal to 1 if the respondent dropped out voluntarily (1), dropped out voluntarily after the questions on social, demographic, and energy characteristics (2), failed the attention test (3), or completed the survey in less than 11.5 minutes (4). All observations are used, including respondents who dropped out. Robust standard errors are in parentheses; *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01. See Appendix A for variable definitions.

Table A33: Balance analysis

	Analysis sample			Full sample		
	Treatment Climate impacts	Treatment Climate policy	Treatment Both	Treatment Climate impacts	Treatment Climate policy	Treatment Both
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Control group mean	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender: Woman	−0.005	−0.003	0.009**	−0.006*	−0.004	0.011***
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Lives with child(ren) under 14	−0.003	0.002	0.004	−0.004	0.003	0.002
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Age: 25 - 34	0.008	0.013	−0.011	0.007	0.010*	−0.006
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Age: 35 - 49	0.014*	−0.004	−0.014*	0.011*	−0.003	−0.004
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Age: 50 or older	0.011	−0.004	−0.016**	0.010*	0.002	0.002
	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Household income: Q2	0.005	−0.007	0.003	0.003	−0.005	0.0004
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)
Household income: Q3	0.001	−0.005	0.006	0.002	−0.008	0.004
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Household income: Q4	−0.004	−0.008	0.017**	0.001	−0.007	0.010*
	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Highest diploma: College	0.009	0.003	−0.013	0.003	0.006	−0.006
	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)
Highest diploma: High school	0.018**	0.005	−0.024***	0.011*	0.007	−0.014**
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)
Economic Leaning: Very Left	0.005	0.015	−0.024**	0.007	0.010	−0.020**
	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.009)
Economic Leaning: Center	0.003	0.006	−0.010	−0.001	0.003	−0.010*
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Economic Leaning: Right	0.001	0.006	−0.009	−0.006	0.005	−0.008
	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Economic Leaning: Very Right	0.006	0.012	−0.013	0.004	0.006	−0.015**
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)
Agglomeration size: Small	−0.002	0.002	0.008	−0.002	−0.0004	0.003
	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Agglomeration size: Medium	0.004	−0.005	−0.006	−0.001	−0.006	−0.002
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)
Agglomeration size: Large	0.003	0.001	0.001	−0.002	0.001	−0.001
	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Public transport available	−0.010**	0.002	0.007	−0.007*	0.004	0.003
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Uses car	0.004	−0.001	−0.012**	0.006	−0.002	−0.006
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)
High gas expenses	−0.001	−0.003	0.006	0.001	−0.004	0.010**
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)
High heating expenses	−0.017***	0.007	0.010**	−0.009*	0.002	0.005
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)
Flies more than once a year	0.008	−0.0003	−0.001	0.007	−0.002	−0.002
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Works in polluting sector	−0.0001	0.003	−0.001	0.001	0.001	−0.006
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)
Eats beef/meat weekly or more	0.005	−0.001	0.002	0.002	−0.002	0.003
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Owner or landlord	0.005	−0.001	−0.002	0.001	0.002	−0.006
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Observations	40,680	40,680	40,680	53,469	53,469	53,469
R^2	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001

Note: The table shows the results of regressions of indicators on socioeconomic indicators and on energy usage indicators, controlling for country fixed effects. The dependent variable are indicators equal to 1 if the respondent was assigned to this treatment group. Columns (1)-(3) use the analysis sample restricted to those who did not rush through the survey and passed the attention check; columns (4)-(6) use the full sample (all respondents who did not drop out). Robust standard errors are in parentheses; *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01. See Appendix A for variable definitions.

J Open-ended fields

Before the treatments and all climate-related questions, we asked respondents to write a short essay. The question reads: "When thinking about climate change, what are your main considerations? What should [Country] government do regarding climate change?"

To analyze these open-ended fields, we automatically translated them into English using Google Translate. We read the first rows in each country to determine recurring topics and define a list of categories. To conduct a sentiment analysis, we defined five broad categories with minimum overlap: *Worry / Should act* (for responses that either express concern about climate change or call for climate action); *Do not worry / Should not act*; *Do not know* (where ignorance is explicitly stated); *Empty* (where the field is left blank or with short, non-sensical text); *Ambiguous* (where the field does not fit in any of the previous categories). To conduct a topic analysis, we define three kinds of categories: (a) climate action (there are five such categories: *change in lifestyle*; *tax/incentives*; *bans/sanctions*; *standard/norms*; *subsidies/investment*), (b) sector of activity (*companies/industry*; *trash/recycling/plastic*; *cars/transport*; *power/energy*; *housing/insulation*; *agriculture/forest*), (c) other perspectives on climate change (namely: *climate damages*; *adaptation*).

We manually classify one-fourth (one out of every four row) of the fields into the above categories. We then obtain the occurrence of sentiments (Figure A24) and topics (Figure A25) per country. While two thirds of answers express concern for climate change, fewer than one in seven mention a specific climate action. While more than one third of respondents mention a specific sector of activity, most answers only formulate an emotion or a general call to action. The topic analysis reveals that while electricity production is well-identified as a polluting sector, very few people realize the importance of buildings' heating. The frequent occurrence of *waste* indicates that many people conflate different environmental issues (recycling and climate change).

We also run a keyword search (Figure A26), which confirms our manual classification. This search also allows quantifying the occurrence of other topics and reveal frequent mentions of the notions of *reduction* and *world*, as many respondents highlight the global nature of climate change and the need to abate fossil fuels. The definition of keyword search queries is as follows:

- meat: "meat—beef—cow—vegan—animal food—vegetarian"
- natural: "natural"
- world: "international—world—countr—global"
- population: "populat"
- research: "research—innovation—technolog"
- tax: "tax—incentiv"
- education: "educat—teach—campaign—school—aware—inform"

- renewable: “renewable—solar—wind— sun—hydro”
- solar: “solar— sun”
- coal: “coal”
- electric: “electric”
- electric car: “electric car—e-auto”
- public transport: “public transport—public transit—train ”
- nuclear: “nuclear—atom”
- fossil: “fossil—coal—oil—gas—diesel”
- plastic: “plastic”
- companies: “compan—corporation—factories—factory—industr”
- aviation: “plane—flight—fly—aviation”
- justice: “justice—poor—equalit—fair—low-income”
- waste: “recycl—waste—plastic”
- forest: “forest—mazon—tree”
- heating: “heating—insulat—renovat”
- subsidies: “subsid”
- investment: “invest”
- ban: “ban —banned—interdiction—forbid—mandat—sanction—penalt—fines—punish
- standard: “standard”
- reduce: “reduc— less”

Figure A24: Sentiment analysis: occurrence of broad categories in open-ended fields (in %).

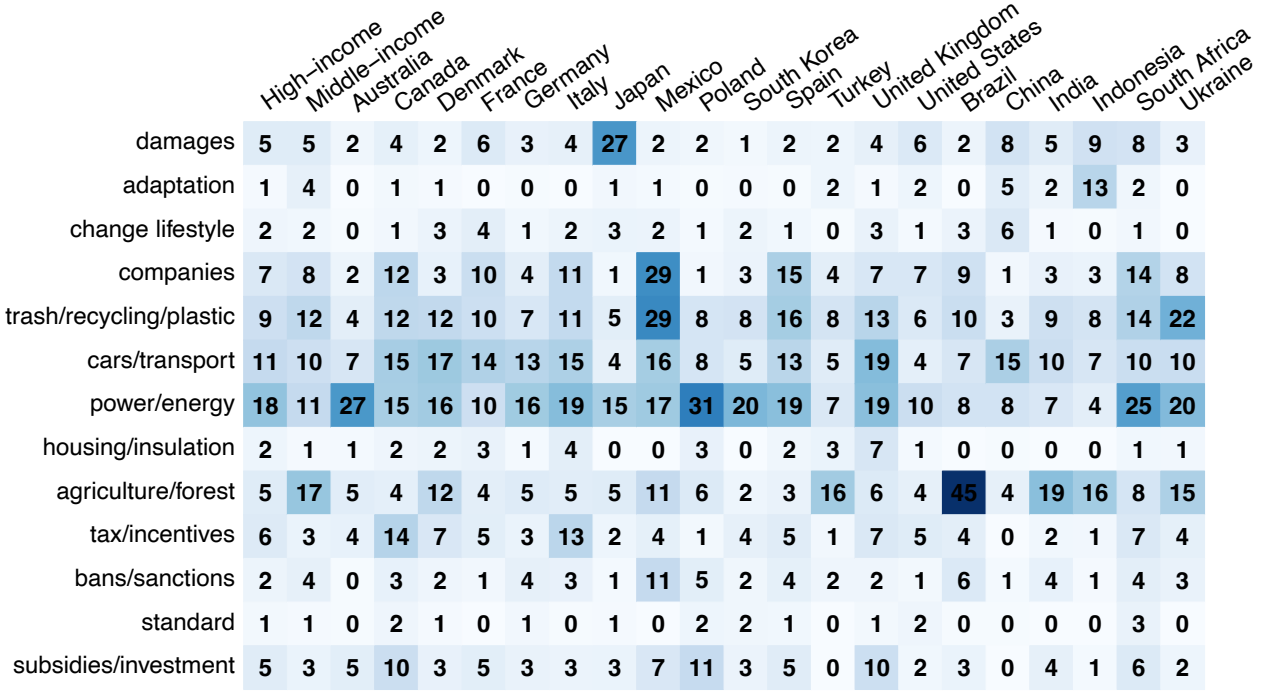


Figure A25: Topic analysis: occurrence of specific categories in open-ended fields (in %).

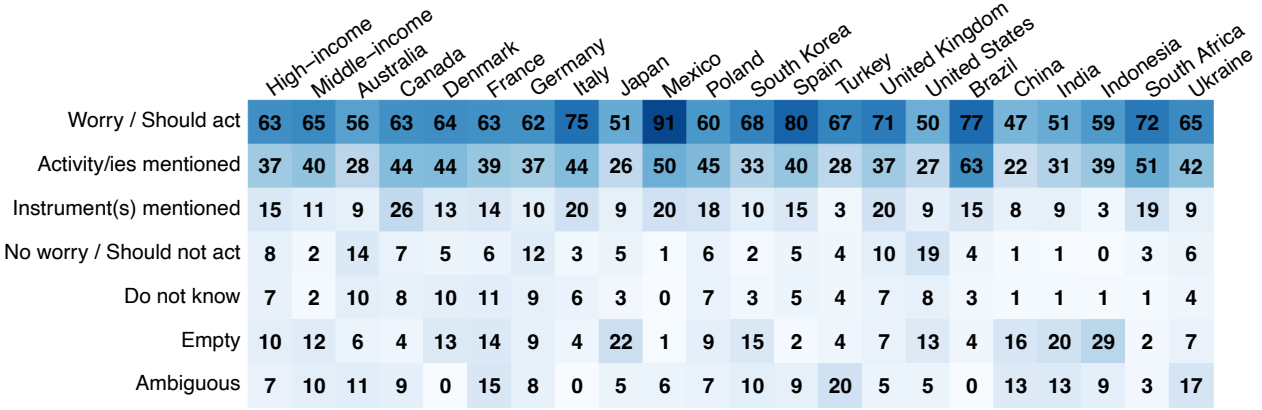
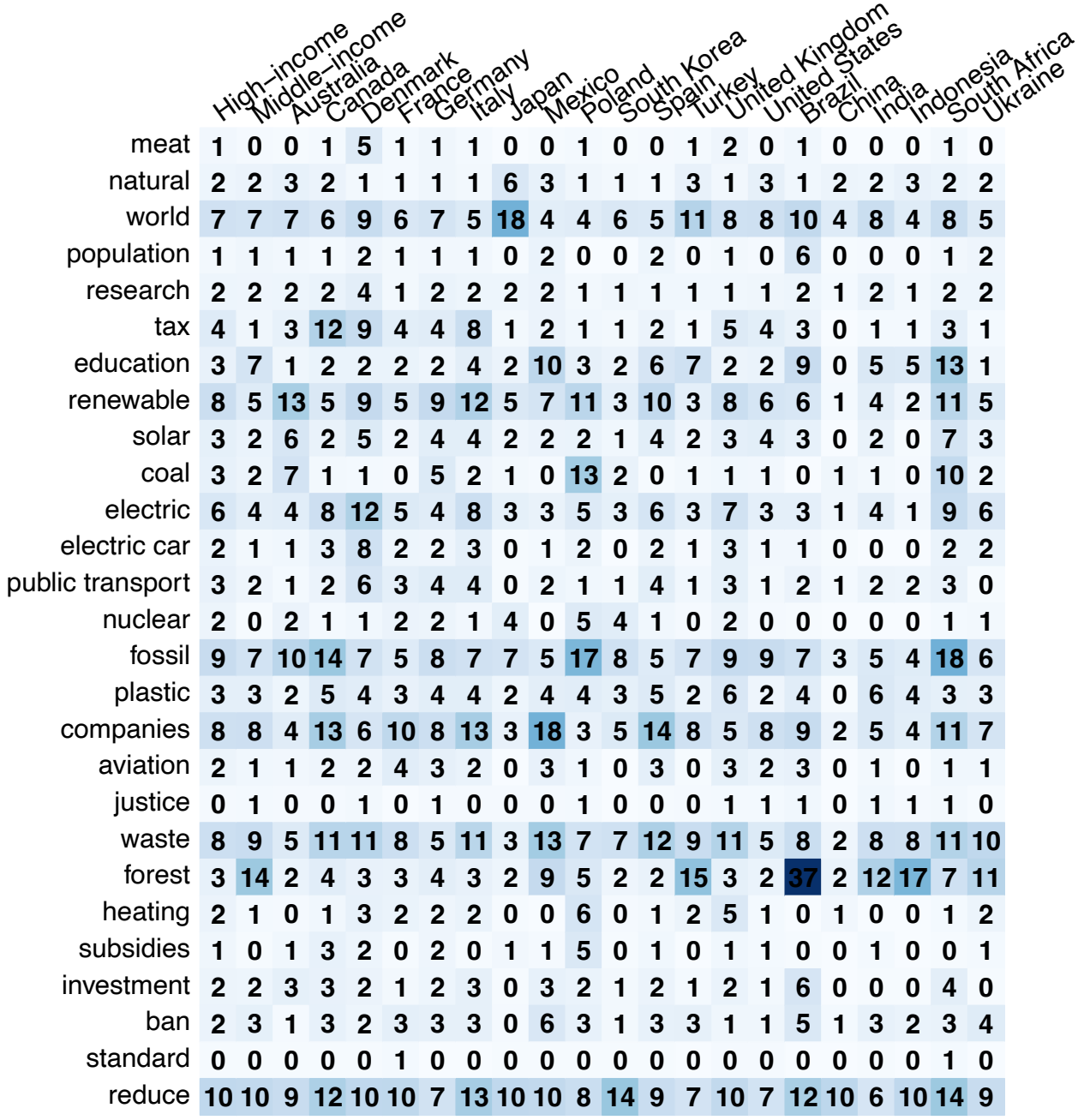


Figure A26: Keyword analysis: occurrence of specific keywords in open-ended fields (in %).



K Data sources

K.1 References

The supplementary spreadsheet *sources.xlsx* of the replication package (doi.org/10.3886/E208254V1) contains all sources used in the pedagogical videos or the questions, and sources for national statistics for quotas and sample representativeness. It also contains explanations for how we compute the cash transfers that can be funded by a carbon tax, which appear in the questions and videos. We provide a brief summary below.

K.1.1 Computations of the country-specific cash transfers

We directly tell respondents about the increase in fuel prices in local currency that would result from the carbon tax. To do so, we implicitly consider a carbon tax of \$45 per ton of CO_2 and compute the implied increase in fuel prices based on the carbon content of the fuel and the national fuel prices in each country. The revenues from this carbon tax are redistributed in the form of equal cash transfer to each adult. To compute the level of cash transfers, we assumed that the tax covers territorial CO_2 emissions from fossil fuels (JRC 2018) that consumers bear 80% of the incidence of the carbon tax, and that the elasticity of fuel consumption with respect to the tax is -0.2 (in line with the literature, e.g. Green (2021); Labandeira, Labeaga and López-Otero (2017)).

K.2 Quotas

K.2.1 Detailed Regional Brackets

- **Australia**:
  - Region 1: *Broad New South Wales* (Australian Capital Territory; New South Wales)
  - Region 2: *Queensland*
  - Region 3: *South Australia*
  - Region 4: *Victoria-Tasmania* (Tasmania; Victoria; Other territories)
  - Region 5: *West Australia* (Northern Territory; Western Australia)
- **Canada**:
  - Region 1: *Central* (Manitoba; Saskatchewan)
  - Region 2: *East* (New Brunswick; Newfoundland and Labrador; Nova Scotia; Prince Edward Island)
  - Region 3: *North West* (Alberta; British Columbia; Northwest Territories; Nunavut; Yukon)
  - Region 4: *Ontario*

  - Region 5: *Quebec*

- **Denmark**:
  - Region 1: *Hovedstaden*
  - Region 2: *Midtjylland*
  - Region 3: *Nordjylland*
  - Region 4: *Sjælland*
  - Region 5: *Syddanmark*

- **France**:
  - Region 1: *Île de France*
  - Region 2: *Nord-Est* (Bourgogne-Franche-Comté; Grand Est ; Hauts-de-France)
  - Region 3: *Nord-Ouest* (Bretagne; Centre-Val de Loire; Normandie; Pays de la Loire ; Poitou-Charentes)
  - Region 4: *Sud-Est* (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes; PACA)
  - Region 5: *Sud-Ouest* (Aquitaine; Languedoc-Roussillon; Limousin; Midi-Pyrénées)

- **Germany**:
  - Region 1: *Central* (Hesse; Thuringia)
  - Region 2: *Eastern* (Berlin; Brandenburg; Saxony; Saxony-Anhalt)
  - Region 3: *Northern* (Bremen; Hamburg; Lower Saxony; Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania; Schleswig-Holstein)
  - Region 4: *Southern* (Baden-Württemberg; Bavaria)
  - Region 5: *Western* (North Rhine-Westphalia; Rhineland-Palatinate; Saarland)

- **Italy**:
  - Region 1: *Centre*
  - Region 2: *Islands*
  - Region 3: *North-East*
  - Region 4: *North-West*
  - Region 5: *South*

- **Japan**:
  - Region 1: *Chubu* (Aichi; Fukui; Gifu; Ishikawa; Nagano; Niigata; Shizuoka; Toyama; Yamanashi)

- Region 2: *Kansai* (Hyōgo; Kyōto; Mie; Nara; Ōsaka; Shiga; Wakayama)
- Region 3: *Kanto* (Chiba; Gunma; Ibaraki; Kanagawa; Saitama; Tochigi; Tōkyō)
- Region 4: *North* (Akita; Aomori; Fukushima; Hokkaido; Iwate; Miyagi; Yamagata)
- Region 5: *South* (Ehime; Fukuoka; Hiroshima; Kagawa; Kagoshima; Kōchi; Kumamoto; Miyazaki; Nagasaki; Ōita; Okayama; Okinawa; Saga; Shimane; Tokushima; Tottori; Yamaguchi)

- **Poland**:
  - Region 1: *Central* (Lubusz; Greater Poland)
  - Region 2: *Central-East* (Lesser Poland; Subcarpathian)
  - Region 3: *North* (Podlaskie; Pomeranian; Kuyavian-Pomeranian; Warman-Masurian; West Pomeranian)
  - Region 4: *South-East* (Holy Cross; Lodz; Lubin; Masovian)
  - Region 5: *South-West* (Lower Silesian; Opole; Silesia)

- **South Korea**:
  - Region 1: *East* (Busan; Daegu; North Gyeongsang; South Gyeongsang; Ulsan)
  - Region 2: *North* (Gangwon; Gyeonggi; Incheon)
  - Region 3: *Seoul*
  - Region 4: *West* (Daejeon; Gwanggju; Jeju; North Chungcheong; North Jeolla; Sejong; South Chungcheong; South Jeolla)

- **Spain**:
  - Region 1: *Center* (Castilla-La Mancha; Comunidad de Madrid)
  - Region 2: *East* (Cataluña; Comunidad Valenciana; Islas Baleares)
  - Region 3: *North* (Aragón; Cantabria; La Rioja; Navarra; País Vasco)
  - Region 4: *North-West* (Castilla y León; Galicia; Principado de Asturias)
  - Region 5: *South* (Andalucía; Canarias; Ceuta (Ciudad Autónoma); Extremadura; Melilla (Ciudad Autónoma); Región de Murcia)

- **U.K.**:
  - Region 1: *Central U.K.* (East Midlands; Wales; West Midlands)
  - Region 2: *London*
  - Region 3: *Northern England* (North East; North West; Yorkshire and The Humber)

  - Region 4: *Northern U.K.* (Northern Ireland; Scotland)
  - Region 5: *Southern England* (East of England; South East; South West)

- **U.S.**:
  - Region 1: *Midwest* (Ohio; Illinois; Indiana; Iowa; Kansas; Michigan; Minnesota; Missouri; Nebraska; North Dakota; South Dakota; Wisconsin)
  - Region 2: *Northeast* (Connecticut; Maine; Massachusetts; New Hampshire; New Jersey; New York; Pennsylvania; Rhode Islands; Vermont)
  - Region 3: *South* (Alabama; Arkansas; Delaware; District of Columbia; Florida; Georgia; Kentucky; Louisiana; Maryland; Mississippi; North Carolina; South Carolina; Oklahoma; Tennessee; Texas; Virginia; West Virginia)
  - Region 4: *West* (Alaska; Arizona; California; Colorado; Hawaii; Idaho; Montana; Nevada; New Mexico; Oregon; Utah; Washington; Wyoming)

- **Brazil**:
  - Region 1: *Central-West*
  - Region 2: *North*
  - Region 3: *North-East*
  - Region 4: *South*
  - Region 5: *South-East*

- **China**:
  - Region 1: *East*
  - Region 2: *North*
  - Region 3: *Northeast*
  - Region 4: *South Central*
  - Region 5: *West* (Northwest China; Southwest China)

- **India**:
  - Region 1: *Central Zonal Council*
  - Region 2: *Eastern Zonal Council* (Andaman and Nicobar Islands; North Eastern)
  - Region 3: *Northern Zonal Council*
  - Region 4: *Southern Zonal Council* (Lakshadweep)
  - Region 5: *Western Zonal Council*

- **Indonesia**:

  - Region 1: *Eastern Islands* (Bali; East Nusa Tenggara; Maluku; North Maluku; Papua; West Nusa Tenggara; West Papua)
  - Region 2: *Eastern Java* (Central Java; East Java; Yogyakarta)
  - Region 3: *Northern Islands* (Central Kalimantan; Central Sulawesi; East Kalimantan; Gorontalo; North Kalimantan; North Sulawesi; Southeast Sulawesi; South Kalimantan; South Sulawesi; West Kalimantan; West Sulawesi)
  - Region 4: *Sumatra* (Aceh; Bangka Belitung Islands; Bengkulu; Jambi; Lampung; North Sumatra; Riau; Riau Islands; South Sumatra; West Sumatra)
  - Region 5: *Western Java* (Banten; Jakarta; West Java)
- **Mexico**:
  - Region 1: *Central-Eastern* (Federal District; Hidalgo; Mexico; Morelos; Puebla; Queretaro; Tlaxcala)
  - Region 2: *Central-Western* (Aguascalientes; Colima; Jalisco; Guanajuato; Michoacan; Nayarit; San Luis Potosi; Zacatecas)
  - Region 3: *North-East* (Coahuila; Nuevo Leon; Tamaulipas)
  - Region 4: *North-West* (Baja California; Baja California Sur; Chihuahua; Durango; Sinaloa; Sonora)
  - Region 5: *South* (Campeche; Chiapas; Guerrero; Oaxaca; Quintana Roo; Tabasco; Varacruz; Yucatan)
- **South Africa**:
  - Region 1: *Center* (Free State; North West)
  - Region 2: *Gauteng*
  - Region 3: *North-East* (Limpopo; Mpumalanga)
  - Region 4: *South-East* (Eastern Cape; KwaZulu-Natal)
  - Region 5: *West* (Northern Cape; Western Cape)
- **Turkey**:
  - Region 1: *Central* (Black Sea; Central Anatolia)
  - Region 2: *East* (Eastern Anatolia; Southeastern Anatolia)
  - Region 3: *Marmara*
  - Region 4: *West* (Aegean; Mediterranean)
- **Ukraine**:
  - Region 1: *Center* (Cherkasy; Chernihiv; Kirovohrad; Kyiv; Poltava; Sumy; Vinnytsya; Zhytomyr)

- Region 2: *East* (Donetsk; Kharkiv; Luhansk)
- Region 3: *South* (Dnipropetrovsk; Kherson; Mykolayiv; Odesa; Zaporizhzhya)
- Region 4: *West* (Chernivtsi; Ivano-Frankivsk; Khmelnytski; Lviv; Rivne; Ternopil; Volyn; Zakarpattya)

K.2.2 Detailled urban-rural categories

- **Australia**
  - Rural: Inner Regional Australia; Outer Regional Australia; Remote Australia; Very Remote Australia
  - Urban: Major Cities of Australia
- **Canada**
  - Rural: Forward Sortation Area second character is 0
  - Urban: Forward Sortation Area second character is different from 0
- **Denmark**
  - Rural: Live in town with less than 20,000 inhabitants
  - Urban: Live in town with more than 20,000 inhabitants
- **France**
  - Rural
    - Rural category 1: Couronnes de Grand-Pôle
    - Rual category 2: Autre
  - Urban: Grand-Pôle
- **Germany**
  - Rural: Rural areas
  - Urban:
    - Urban category 1: Cities
    - Urban category 2: Towns and Suburbs
- **Italy**
  - Rural: Rural areas
  - Urban:
    - Urban category 1: Cities

    - Urban category 2: Towns and Suburbs

- **Japan**
  - Rural: Living in a town of less than 100,000 inhabitants.
  - Urban: Living in a town of more than 100,000 inhabitants.
- **Poland**
  - Rural: Living in a town of less than 20,000 inhabitants.
  - Urban: Living in a town of more than 20,000 inhabitants.
- **South Korea**
  - Rural: Live in a District (i.e., "Gum")
  - Urban:
    - Urban category 1: Live in a Town (i.e., "Si")
    - Urban category 2: Live in a City (i.e., "Gu")
- **Spain**
  - Rural: Living in a town of less than 20,000 inhabitants.
  - Urban: Living in a town of more than 20,000 inhabitants.
- **U.K.**
  - Rural: Rural village; Rural hamlet and isolated dwellings; Rural town and fringe; Rural town and fringe in a sparse setting; Rural hamlet and isolated dwellings in a sparse setting; Rural village in a sparse setting; Accessible rural area; Remote rural area; Very remote rural area; Very remote small town; Accessible small town; Remote small town
  - Urban:
    - Urban category 1: Urban city and town; Urban city and town in a sparse setting
    - Urban category 2: Urban major conurbation; Urban minor conurbation; Large urban area; Other urban area
- **U.S.**
  - Rural: RUCA code different from 1 (core metropolitan)
  - Urban: RUCA code 1 (core metropolitan)
- **Brazil**

  - Rural: Live in a municipality with less than 50,000 inhabitants
  - Urban: Live in a municipality with more than 50,000 inhabitants

- **China**
  - Rural: Live in an agglomeration of less than 10,000 inhabitants
  - Urban:
    * Urban category 1: Live in an agglomeration of more than 10,000 inhabitants and less than 500,000 inhabitants
    * Urban category 2: Live in an agglomeration of more than 500,000 inhabitants

- **India**
  - Rural: Live in an agglomeration of more than 20,000 inhabitants
  - Urban: Live in an agglomeration of more than 20,000 inhabitants

- **Indonesia**
  - Rural: In a Kabupaten outside of the Capital town
  - Urban: Kota; Capital town of a Kabupaten

- **Mexico**
  - Rural
    * Rural category 1: Rural
    * Rual category 2: Semiurbano
  - Urban: Urbano

- **South Africa**
  - Rural: Live in a District municipality other than the District capital.
  - Urban: Live in a metropolitan municipality or in a capital of a District municipality

- **Turkey**
  - Rural: Living in a district with a share of rural population greater than the national average for districts.
  - Urban: Living in a district with a share of rural population smaller than the national average for districts.

- **Ukraine**
  - Rural: Living in a Village or a settlement
  - Urban: Living in a City or an Urban settlement

K.2.3 Detailed education brackets

- **Australia**:
  - Offical categories used (OECD): Tertiary education
  - Corresponding questionnaire categories: College degree; Master's degree or above
- **Canada**:
  - Offical categories used (OECD): Tertiary education
  - Corresponding questionnaire categories: College degree; Master's degree or above
- **Denmark**:
  - Offical categories used (Statistics Denmark): H40 Short cycle higher education; H50 Vocational bachelors educations; H60 Bachelors programs; H70 Masters programs; H80 PhD programs
  - Corresponding questionnaire categories: Professional bachelor's education; Bachelor's degree ; Master's degree or higher
- **France**:
  - Offical categories used (OECD): Tertiary education
  - Corresponding questionnaire categories: Bac + 2 or Bac + 3 (license, BTS, DUT, DEUG, etc.) ; Bac +5 or more (master's degree, engineering or business school, doctorate, medicine, master's degree, DEA, DESS ...)
- **Germany**:
  - Offical categories used (OECD): Bachelor's or equivalent education; Master's or equivalent education; Doctoral or equivalent education
  - Corresponding questionnaire categories: University degree (e.g. Bachelor) ; Master's degree or higher
- **Italy**:
  - Offical categories used (Istat): Diploma di qualifica professionale; Tertiary education
  - Corresponding questionnaire categories: Professional degree ; Bachelor's degree ; Master's degree or higher
- **Japan**:
  - Offical categories used (OECD): Tertiary education
  - Corresponding questionnaire categories: University; Graduate school and above

- **Poland**:
  - Offical categories used (OECD): Tertiary education
  - Corresponding questionnaire categories: Bachelor's degree ; Master's degree or higher
- **South Korea**:
  - Offical categories used (OECD): Tertiary education
  - Corresponding questionnaire categories: Bachelor's degree ; Master's degree or higher
- **Spain**:
  - Offical categories used (OECD): Tertiary education
  - Corresponding questionnaire categories: University degree or higher vocational training ; Master's degree/doctoral degree
- **U.K.**:
  - Offical categories used (OECD): Tertiary education
  - Corresponding questionnaire categories: College degree ; Master's degree or above
- **U.S.**:
  - Offical categories used (U.S. Census): Some college, no degree; Associate's degree; Bachelor's degree; Graduate or professional degree
  - Corresponding questionnaire categories: College degree ; Master's degree or above
- **Brazil**:
  - Offical categories used (OECD): Tertiary education
  - Corresponding questionnaire categories for college education: University education ; Graduate or higher
  - Corresponding questionnaire categories for master or higher: Graduate or higher
- **China**:
  - Offical categories used (OECD): Tertiary education
  - Corresponding questionnaire categories for college education: Undergraduate ; Master and above
  - Corresponding questionnaire categories for master or higher: Master and above
- **India**:

  - Offical categories used (OECD): Tertiary education
  - Corresponding questionnaire categories for college education: College degree ; Master's degree or above
  - Corresponding questionnaire categories for master or higher: Master's degree or above

- **Indonesia**:
  - Offical categories used (OECD): Tertiary education
  - Corresponding questionnaire categories for college education: Bachelor ; Master or higher
  - Corresponding questionnaire categories for master or higher: Master or higher

- **Mexico**:
  - Offical categories used (OECD) for college education: Bachelor's or equivalent education; Master's or equivalent education; Doctoral or equivalent education
  - Corresponding questionnaire categories: Technical or intermediate education ; University degree or higher vocational training ; Master's degree/doctorate
  - Corresponding questionnaire categories for master or higher: Master's degree/doctorate

- **South Africa**:
  - Offical categories used (OECD) for college education: Tertiary education
  - Corresponding questionnaire categories: College degree ; Master's degree or above
  - Corresponding questionnaire categories for master or higher: Master's degree or above

- **Turkey**:
  - Offical categories used (OECD): Bachelor's or equivalent education; Master's or equivalent education; Doctoral or equivalent education
  - Corresponding questionnaire categories for college education: Graduated from a Universty ; Master's degree or higher
  - Corresponding questionnaire categories for master or higher: Master's or equivalent education; Doctoral or equivalent education

- **Ukraine**:
  - Offical categories used (State Statistics Service of Ukraine): Primary level (short cycle) of higher education; The first (bachelor's) level of higher education; The second (master's) level of higher education; The third (educational-scientific / educational-creative) level of higher education; Scientific level of higher education

- Corresponding questionnaire categories: Specialist or bachelor's degree ; Master's or higher degree
- Corresponding questionnaire categories for master or higher: Master's or equivalent education; Doctoral or equivalent education

K.2.4 Detailed voting categories

- **Australia**:
  - Election considered: *2019 Australian federal election (House of Representatives)*
  - Candidate/Party 1: Liberal/National coalition
  - Candidate/Party 2: Labor
- **Canada**:
  - Election considered: *2021 Federal election*
  - Candidate/Party 1: Conservative
  - Candidate/Party 2: Liberal
  - Candidate/Party 3: New Democratic
- **Denmark**:
  - Election considered: *Folketingsvalg (i 2019)*
  - Candidate/Party 1: Socialdemokratiet
  - Candidate/Party 2: Venstre
- **France**:
  - Election considered: *2017 Presidential Election*
  - Candidate/Party 1: Macron
  - Candidate/Party 2: Le Pen
  - Candidate/Party 3: Fillon
  - Candidate/Party 4: Mélenchon
- **Germany**:
  - Election considered: *Bundestagswahl 2017*
  - Candidate/Party 1: CDU/CSU
  - Candidate/Party 2: SPD
- **Italy**:

  - Election considered: *2018 Italian General Election*
  - Candidate/Party 1: Movimento 5 Stelle
  - Candidate/Party 2: Partito Democratico
  - Candidate/Party 3: Lega

- **Japan**:
  - Election considered: *2021 General elections*
  - Candidate/Party 1: Liberal Democratic Party
  - Candidate/Party 2: Constitutional Democratic Party of Japan
  - Candidate/Party 3: Japan Innovation Party

- **Poland**:
  - Election considered: *2020 Polish presidential election*
  - Candidate/Party 1: Andrzej Duda
  - Candidate/Party 2: Rafał Trzaskowski
  - Candidate/Party 3: Szymon Hołownia

- **South Korea**:
  - Election considered: *2017 South Korean presidential election*
  - Candidate/Party 1: Moon Jae-in
  - Candidate/Party 2: Hong Joon-pyo
  - Candidate/Party 3: Ahn Cheol-soo

- **Spain**:
  - Election considered: *November 2019 Spanish General Election*
  - Candidate/Party 1: PSOE
  - Candidate/Party 2: PP
  - Candidate/Party 3: VOX

- **U.K.**:
  - Election considered: *2019 General Election*
  - Candidate/Party 1: Conservative
  - Candidate/Party 2: Labour
  - Candidate/Party 3: Liberal Democrats

- **U.S.**:
  - Election considered: *2020 Presidential Election*
  - Candidate/Party 1: Biden
  - Candidate/Party 2: Trump
- **Brazil**:
  - Election considered: *2018 Brazilian General Election*
  - Candidate/Party 1: Jair Bolsonaro
  - Candidate/Party 2: Fernando Haddad
- **India**:
  - Election considered: *2019 Indian General Election*
  - Candidate/Party 1: BJP
  - Candidate/Party 2: INC
- **Indonesia**:
  - Election considered: *2019 Indonesian General Election*
  - Candidate/Party 1: PDI-P
  - Candidate/Party 2: Gerindra
  - Candidate/Party 3: Golkar
- **Mexico**:
  - Election considered: *Elecciones Generales de Junio 2021*
  - Candidate/Party 1: MORENA
  - Candidate/Party 2: PAN
  - Candidate/Party 3: PRI
- **South Africa**:
  - Election considered: *2019 South African General Election*
  - Candidate/Party 1: ANC
  - Candidate/Party 2: DA
- **Turkey**:
  - Election considered: *2018 Turkish General Election*
  - Candidate/Party 1: Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi

  - Candidate/Party 2: Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi

- **Ukraine**:
  - Election considered: *2019 Presidential Elections*
  - Candidate/Party 1: Volodymyr Zelenskyy
  - Candidate/Party 2: Petro Poroshenko

K.3 Correct answers to knowledge questions

Question	Correct Answer	Source
In your opinion, is climate change real?	Yes	IPCC (2021)
What part of climate change do you think is due to human activity?	Most (*if not all*)	IPCC (2021), Figure SPM.1
Which of the following elements contribute to climate change? (Multiple answers are possible)	CO_2; Methane	IPCC (2021), Figure SPM.5
Do you think that cutting global greenhouse gas emissions by half would be sufficient to eventually stop temperatures from rising?	No (*net zero CO_2 emissions is required*)	IPCC (2021), D.1
If a family of 4 travels 700 km from A to B, with which mode of transportation do they emit the most greenhouse gases? Please rank the items from 1 (most) to 3 (least)	Plane (1) Car (running on diesel or gasoline) (2) Train / Coach (3)	Ecopassenger, U.S.: National Geographic Other: China (1), China (2), India, Indonesia
Which dish emits the most greenhouse gases? We consider that each dish weighs half a pound. Please rank the items from 1 (most) to 3 (least)	Beef [India: Lamb] (1) Chicken wings (2) Serving of Pasta [Asia: rice] (3)	Poore and Nemecek (2018)
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)	Coal-fired power station (1) Gas-fired power plant (2) Nuclear power plant (3)	Pehl et al. (2017)
Which region contributes most to global greenhouse gas emissions? Please rank the regions from 1 (most) to 4 (least)	China (1); U.S. (2) E.U. (3); India (4)	JRC (2018)
In which region does the consumption of an average person contribute most to greenhouse gas emissions? Please rank the regions from 1 (most) to 5 (least).	U.S. (1); E.U. (2) China (3); India (4)	Global_Carbon_Project (2019)
If nothing is done to limit climate change, how likely do you think it is that climate change will lead to the following events?	Severe droughts and heatwaves (Likely) Rising sea levels (Likely) More frequent volcanic eruptions (Unlikely)	IPCC (2014)

Note: Climate change may actually trigger volcanic eruptions but evidence is inconclusive and the primary drivers of volcanic eruptions are geological processes that are not directly linked to climate change (Aubry et al. 2022).

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