

Fighting Climate Change:
International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies

Supplement by Antoine Dechezleprêtre, Adrien Fabre, Tobias Kruse,
Bluebery Planterose, Ana Sanchez Chico, and Stefanie Stantcheva

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Fighting Climate Change: Attitudes Toward Climate Policies in Australia

Supplement for “Fighting Climate Change:
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by Antoine Dechezleprêtre, Adrien Fabre, Tobias Kruse,
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This supplement to “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” presents results for Australia, based on a sample of 1,978 respondents.

The full questionnaire for Australia is available through the following link:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_0HrxQpnzN85dR2K?Q_Language=EN-GB

The climate policies video is available here:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_3gagRLUpgyAicVE.

The climate impacts video is available here:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_6zC4wlmsEXrDnYq.

Table 1: Sample representativeness – Australia

	Australia	
	Population	Sample
Sample size	NA	1,978
Man	0.49	0.56
18-24 years old	0.11	0.10
25-34 years old	0.19	0.19
35-49 years old	0.26	0.27
More than 50 years old	0.44	0.44
Income Q1	0.25	0.45
Income Q2	0.25	0.31
Income Q3	0.25	0.17
Income Q4	0.25	0.07
Region 1	0.33	0.30
Region 2	0.20	0.23
Region 3	0.07	0.10
Region 4	0.28	0.28
Region 5	0.11	0.09
Urban	0.72	0.76
College education (25-64)	0.49	0.46
Vote: Candidate/Party 1	0.41	0.41
Vote: Candidate/Party 2	0.33	0.36
Vote: Candidate/Party 3	NA	NA
Vote: Candidate/Party 4	NA	NA
Unemployment rate (15-64)	0.07	0.12
Home ownership rate	0.66	0.59

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the sample 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 *Voters* 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)*”, among active people (“*Unemployed (searching for a job)*”, “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*”). For *Employment rate (15-64)*, the sample statistics include the share of respondents aged between 15 and 64 years old who indicated being either “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*.” Detailed sources for each variable, as well as the definitions of regions, college education, urban, and voting categories are available in Appendix A-11 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

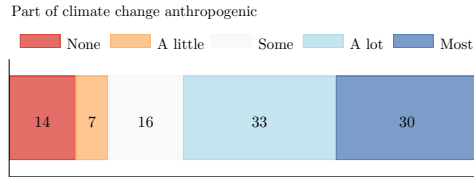
Table 2: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

	Economic leaning					
	Very left	Left	Center	Right	Very right	Not reported
Greens	0.23	0.12	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.13
Labor	0.43	0.50	0.30	0.20	0.15	0.30
Liberal/National coalition	0.12	0.18	0.30	0.60	0.56	0.22
Other	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.10	0.09
Vote not reported	0.02	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.02	NA
Did not vote	0.15	0.12	0.16	0.10	0.13	0.26

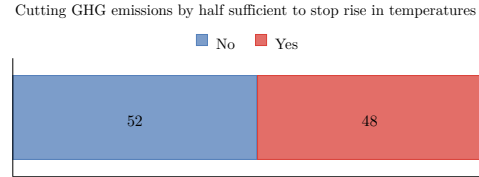
Note: This table displays for each economic leaning the share of votes (among people who indicated having voted), as well as the share of respondents who did not indicate having voted.

Figure 1: Knowledge about climate change

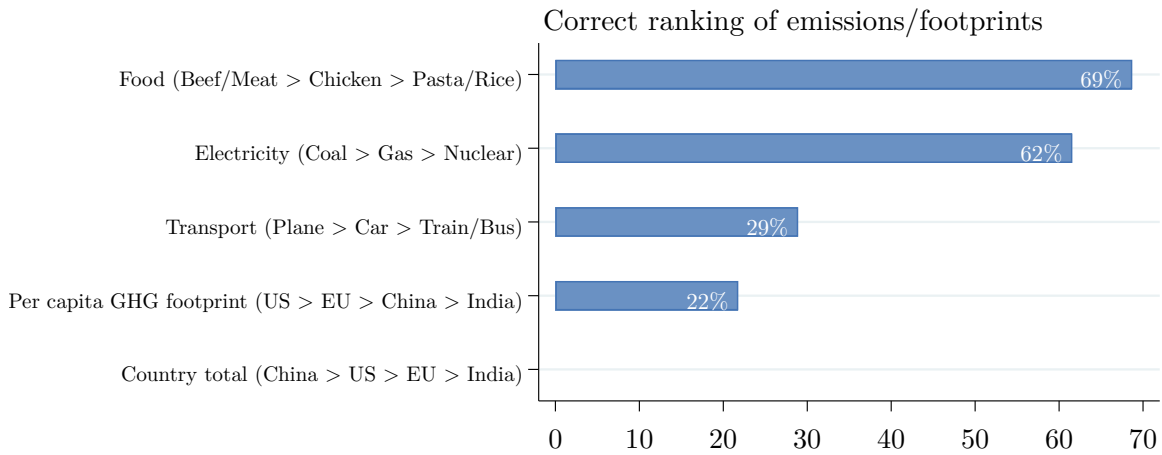
(A) “What part of climate change do you think is due to human activity?”



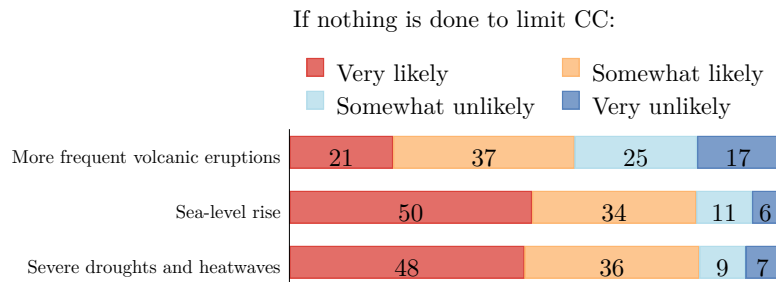
(B) “Do you think that cutting global GHG emissions by half would be sufficient to eventually stop temperatures from rising?”



(C) GHG Emission Ranking

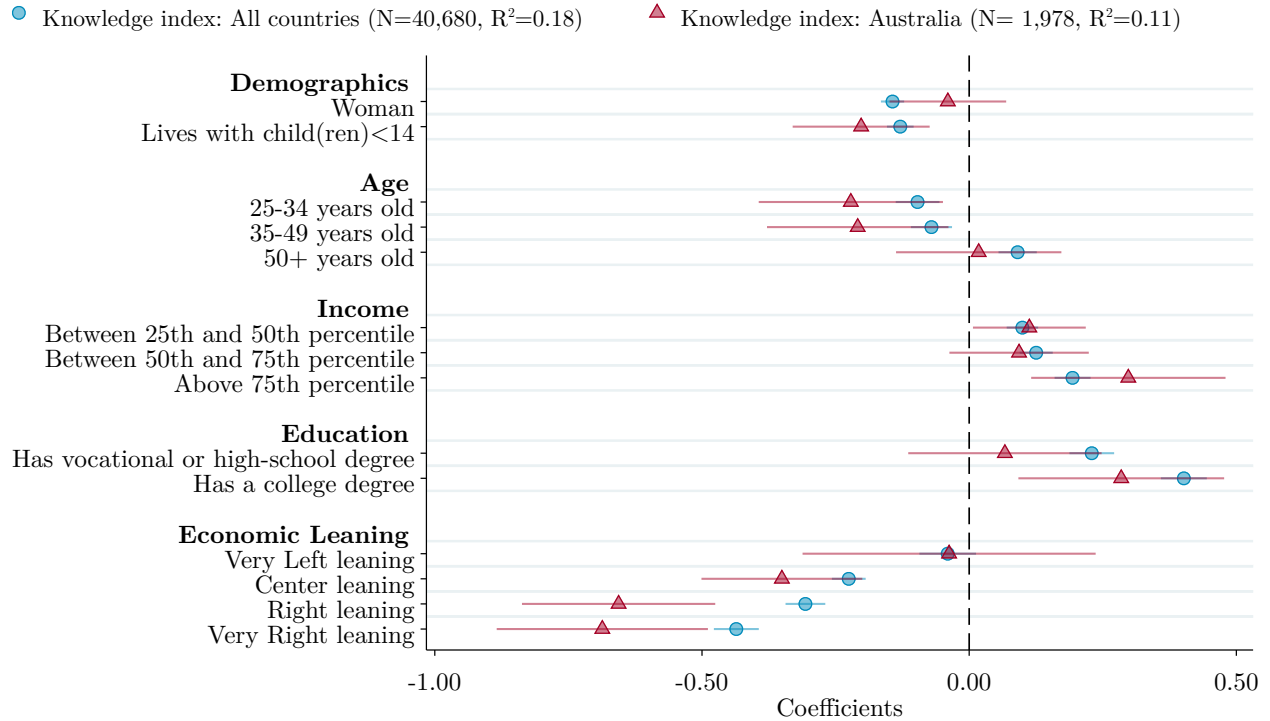


(D) “If nothing is done to limit climate change, how likely do you think it is that climate change will lead to the following events?”



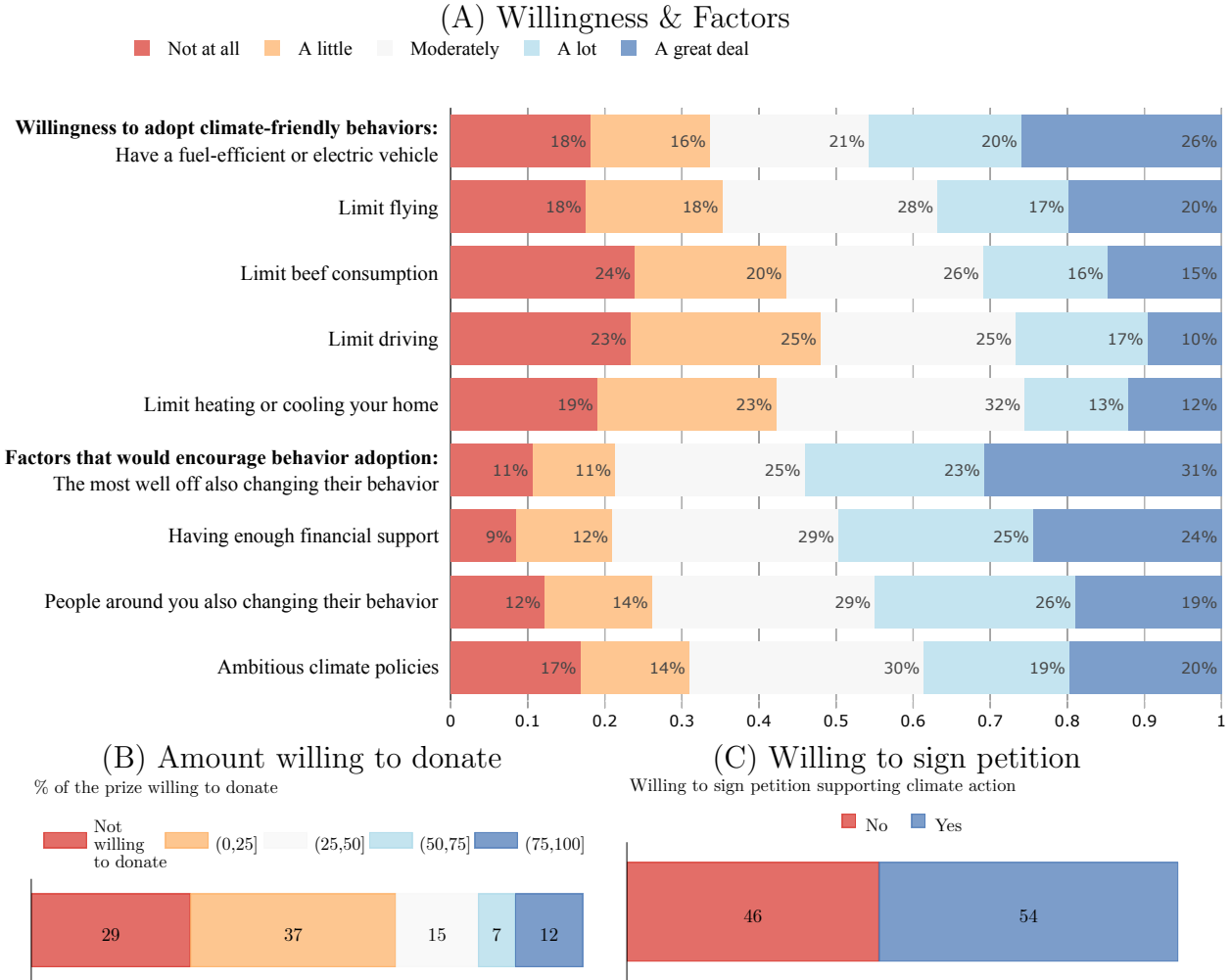
Note: Panel A, B, and D show the distribution of answers to each of the questions mentioned. Panel C shows the percentage of respondents who gave the correct ranking in terms of greenhouse gas emissions for each topic. The shares represented are based on respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos)

Figure 2: Correlation between knowledge (*Knowledge index*) and socioeconomic characteristics



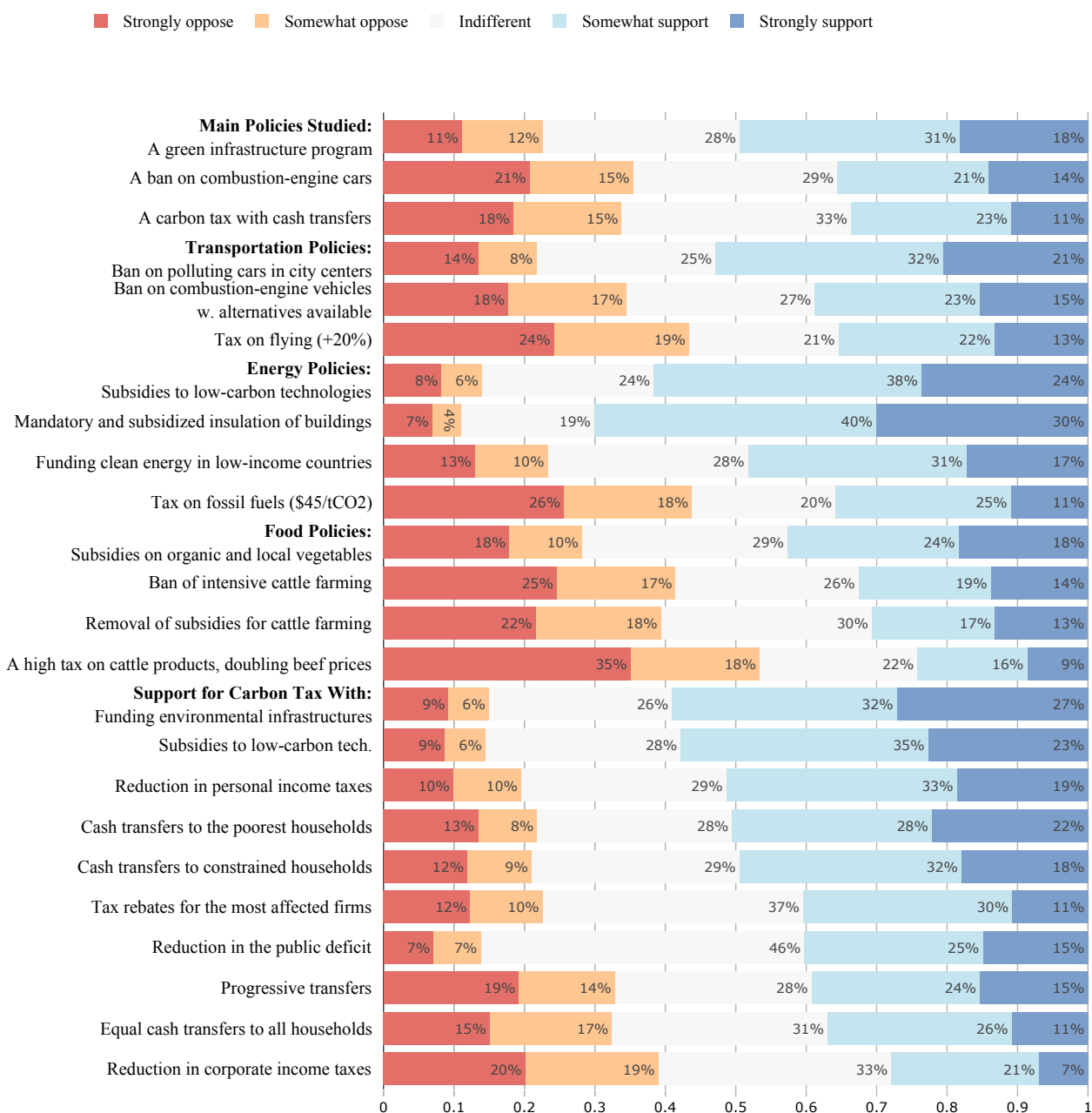
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from an OLS regression of the *Knowledge index* on indicators for individual socioeconomic characteristics. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted categories are “male” for *gender* (*gender*: “other” is not displayed), “18-34 years old” for *age*, lowest income quartile for *income*, “no schooling, or highest level achieved is primary or lower secondary education” for *education*, “left leaning” for *economic leaning*. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

Figure 3: Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors



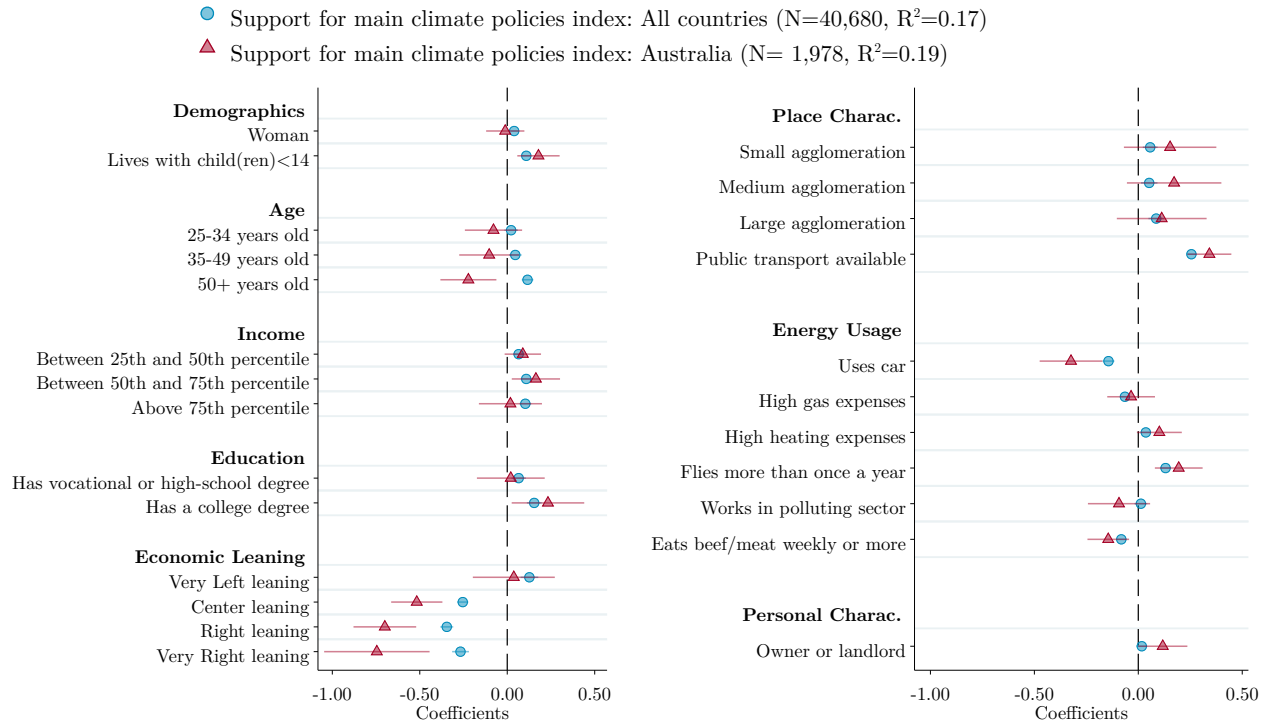
Note: Panel A shows the distribution of answers to two questions, *Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors* are answers to the question “*To what extent would you be willing to adopt the following behaviors?*” and *Factors that would encourage behavior adoption* correspond to answers to the question “*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.)?*”. Panel B displays the percentage of the prize people are willing to donate (0%, between 0% and 25%, between 25% and 50%, between 50% and 75%, above 75%). Panel C shows the shares of respondents willing to sign a petition to “stand up for real climate action”. All results are based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos).

Figure 4: Share of respondents who support or oppose climate change policies.



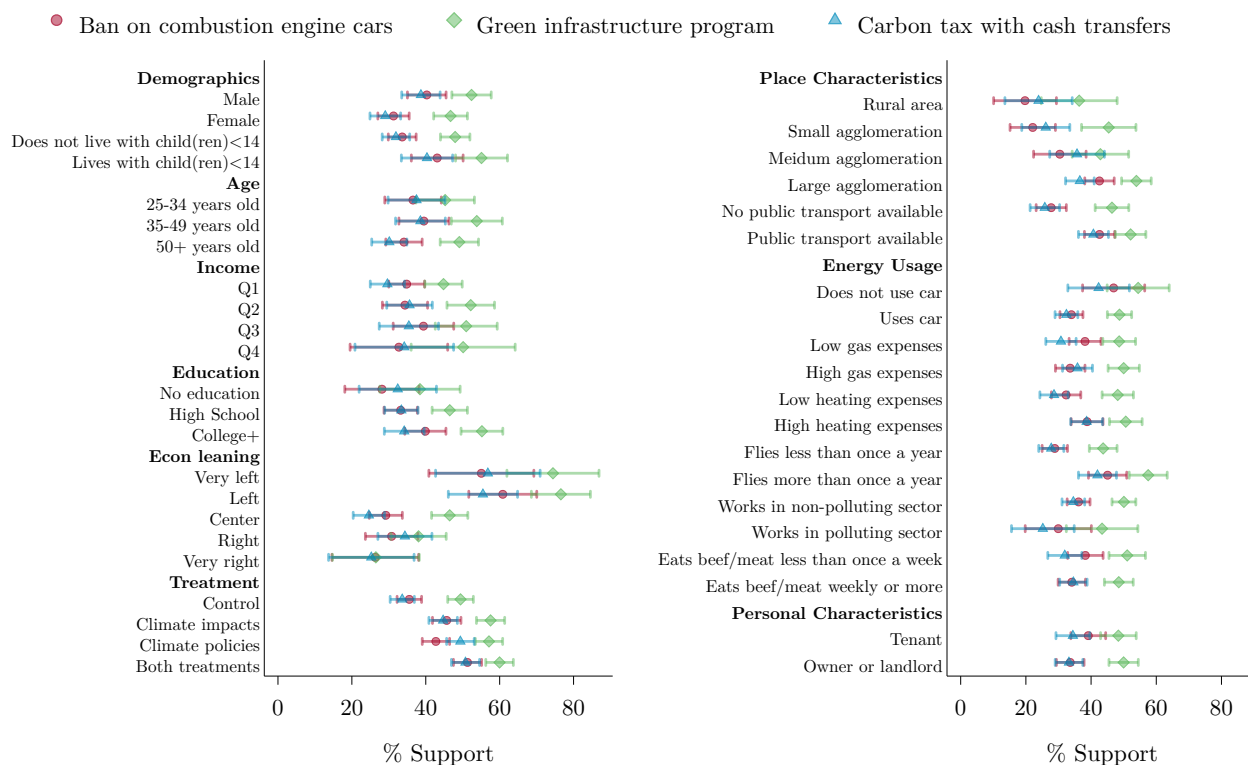
Note: The figure shows the distribution of support to each policy, based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). For the exact phrasing of each question, see Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

Figure 5: Correlation between “*Support for main climate policies index*” and socioeconomic and energy usage characteristics



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the *Support for main climate policies index* on socioeconomic indicators (left panel) and energy usage indicators (right panel). In the right panel, we control for but do not display the coefficients on socioeconomic indicators. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted category for *Place characteristics* is “Rural or very small agglomeration.” Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. For a list of all omitted categories, see the notes to Figure 2. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed definitions of the variables.

Figure 6: Share who support the main climate policies by socioeconomic, energy usage characteristics, and treatment group



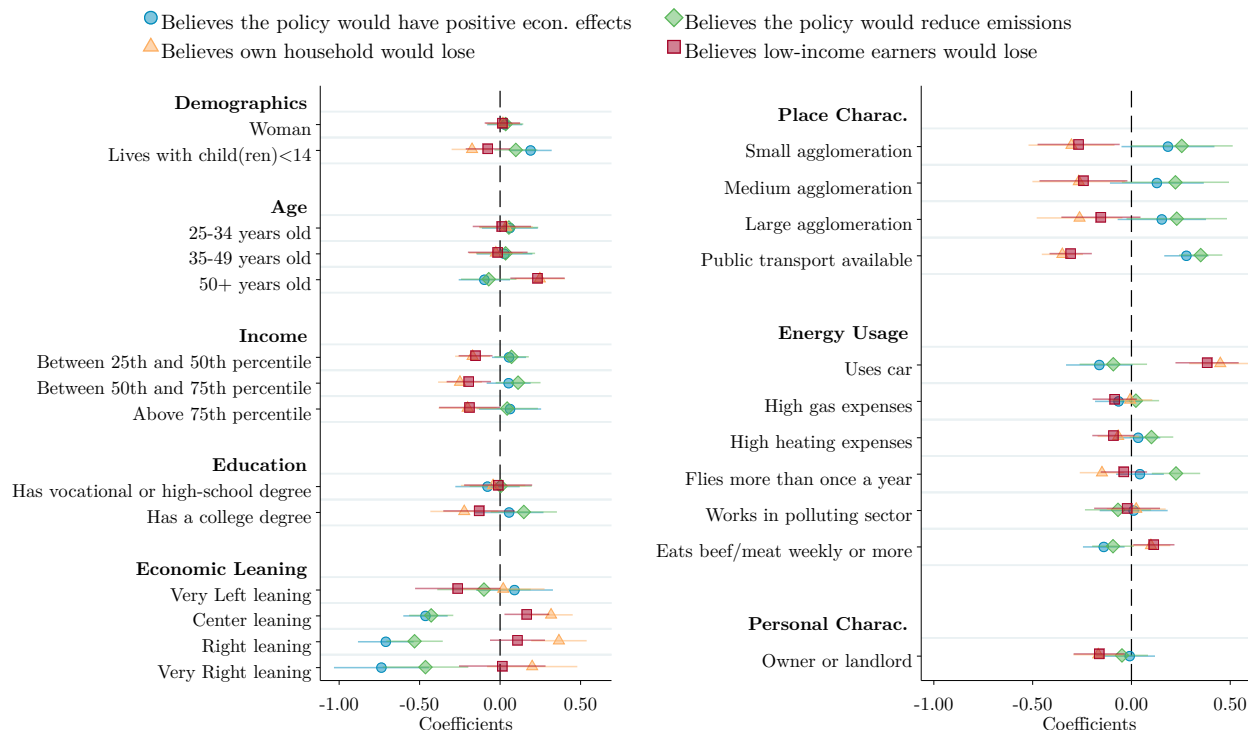
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who support (somewhat or strongly) each of the three main policies, by group. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment” all means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 7: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

	Green Infrastructure Program			Carbon Tax w. Cash Transfers			Ban on Combustion-Engine Cars		
	Australia	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	Australia	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	Australia	High Inc.	Middle Inc.
Effectiveness of Main Climate Policies									
Reduce air pollution	70	74	81	64	68	80	74	77	82
Reduce GHG emissions/Reduce CO ₂ emissions from cars				60	64	75	67	71	76
Make electricity production greener	66	69	77						
Encourage insulation of buildings				59	64	69			
Increase the use of public transport/Encourage less driving	57	59	70	46	51	69			
Positive effect on economy and employment	41	36	45	34	31	42	32	35	39
Costless way to fight climate change	31	30	39	24	27	36	25	39	38
Distributional Impacts of Main Climate Policies									
<i>Believes the following groups would gain</i>									
Those living in rural areas	25	26	50	20	21	43	16	18	37
Low-income earners	21	22	47	19	22	42	11	14	36
The middle class	25	23	48	22	21	40	17	16	36
High-income earners	42	39	51	38	33	41	43	40	49
Self-Interest									
Believes own household would gain	23	23	50	22	20	41	16	16	36
Perceived Fairness and Support									
Support main climate policies	50	56	76	34	37	59	36	42	63
Main climate policies are fair	46	50	70	33	35	55	35	39	58

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 Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

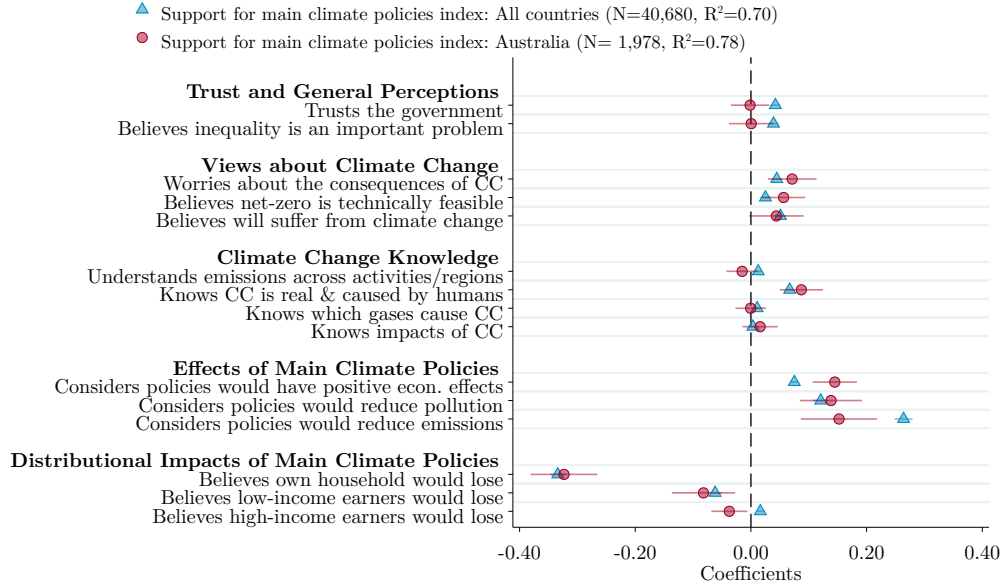
Figure 8: How different groups perceive the effectiveness and distributional effects of the three main climate policies



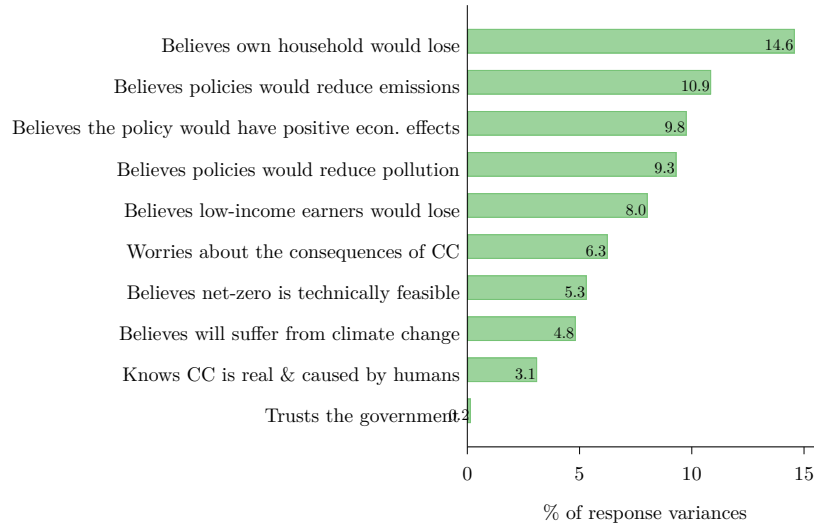
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from two regressions. In the left panel, the indices listed in the legend are regressed on indicator variables for socioeconomic characteristics, as well as treatment indicators (not shown). In the right panel, the same indices are regressed on energy usage indicators, as well as treatment indicators, and socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Each index is constructed by averaging the z-scores of the answers to a given question (e.g., “believes policies would have economic effects”) across all three main policies and standardizing again. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions. See the notes to Figure 5 for a list of the omitted categories.

Figure 9: Beliefs underlying support for the main climate policies

(A) Correlation between support for the three main policies and beliefs



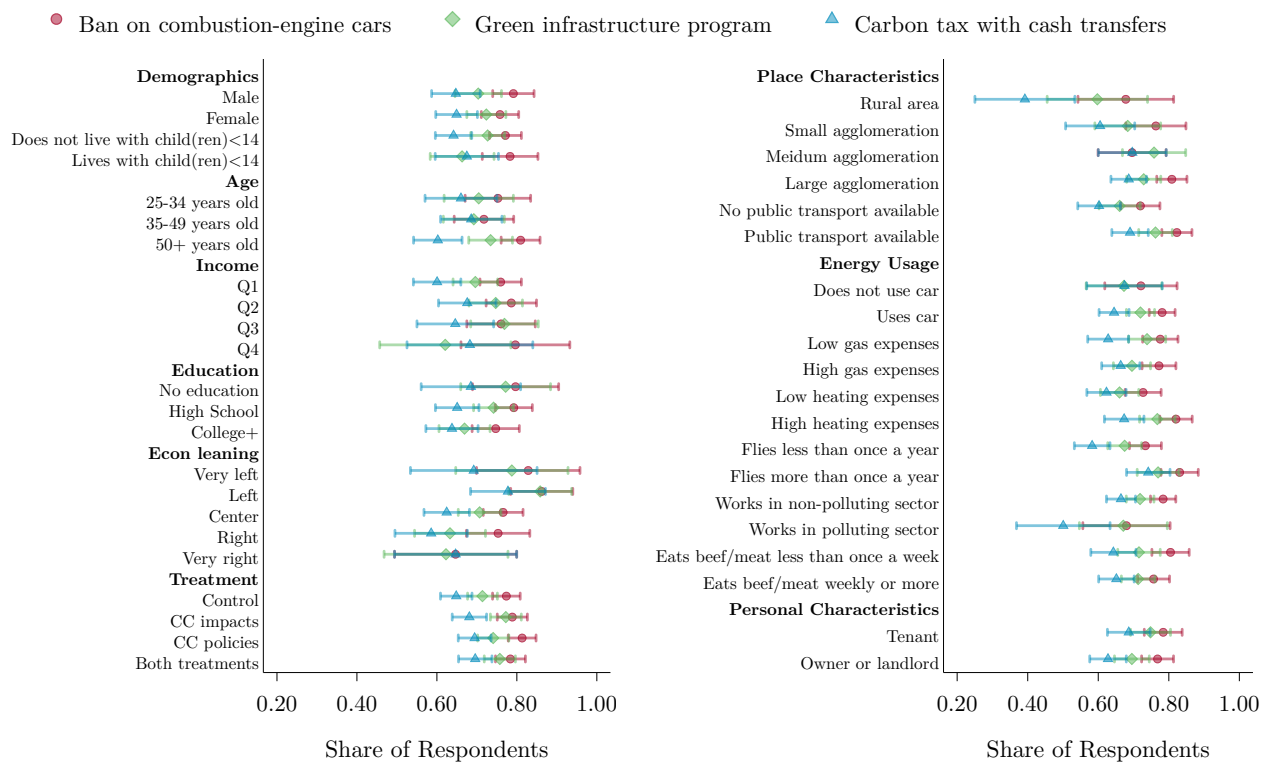
(B) Share of the variation in *Support for main policies* explained by different beliefs



Note: Panel A shows the coefficients from a regression of support for each policy (indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly) on standardized variables measuring respondents' beliefs and perceptions. 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 *Support for main policies* index that is explained by each belief and perception. We use the LMG method (see Grömping 2007). See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

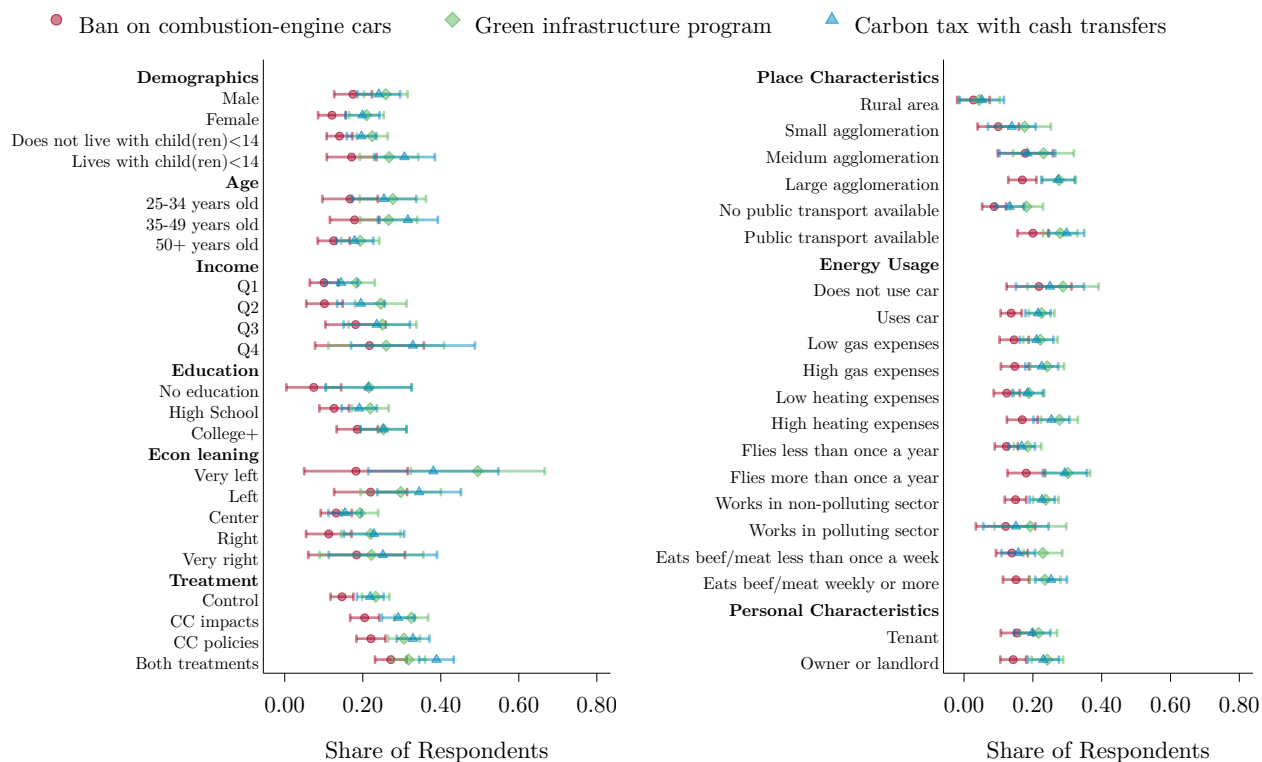
Figure 10: Share of respondents who hold key beliefs about the main climate policies by socioeconomic characteristics, energy usage, and treatment group

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

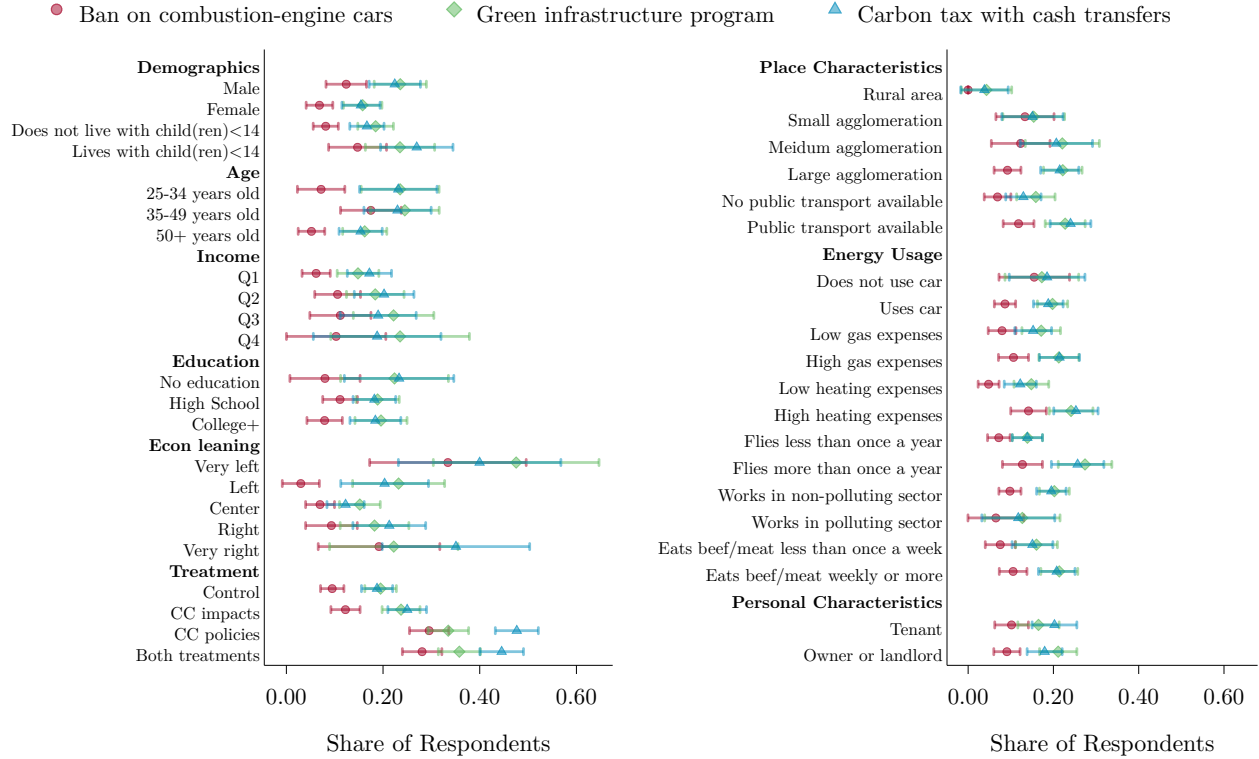


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(B) Share who believes own household would lose from [policy]

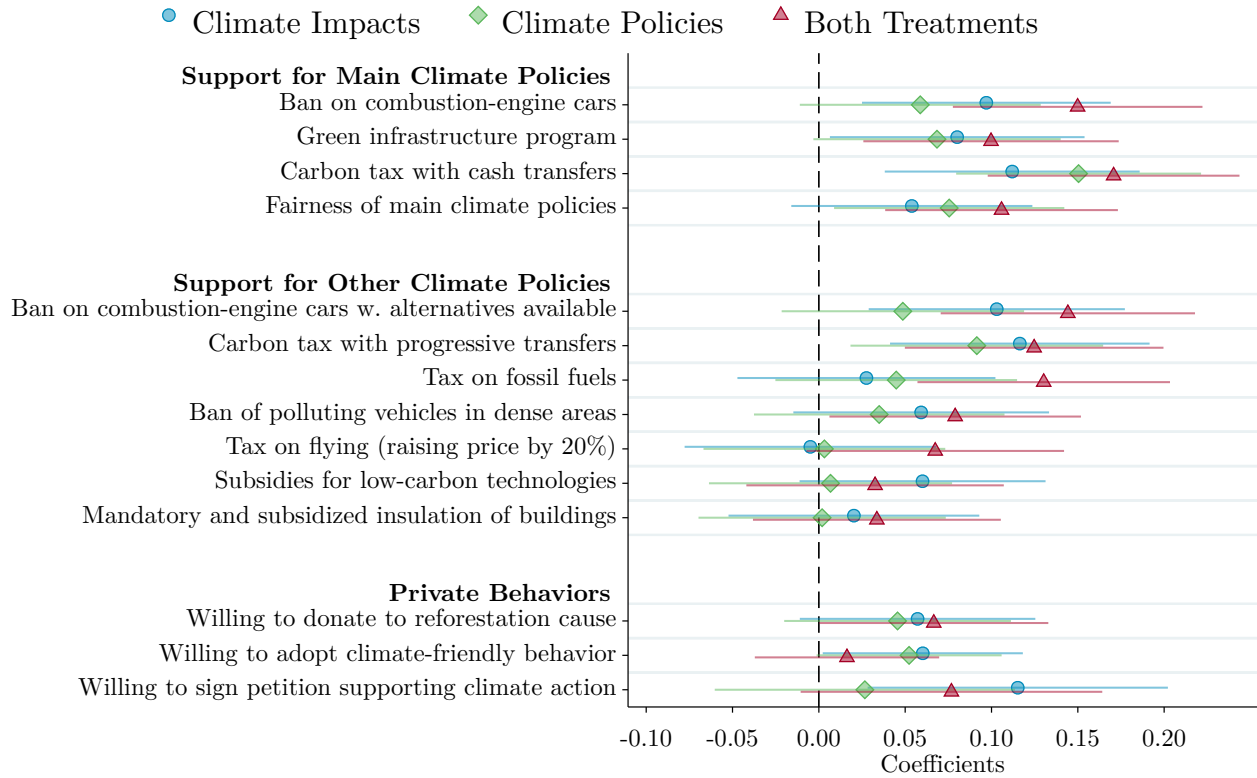


(C) Share who believes low-income earners would lose from [policy]



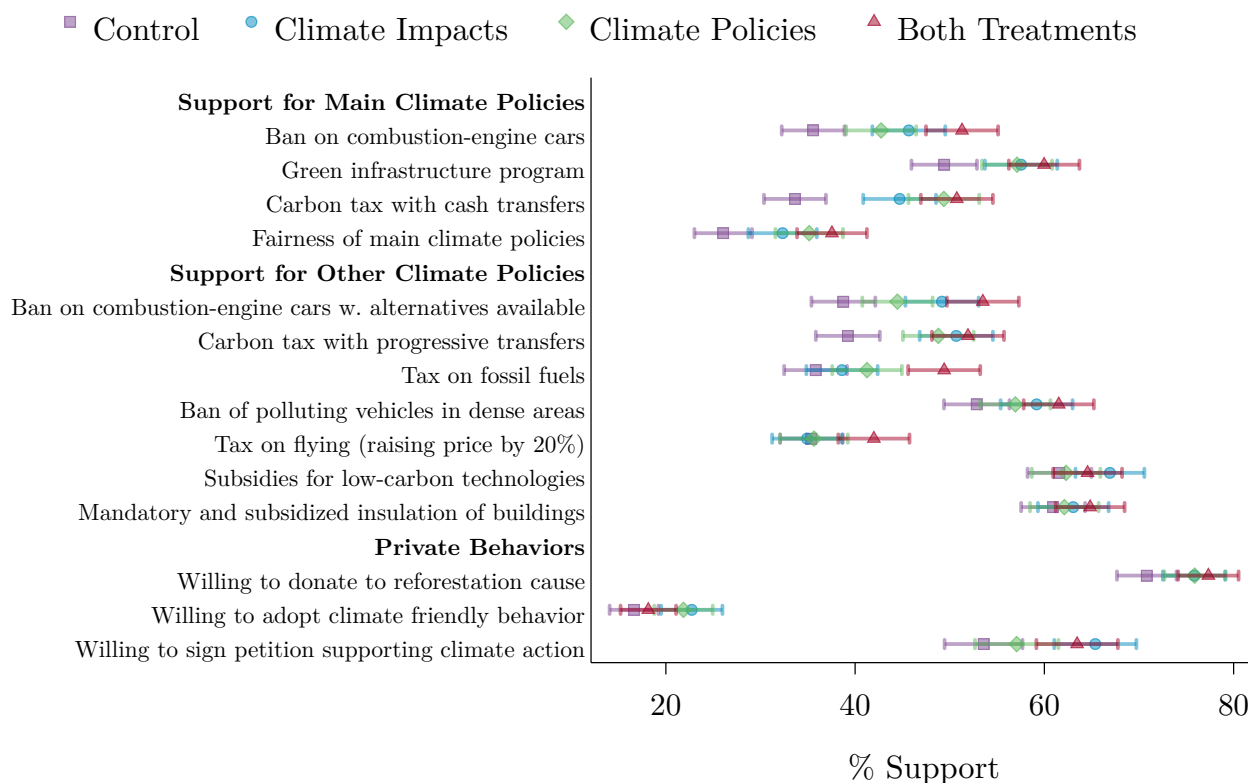
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who agree (somewhat or strongly) with the statement. Means are shown by socioeconomic characteristics, treatment group, and energy usage. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment,” the means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 11: Effects of the treatments on support for climate action



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the indicator variables listed on the left, capturing support for various policies and willingness to change behaviors, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

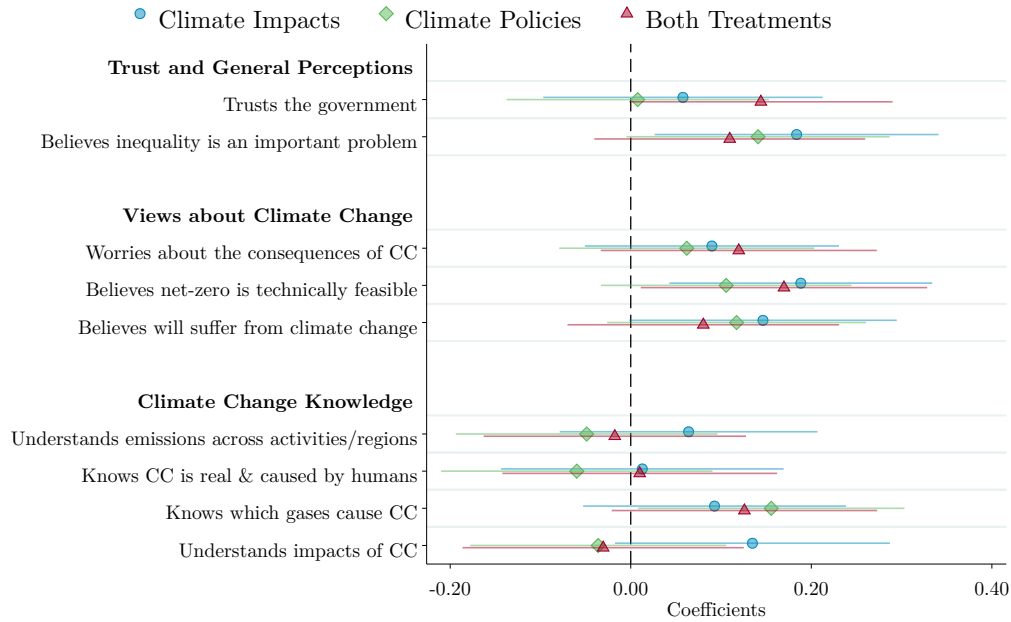
Figure 12: Climate attitudes by treatment group



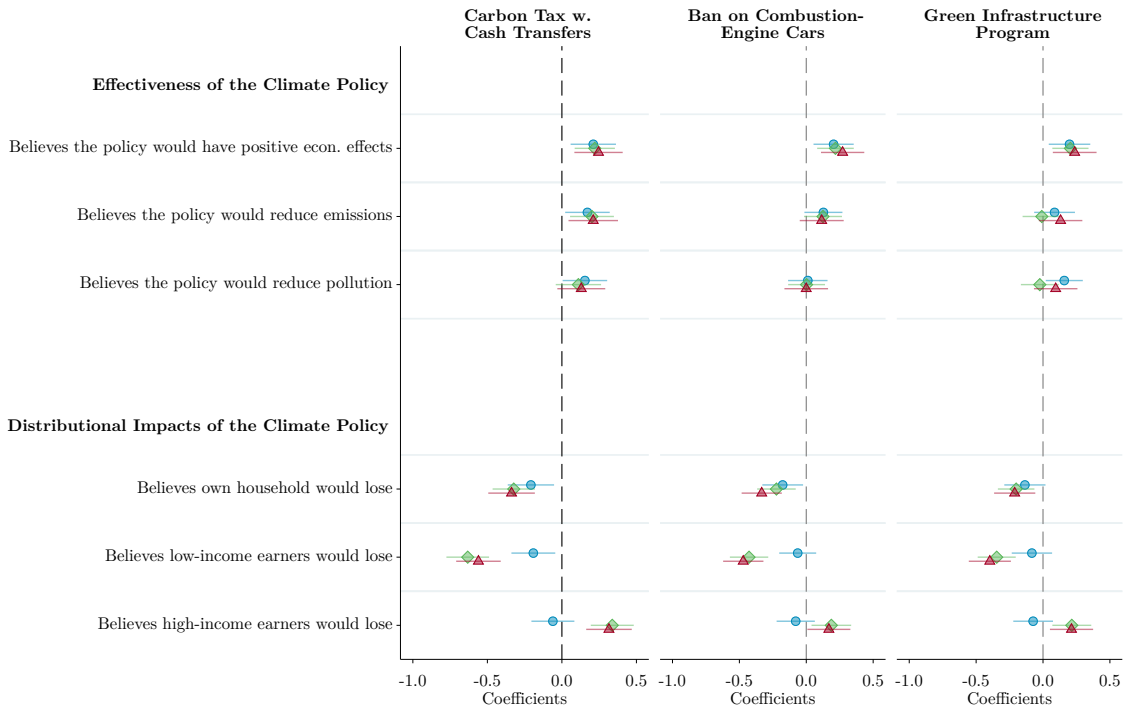
Note: This figure displays the mean of indicator variables by treatment group. Bars represent 90% confidence intervals. Support for policy is an indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly. *Fairness of main climate policies* is an indicator variable equal 1 if on average the respondent somewhat or strongly agrees that each climate policy is fair. *Willing to donate to reforestation cause* equals 1 if the respondent is willing to donate more than 20% 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.

Figure 13: Effects of the treatments on beliefs

(A) Effects of the treatments on reasoning



(B) Effects of the treatments on beliefs about properties of the main climate policies



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of indices listed on the left, capturing respondents' beliefs and perceptions, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Panel A displays the coefficients from the regressions for reasoning, while Panel B displays the coefficients from regressions of beliefs about properties of each of the three policies. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

Fighting Climate Change: Attitudes Toward Climate Policies in Brazil

Supplement for “Fighting Climate Change:
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This supplement to “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” presents results for Brazil, based on a sample of 1,860 respondents.

The full questionnaire for Brazil is available through the following link:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_bjhZJbHP1U820tE?Q_Language=PT-BR

The climate policies video is available here:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_eCZzzoblKYpWKh0.

The climate impacts video is available here:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_571ND31Sz5SL4oK.

Table 3: Sample representativeness – Brazil

	Brazil	
	Population	Sample
Sample size	NA	1,860
Man	0.49	0.45
18-24 years old	0.15	0.16
25-34 years old	0.22	0.23
35-49 years old	0.30	0.32
More than 50 years old	0.34	0.29
Income Q1	0.25	0.24
Income Q2	0.25	0.30
Income Q3	0.25	0.24
Income Q4	0.25	0.22
Region 1	0.08	0.07
Region 2	0.09	0.04
Region 3	0.27	0.28
Region 4	0.14	0.15
Region 5	0.42	0.45
Urban	0.69	0.77
Master or higher (25-64)	0.01	0.19
Vote: Candidate/Party 1	0.46	0.47
Vote: Candidate/Party 2	0.29	0.22
Vote: Candidate/Party 3	NA	NA
Vote: Candidate/Party 4	NA	NA
Unemployment rate (15-64)	0.14	0.11
Home ownership rate	0.72	0.72

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the sample alongside nationally representative statistics. For *Master or higher (25-64)*, the sample statistics are provided for respondents aged between 25 and 64 years old. For the *Voters* 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)*”, among active people (“*Unemployed (searching for a job)*,” “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*”). For *Employment rate (15-64)*, the sample statistics include the share of respondents aged between 15 and 64 years old who indicated being either “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*.” Detailed sources for each variable, as well as the definitions of regions, college education, urban, and voting categories are available in Appendix A-11 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

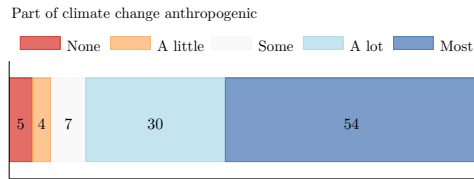
Table 4: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

	Economic leaning					
	Very left	Left	Center	Right	Very right	Not reported
Cabo Daciolo	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03
Ciro Gomes	0.05	0.19	0.08	0.07	0.01	0.08
Fernando Haddad	0.64	0.41	0.13	0.09	0.07	0.56
Geraldo Alckmin	NA	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	NA
Henrique Meirelles	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	NA
Jair Bolsonaro	0.14	0.16	0.38	0.54	0.78	0.06
João Amoêdo	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.01	NA
Marina Silva	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.00	NA	NA
Other	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.05	0.03	0.08
Vote not reported	0.03	0.06	0.11	0.08	0.03	0.14
Did not vote	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.06

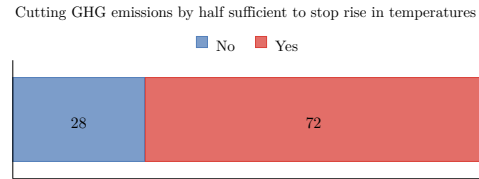
Note: This table displays for each economic leaning the share of votes (among people who indicated having voted), as well as the share of respondents who did not indicate having voted.

Figure 14: Knowledge about climate change

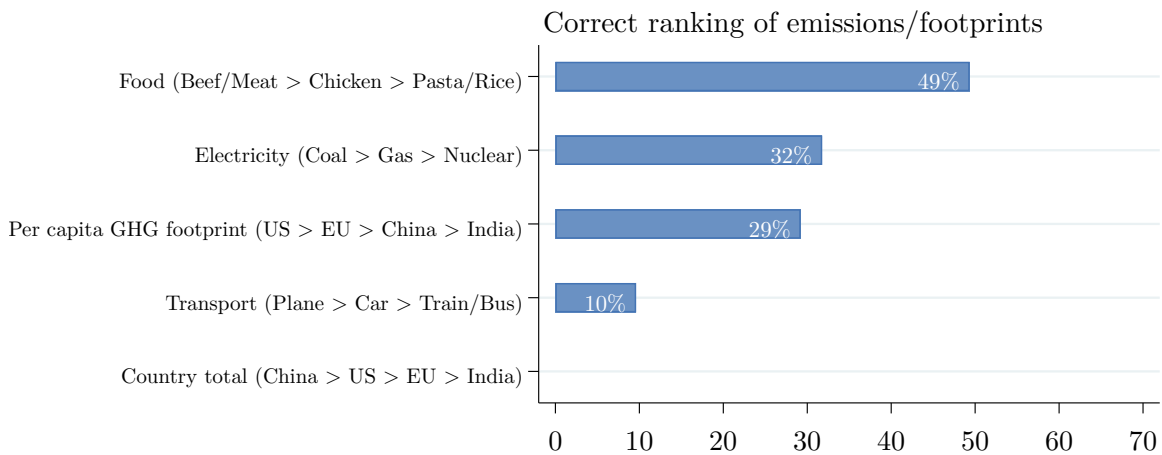
(A) “What part of climate change do you think is due to human activity?”



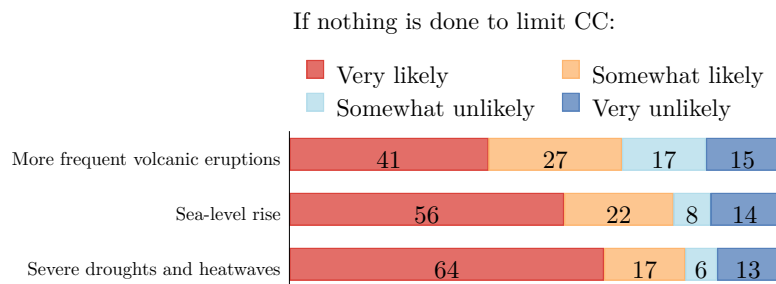
(B) “Do you think that cutting global GHG emissions by half would be sufficient to eventually stop temperatures from rising?”



(C) GHG Emission Ranking

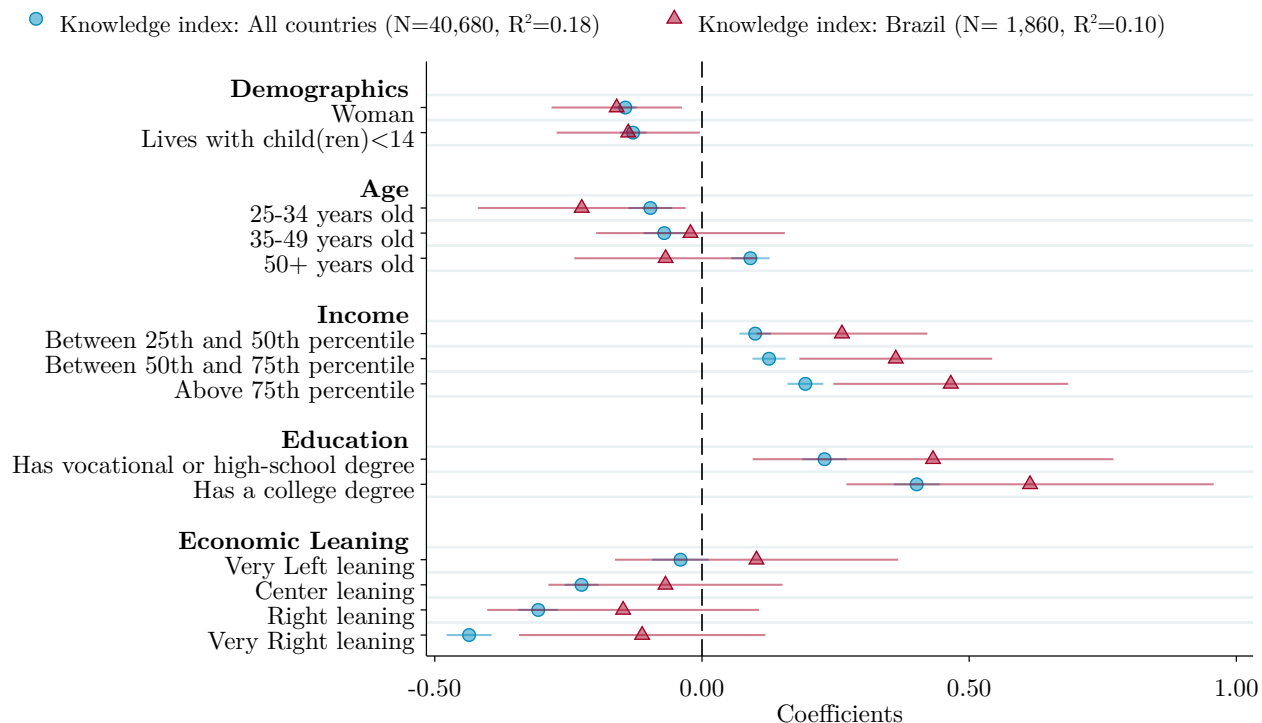


(D) “If nothing is done to limit climate change, how likely do you think it is that climate change will lead to the following events?”



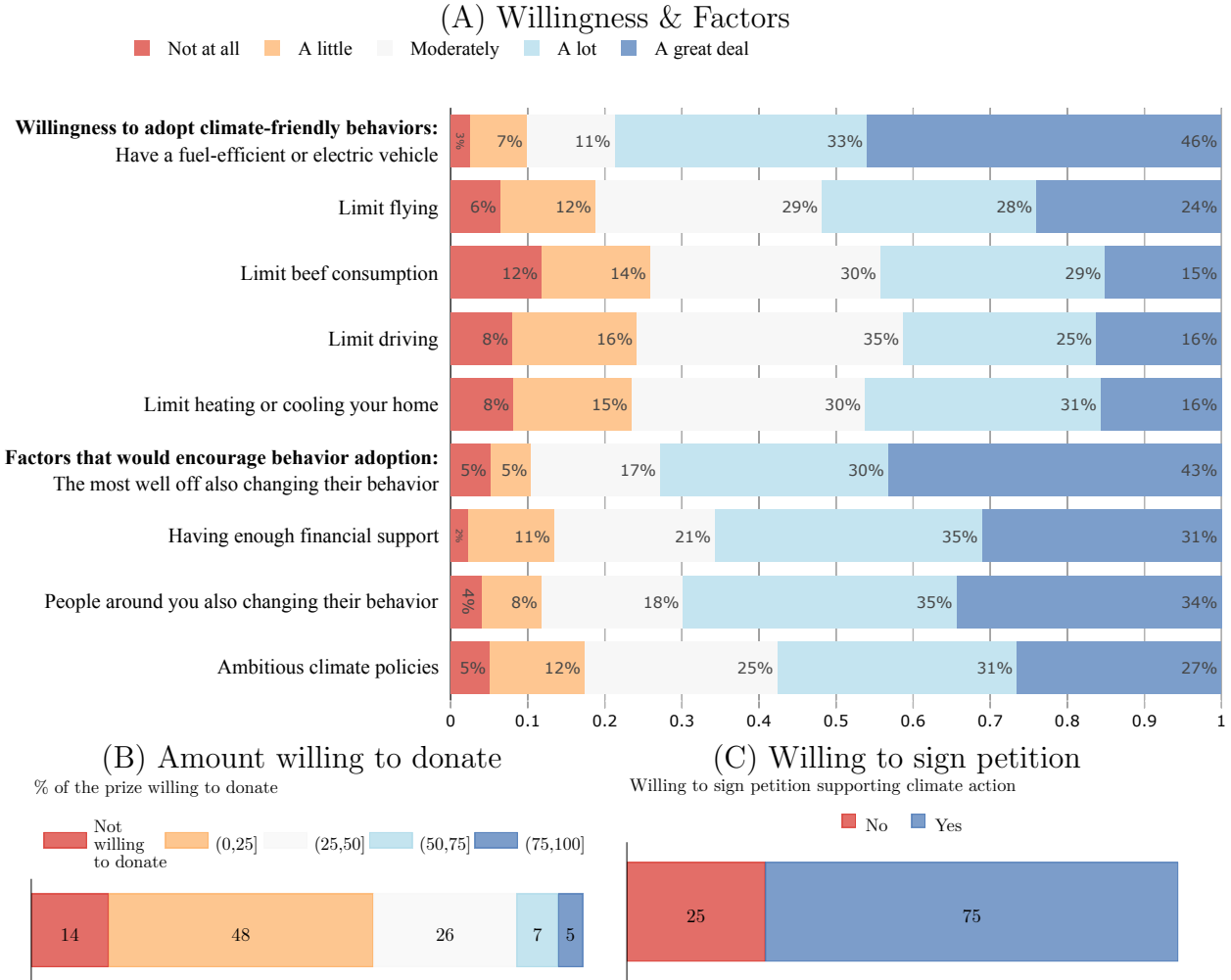
Note: Panel A, B, and D show the distribution of answers to each of the questions mentioned. Panel C shows the percentage of respondents who gave the correct ranking in terms of greenhouse gas emissions for each topic. The shares represented are based on respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos)

Figure 15: Correlation between knowledge (*Knowledge index*) and socioeconomic characteristics



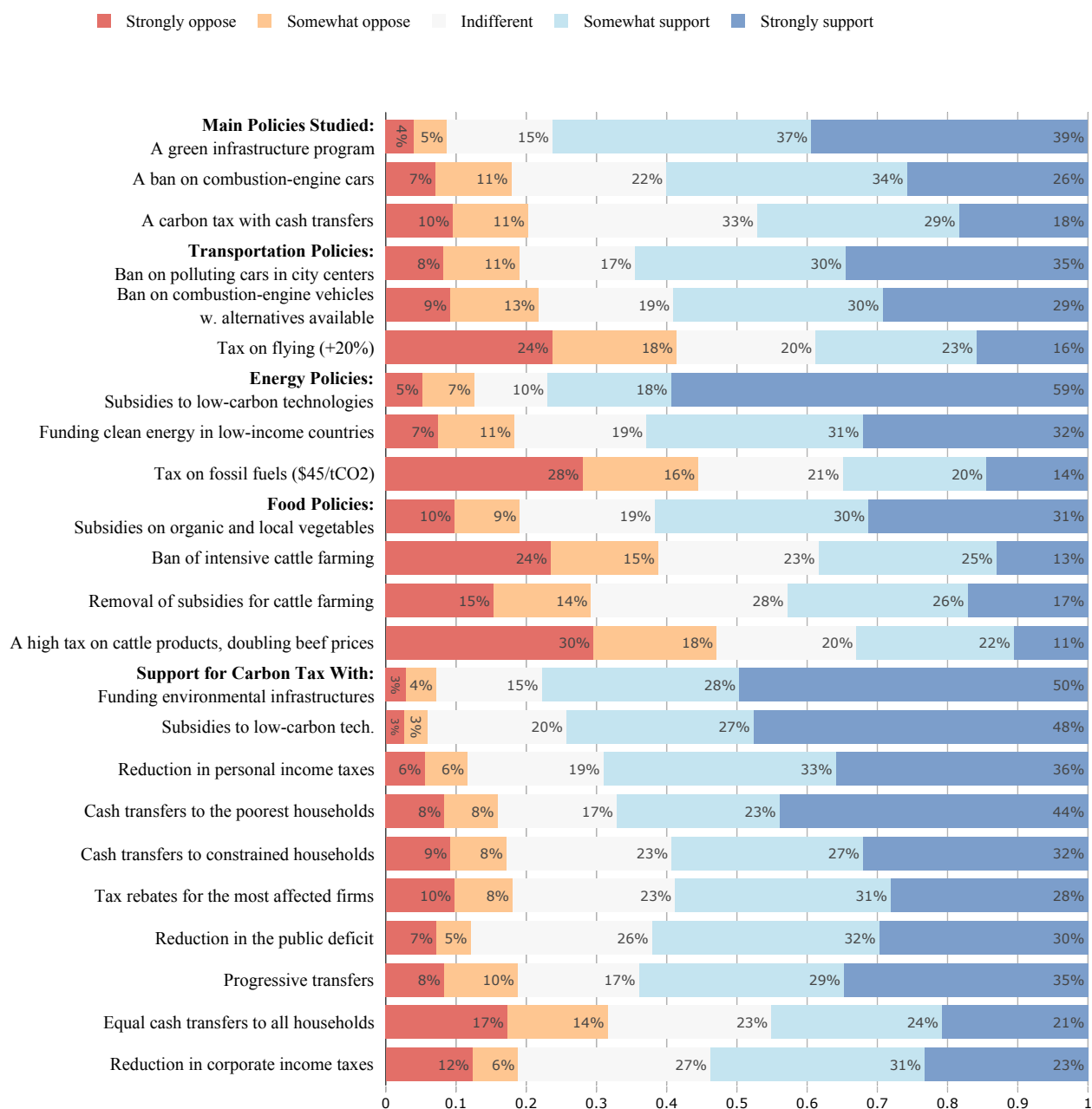
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from an OLS regression of the *Knowledge index* on indicators for individual socioeconomic characteristics. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted categories are “male” for *gender* (*gender*: “other” is not displayed), “18-34 years old” for *age*, lowest income quartile for *income*, “no schooling, or highest level achieved is primary or lower secondary education” for *education*, “left leaning” for *economic leaning*. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

Figure 16: Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors



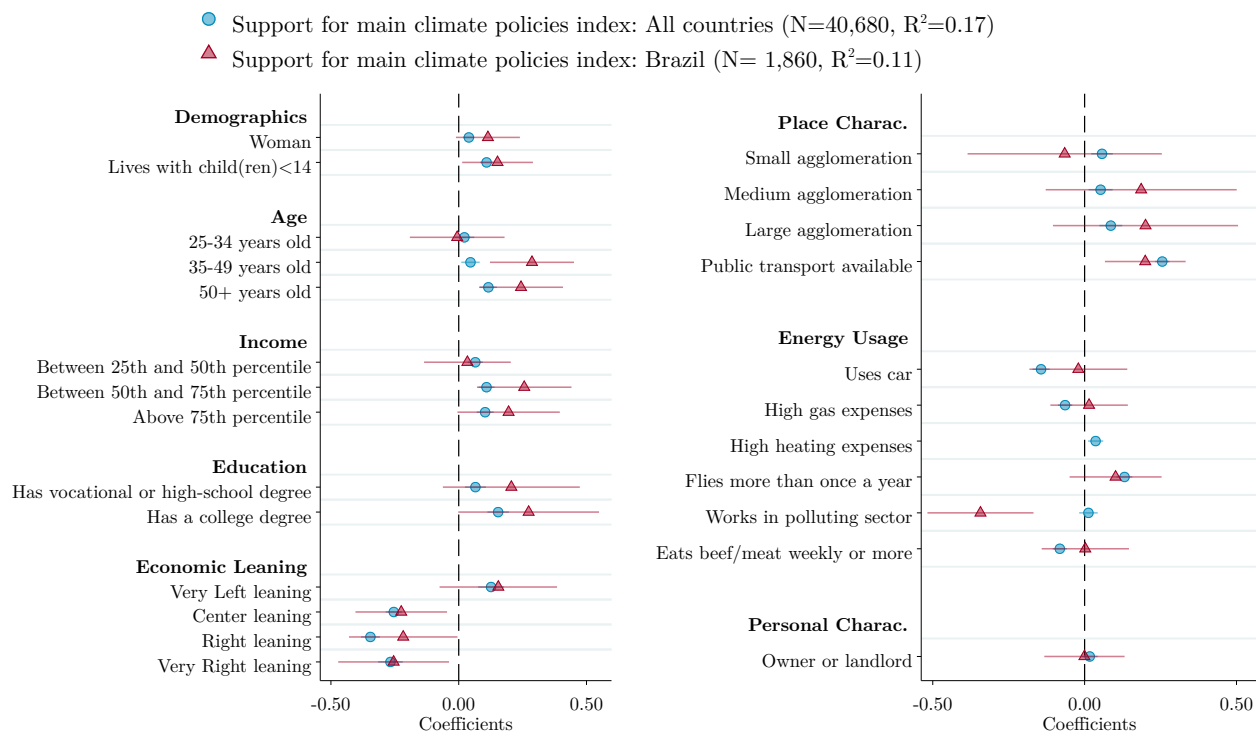
Note: Panel A shows the distribution of answers to two questions, *Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors* are answers to the question “*To what extent would you be willing to adopt the following behaviors?*” and *Factors that would encourage behavior adoption* correspond to answers to the question “*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.)?*”. Panel B displays the percentage of the prize people are willing to donate (0%, between 0% and 25%, between 25% and 50%, between 50% and 75%, above 75%). Panel C shows the shares of respondents willing to sign a petition to “stand up for real climate action”. All results are based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos).

Figure 17: Share of respondents who support or oppose climate change policies.



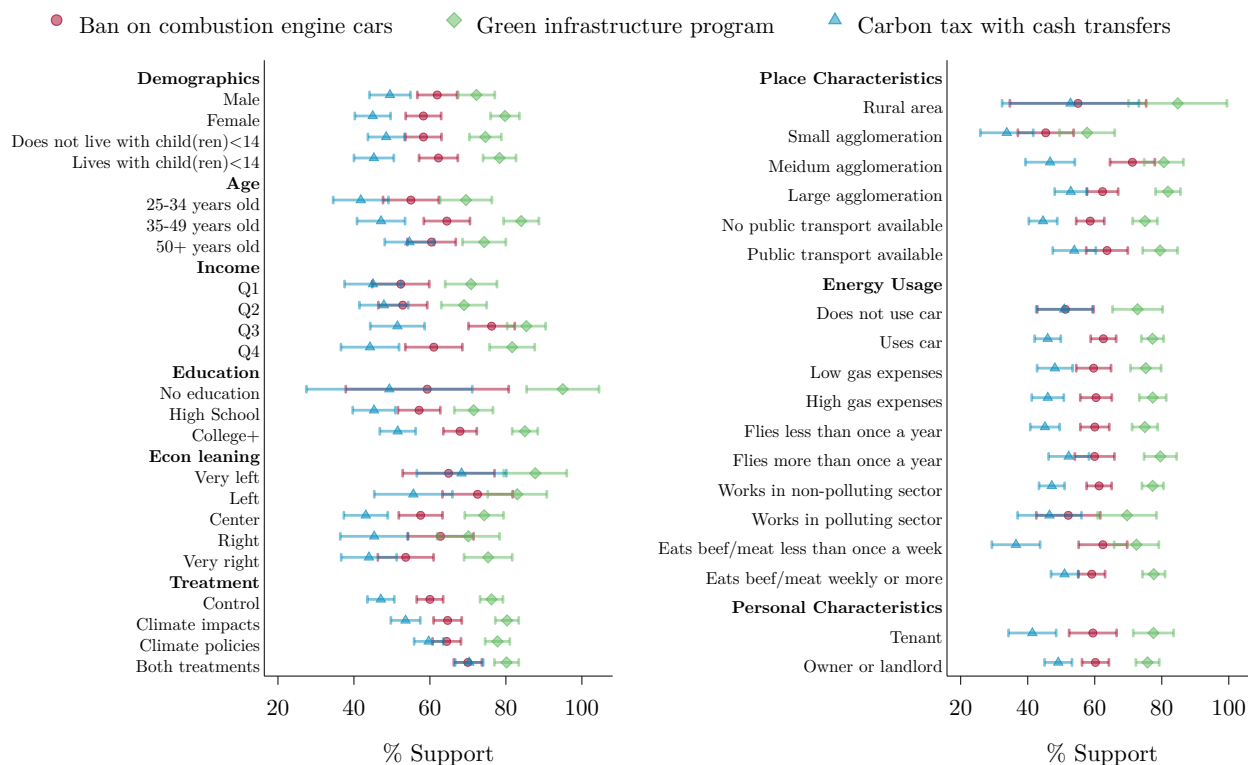
Note: The figure shows the distribution of support to each policy, based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). For the exact phrasing of each question, see Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

Figure 18: Correlation between “*Support for main climate policies index*” and socioeconomic and energy usage characteristics



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the *Support for main climate policies index* on socioeconomic indicators (left panel) and energy usage indicators (right panel). In the right panel, we control for but do not display the coefficients on socioeconomic indicators. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted category for *Place characteristics* is “Rural or very small agglomeration.” Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. For a list of all omitted categories, see the notes to Figure 15. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed definitions of the variables.

Figure 19: Share who support the main climate policies by socioeconomic, energy usage characteristics, and treatment group



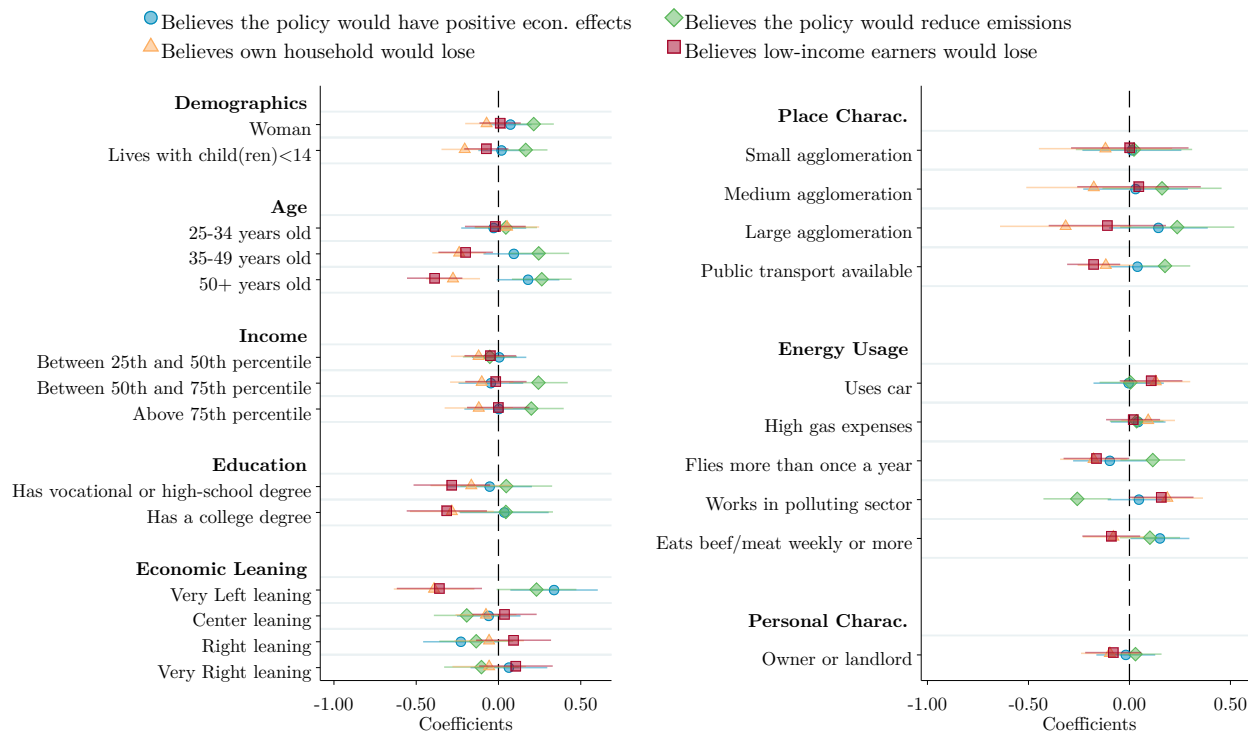
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who support (somewhat or strongly) each of the three main policies, by group. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment” all means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 20: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

	Green Infrastructure Program			Carbon Tax w. Cash Transfers			Ban on Combustion-Engine Cars		
	Brazil	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	Brazil	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	Brazil	High Inc.	Middle Inc.
Effectiveness of Main Climate Policies									
Reduce air pollution	87	74	81	76	68	80	85	77	82
Reduce GHG emissions/Reduce CO ₂ emissions from cars				70	64	75	81	71	76
Make electricity production greener	82	69	77						
Encourage insulation of buildings				51	64	69			
Increase the use of public transport/Encourage less driving	71	59	70	70	51	69			
Positive effect on economy and employment	51	36	45	42	31	42	48	35	39
Costless way to fight climate change	46	30	39	37	27	36	43	39	38
Distributional Impacts of Main Climate Policies									
<i>Believes the following groups would gain</i>									
Those living in rural areas	50	26	50	34	21	43	31	18	37
Low-income earners	54	22	47	36	22	42	29	14	36
The middle class	56	23	48	35	21	40	36	16	36
High-income earners	55	39	51	41	33	41	52	40	49
Self-Interest									
Believes own household would gain	48	23	50	31	20	41	35	16	36
Perceived Fairness and Support									
Support main climate policies	77	56	76	47	37	59	59	42	63
Main climate policies are fair	75	50	70	48	35	55	63	39	58

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 Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

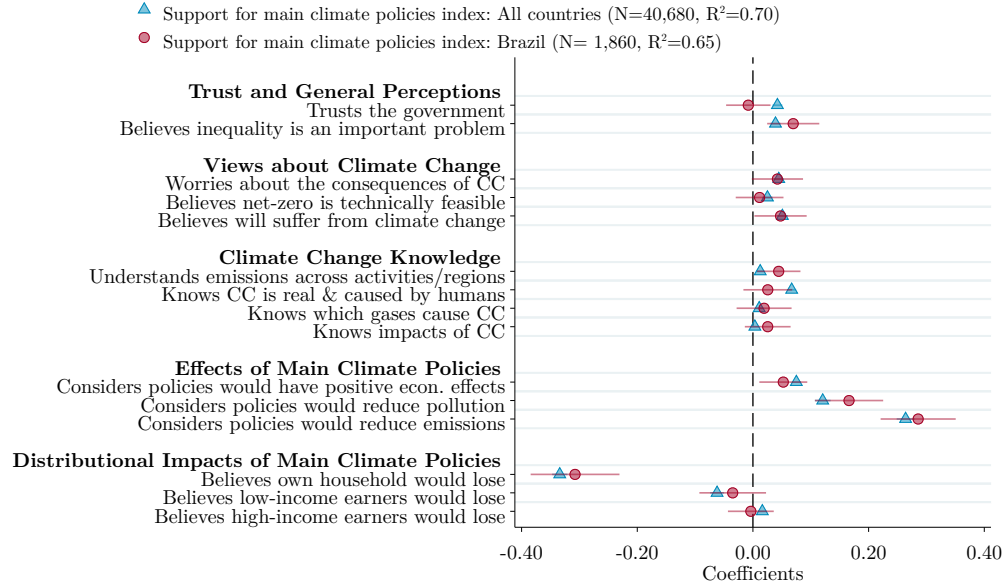
Figure 21: How different groups perceive the effectiveness and distributional effects of the three main climate policies



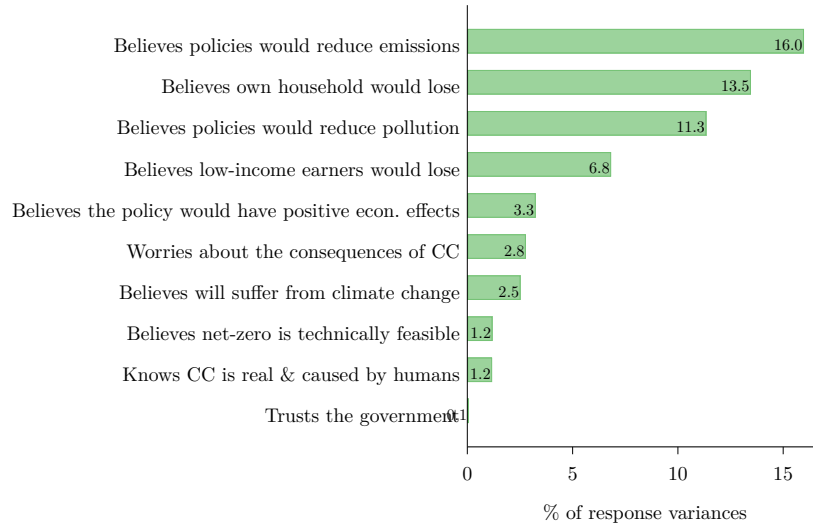
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from two regressions. In the left panel, the indices listed in the legend are regressed on indicator variables for socioeconomic characteristics, as well as treatment indicators (not shown). In the right panel, the same indices are regressed on energy usage indicators, as well as treatment indicators, and socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Each index is constructed by averaging the z-scores of the answers to a given question (e.g., “believes policies would have economic effects”) across all three main policies and standardizing again. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions. See the notes to Figure 18 for a list of the omitted categories.

Figure 22: Beliefs underlying support for the main climate policies

(A) Correlation between support for the three main policies and beliefs



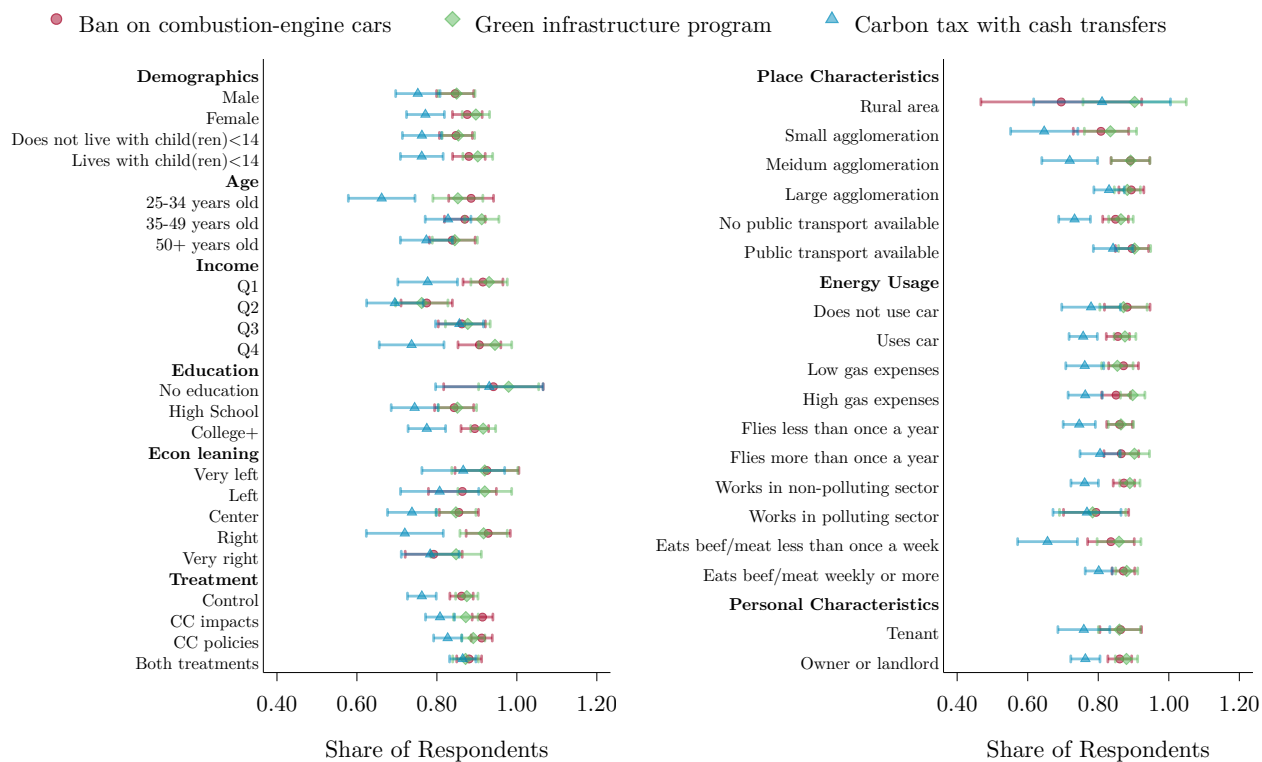
(B) Share of the variation in *Support for main policies* explained by different beliefs



Note: Panel A shows the coefficients from a regression of support for each policy (indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly) on standardized variables measuring respondents’ beliefs and perceptions. 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 *Support for main policies* index that is explained by each belief and perception. We use the LMG method (see Grömping 2007). See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

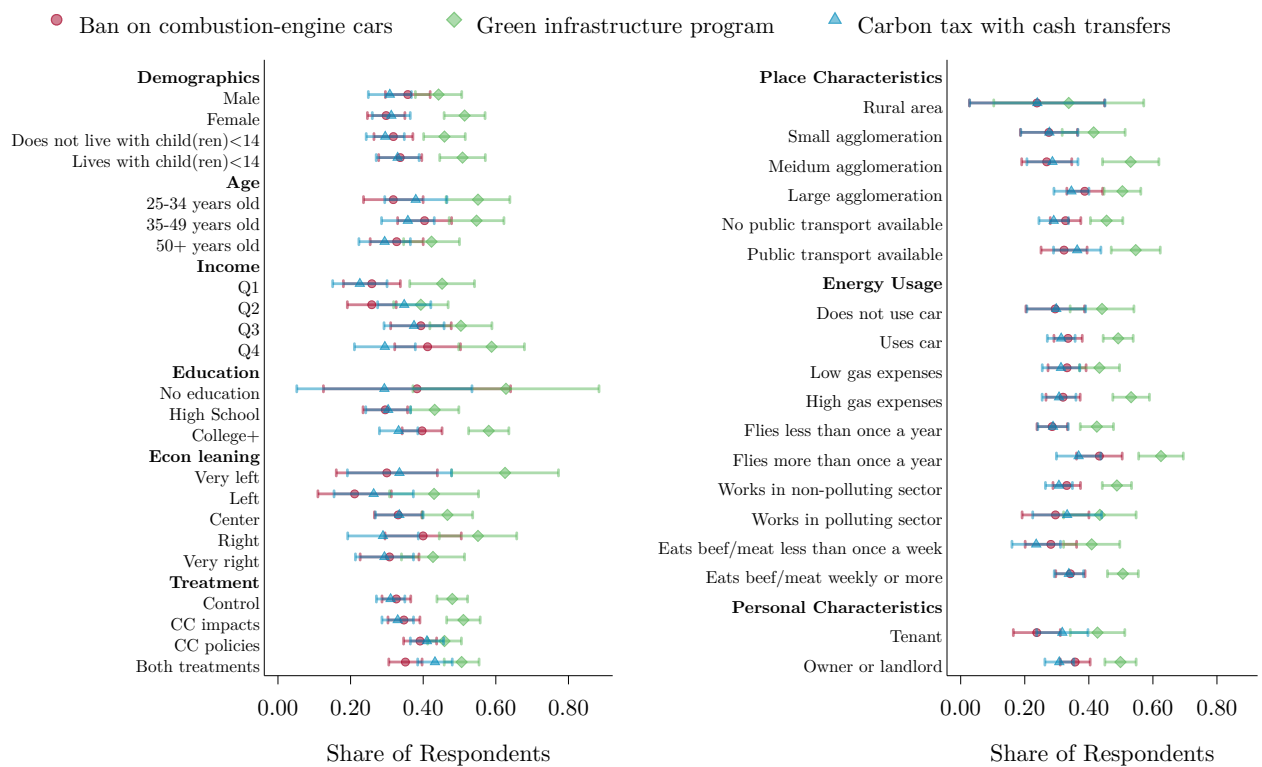
Figure 23: Share of respondents who hold key beliefs about the main climate policies by socioeconomic characteristics, energy usage, and treatment group

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

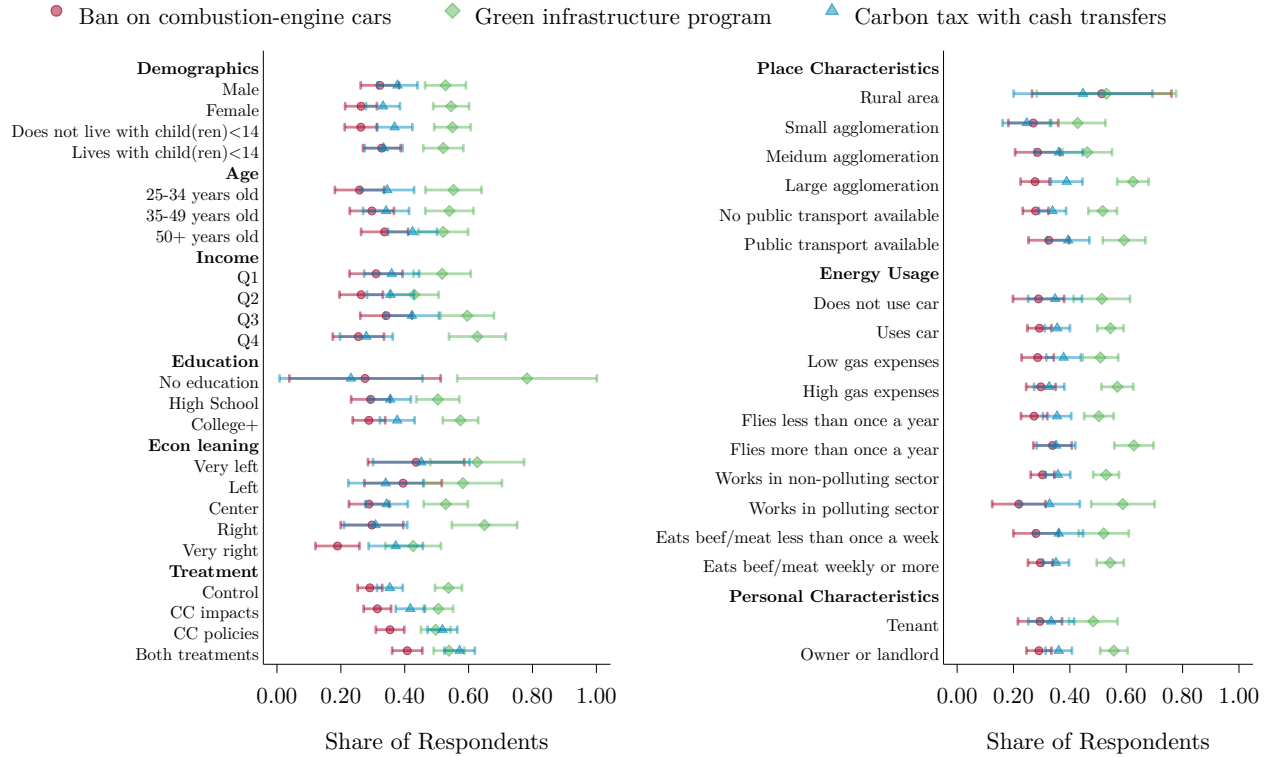


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(B) Share who believes own household would lose from [policy]

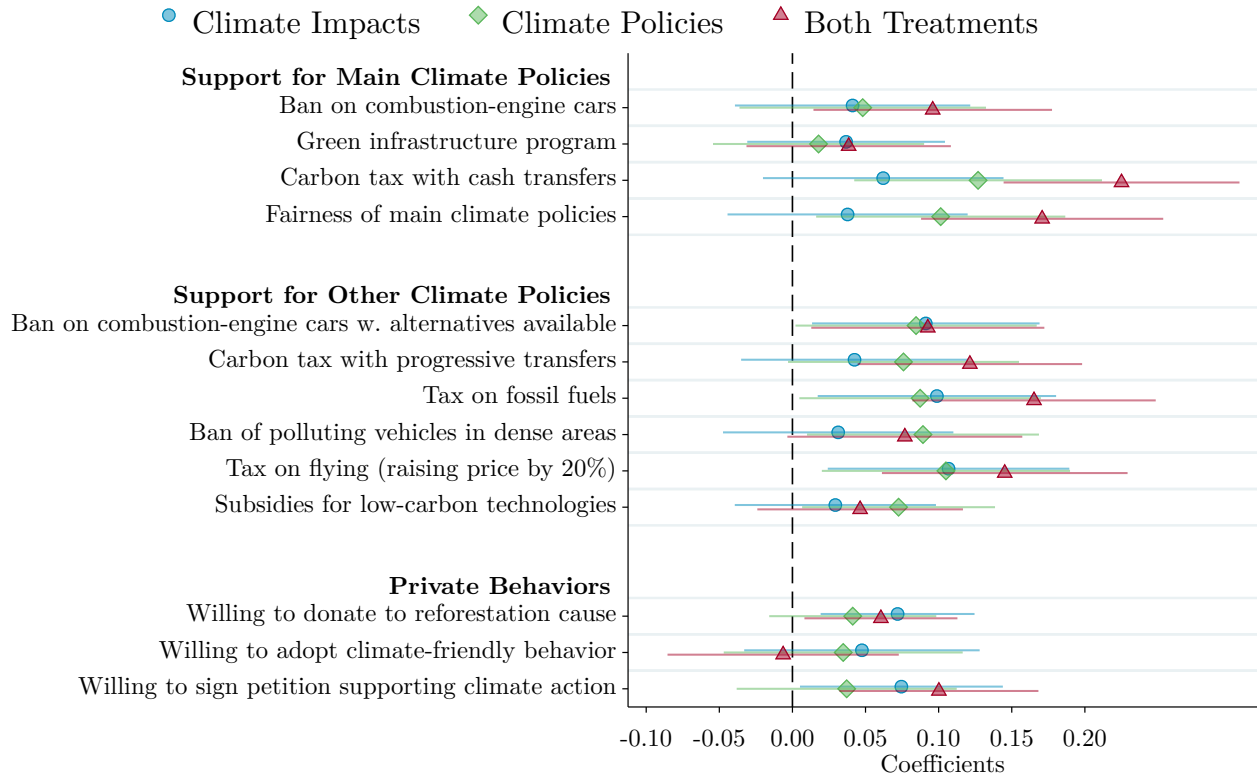


(C) Share who believes low-income earners would lose from [policy]



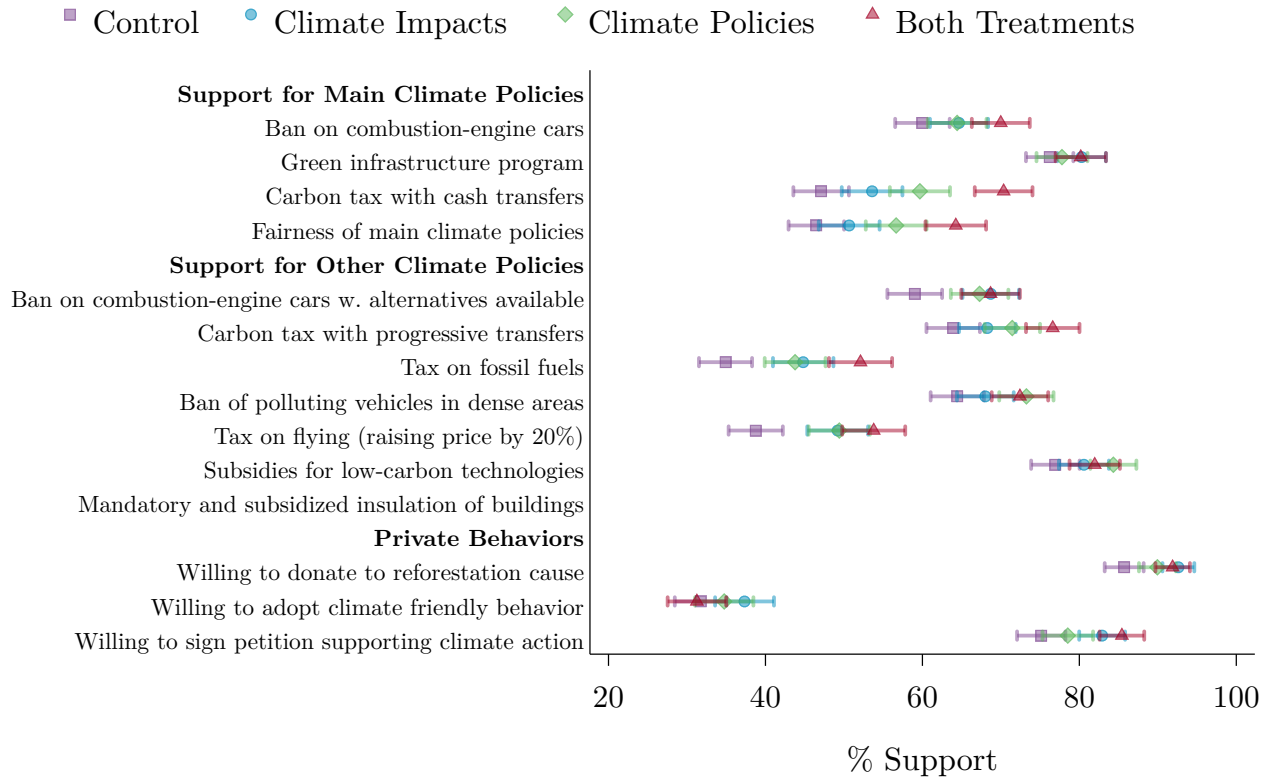
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who agree (somewhat or strongly) with the statement. Means are shown by socioeconomic characteristics, treatment group, and energy usage. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment,” the means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 24: Effects of the treatments on support for climate action



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the indicator variables listed on the left, capturing support for various policies and willingness to change behaviors, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

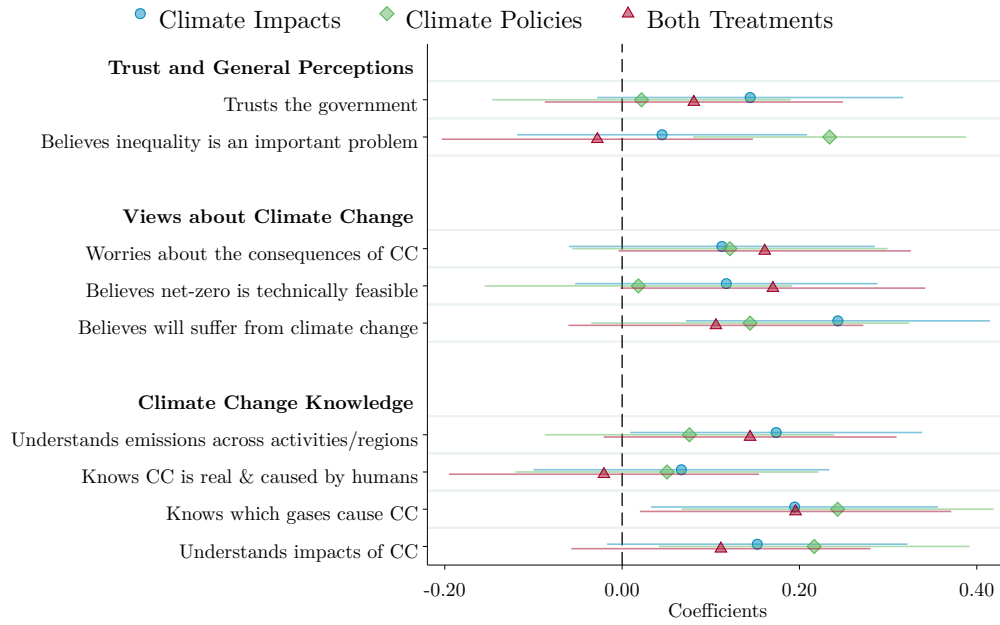
Figure 25: Climate attitudes by treatment group



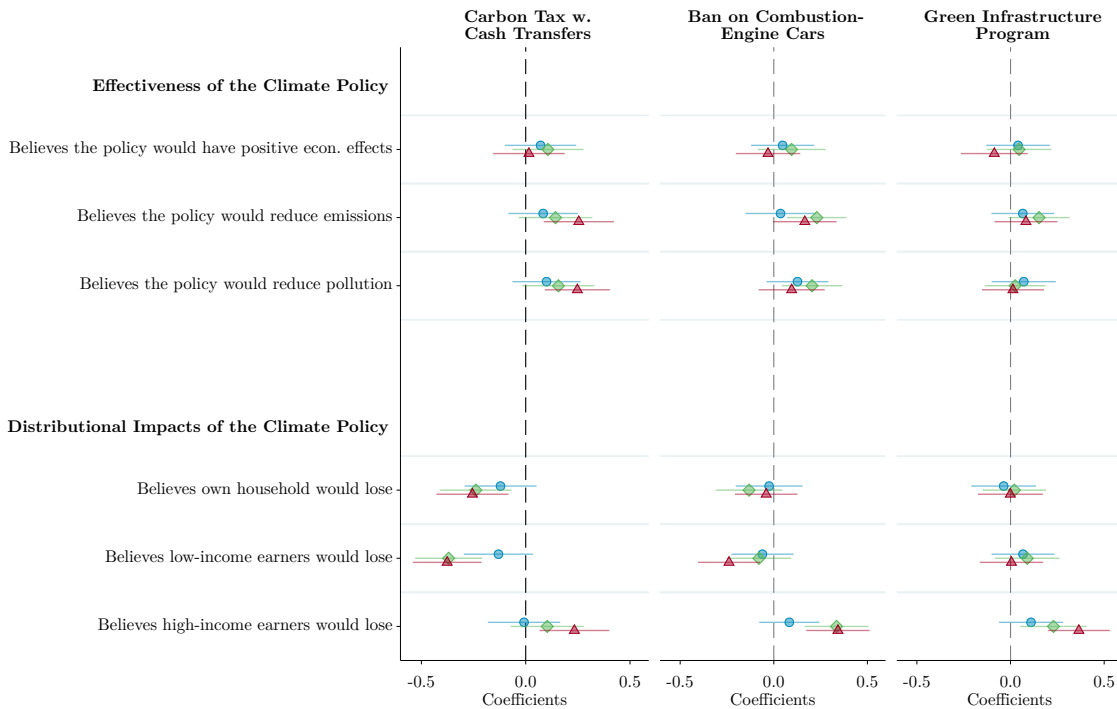
Note: This figure displays the mean of indicator variables by treatment group. Bars represent 90% confidence intervals. Support for policy is an indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly. *Fairness of main climate policies* is an indicator variable equal 1 if on average the respondent somewhat or strongly agrees that each climate policy is fair. *Willing to donate to reforestation cause* equals 1 if the respondent is willing to donate more than 20% 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.

Figure 26: Effects of the treatments on beliefs

(A) Effects of the treatments on reasoning



(B) Effects of the treatments on beliefs about properties of the main climate policies



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of indices listed on the left, capturing respondents' beliefs and perceptions, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Panel A displays the coefficients from the regressions for reasoning, while Panel B displays the coefficients from regressions of beliefs about properties of each of the three policies. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

Fighting Climate Change: Attitudes Toward Climate Policies in Canada

Supplement for “Fighting Climate Change:
International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies”
by Antoine Dechezleprêtre, Adrien Fabre, Tobias Kruse,
Bluebery Planterose, Ana Sanchez Chico, and Stefanie Stantcheva

This supplement to “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” presents results for Canada, based on a sample of 2,022 respondents.

The full questionnaire for Canada is available through the following links:

English: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_9FveryHcJFsYfoq?Q_Language=EN

French: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_9FveryHcJFsYfoq?Q_Language=FR-CAN

The climate policies video is available here:

English:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_9Lekk0zTPurlzkG

French:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_9twKmQctMuJpfp4

The climate impacts video is available here:

English:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_9zxyasw9TTVFqx8

French:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_1QSWUKIYiJDNxfE

Table 5: Sample representativeness – Canada

	Canada	
	Population	Sample
Sample size	NA	2,022
Man	0.49	0.45
18-24 years old	0.10	0.09
25-34 years old	0.17	0.14
35-49 years old	0.24	0.25
More than 50 years old	0.48	0.52
Income Q1	0.25	0.25
Income Q2	0.25	0.28
Income Q3	0.25	0.28
Income Q4	0.25	0.20
Region 1	0.07	0.06
Region 2	0.06	0.07
Region 3	0.26	0.23
Region 4	0.39	0.39
Region 5	0.23	0.24
Urban	0.83	0.89
College education (25-64)	0.60	0.56
Vote: Candidate/Party 1	0.34	0.27
Vote: Candidate/Party 2	0.33	0.36
Vote: Candidate/Party 3	0.18	0.18
Vote: Candidate/Party 4	NA	NA
Unemployment rate (15-64)	0.10	0.12
Home ownership rate	0.66	0.59

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the sample 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 *Voters* 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)*”, among active people (“*Unemployed (searching for a job)*,” “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*”). For *Employment rate (15-64)*, the sample statistics include the share of respondents aged between 15 and 64 years old who indicated being either “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*.” Detailed sources for each variable, as well as the definitions of regions, college education, urban, and voting categories are available in Appendix A-11 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

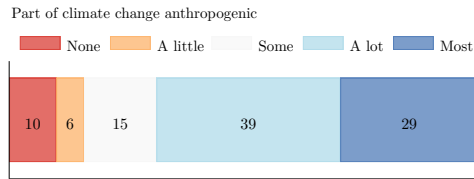
Table 6: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

	Economic leaning					
	Very left	Left	Center	Right	Very right	Not reported
Bloc québécois	0.02	0.11	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.07
Conservative	0.03	0.04	0.19	0.47	0.46	0.07
Green	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01	NA
Liberal	0.36	0.37	0.32	0.19	0.23	0.31
New Democratic	0.27	0.27	0.13	0.08	0.03	0.24
Other	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	NA
People's Party	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.06	NA
Vote not reported	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.02	NA
Did not vote	0.22	0.13	0.19	0.10	0.15	0.31

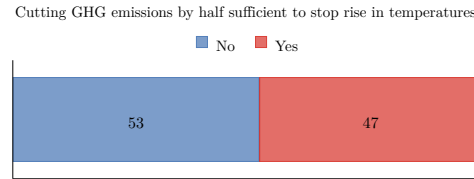
Note: This table displays for each economic leaning the share of votes (among people who indicated having voted), as well as the share of respondents who did not indicate having voted.

Figure 27: Knowledge about climate change

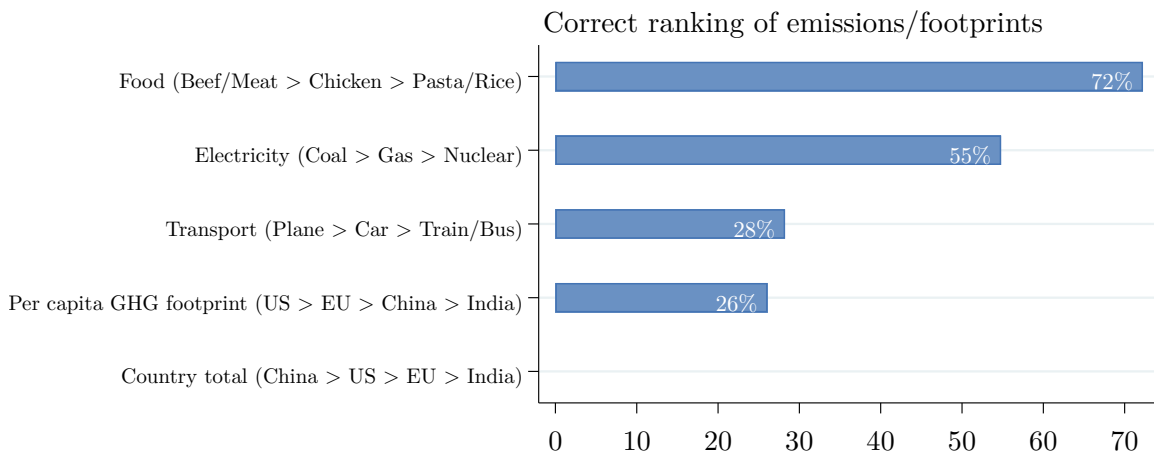
(A) “What part of climate change do you think is due to human activity?”



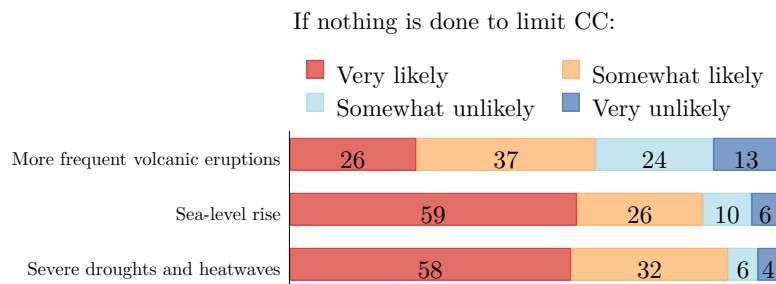
(B) “Do you think that cutting global GHG emissions by half would be sufficient to eventually stop temperatures from rising?”



(C) GHG Emission Ranking

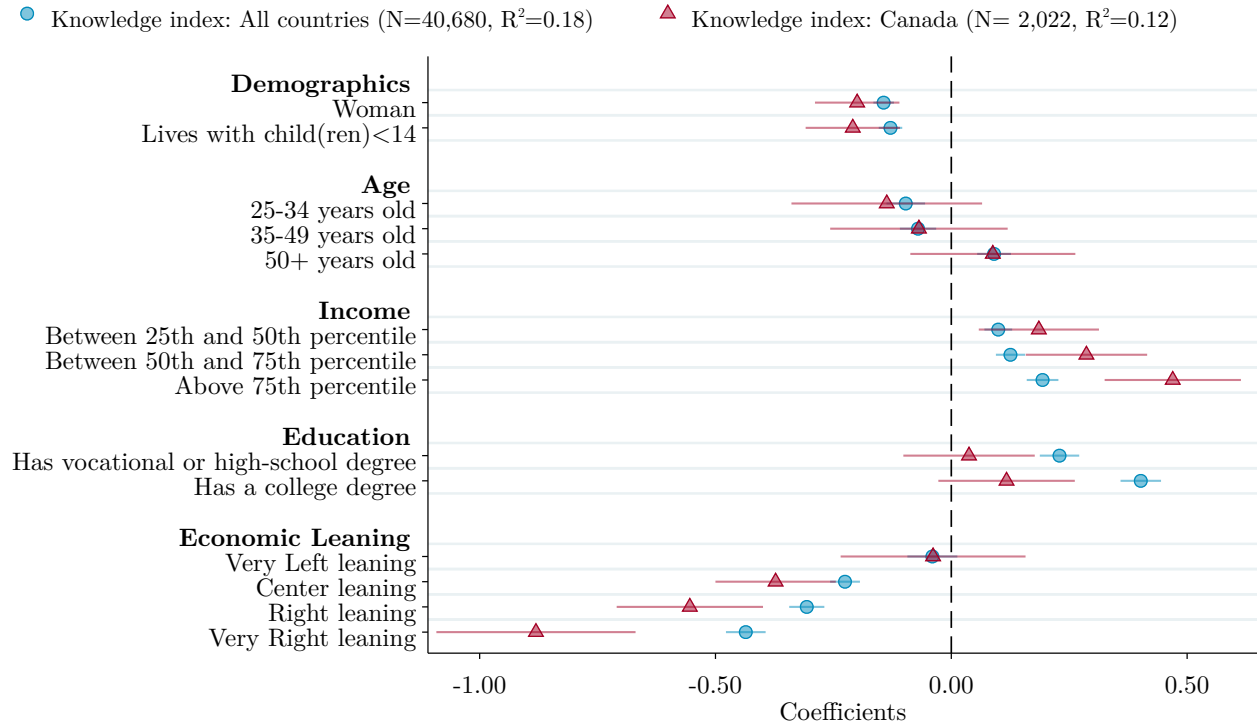


(D) “If nothing is done to limit climate change, how likely do you think it is that climate change will lead to the following events?”



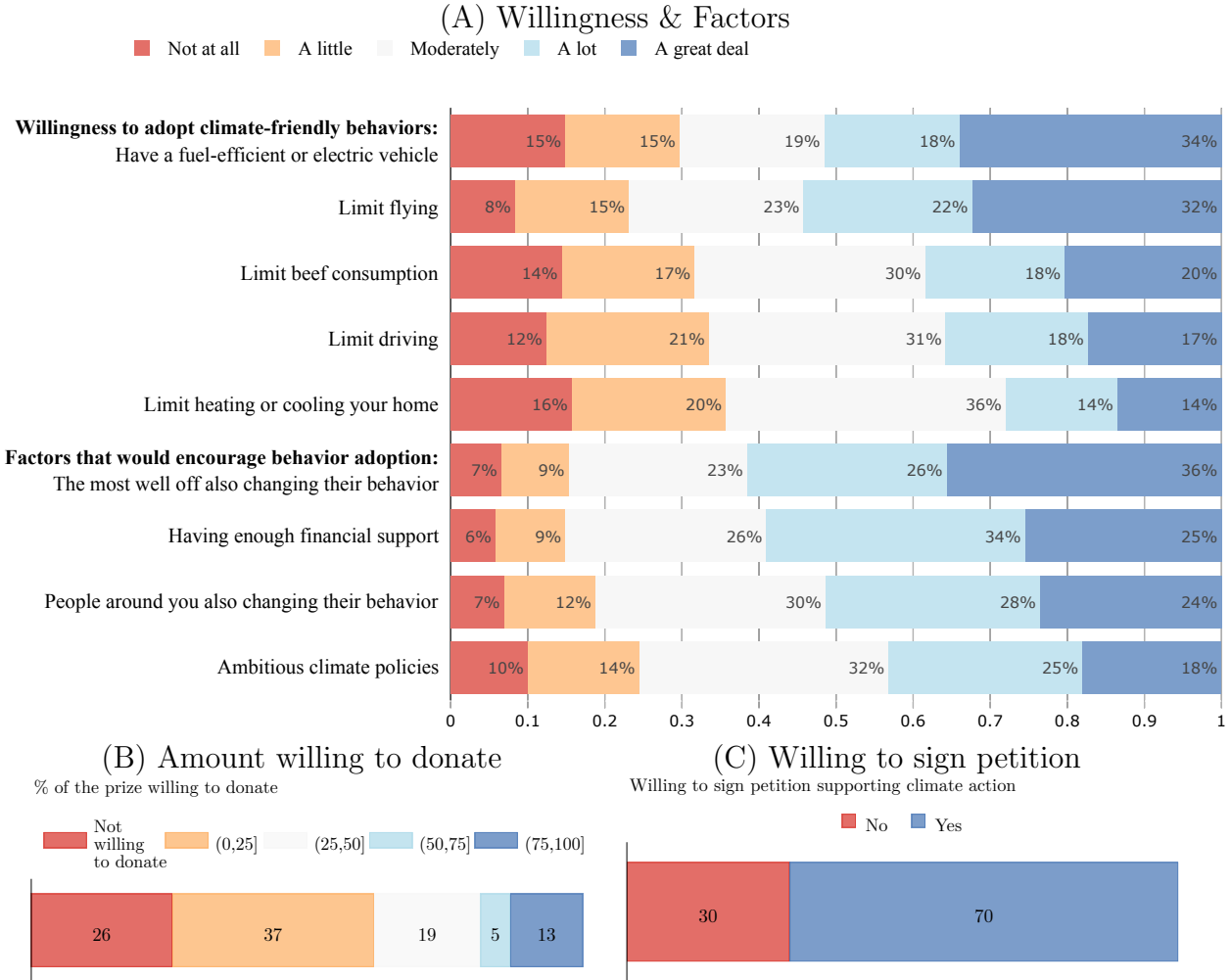
Note: Panel A, B, and D show the distribution of answers to each of the questions mentioned. Panel C shows the percentage of respondents who gave the correct ranking in terms of greenhouse gas emissions for each topic. The shares represented are based on respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos)

Figure 28: Correlation between knowledge (*Knowledge index*) and socioeconomic characteristics



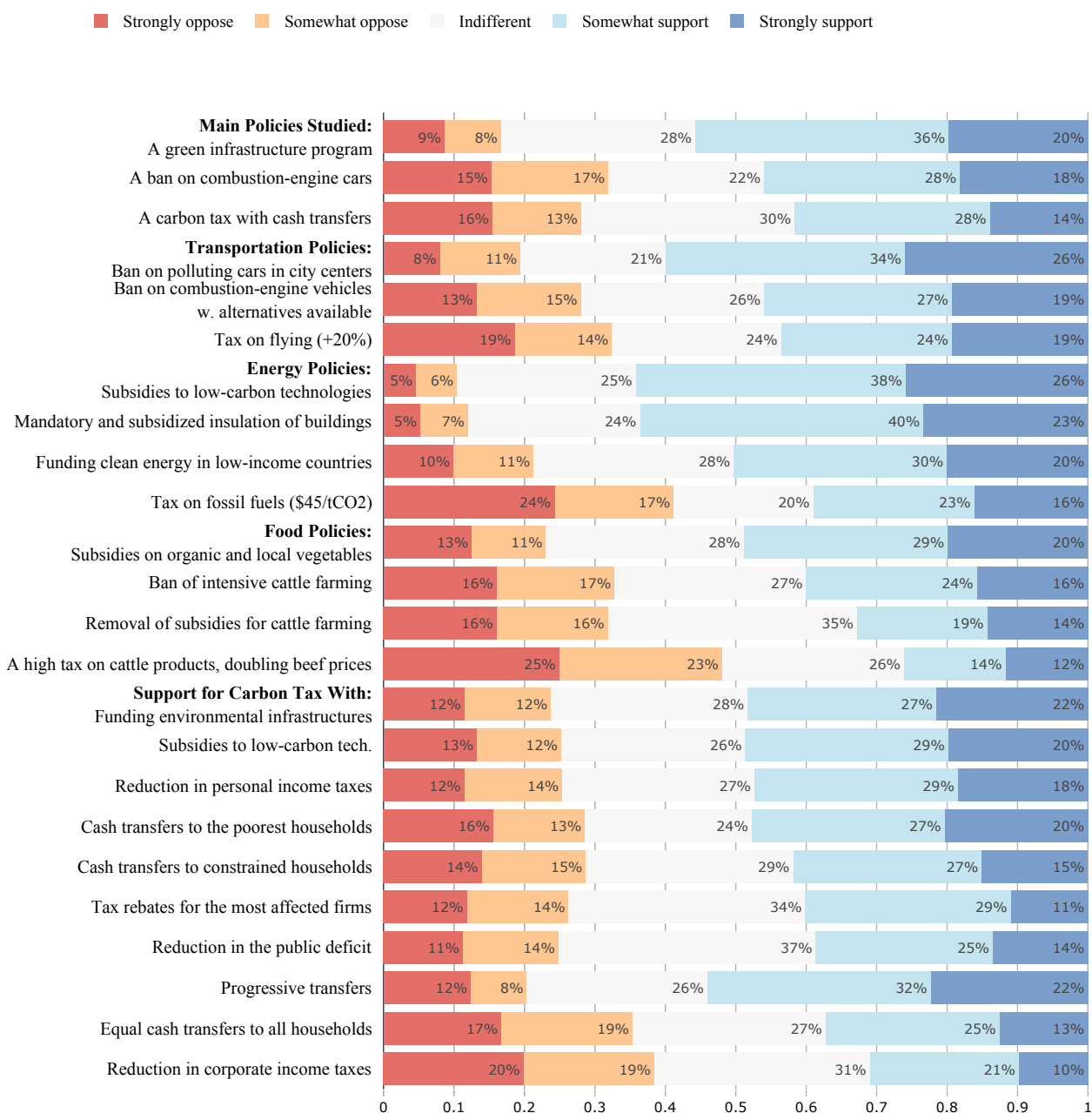
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from an OLS regression of the *Knowledge index* on indicators for individual socioeconomic characteristics. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted categories are “male” for *gender* (*gender*: “other” is not displayed), “18-34 years old” for *age*, lowest income quartile for *income*, “no schooling, or highest level achieved is primary or lower secondary education” for *education*, “left leaning” for *economic leaning*. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

Figure 29: Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors



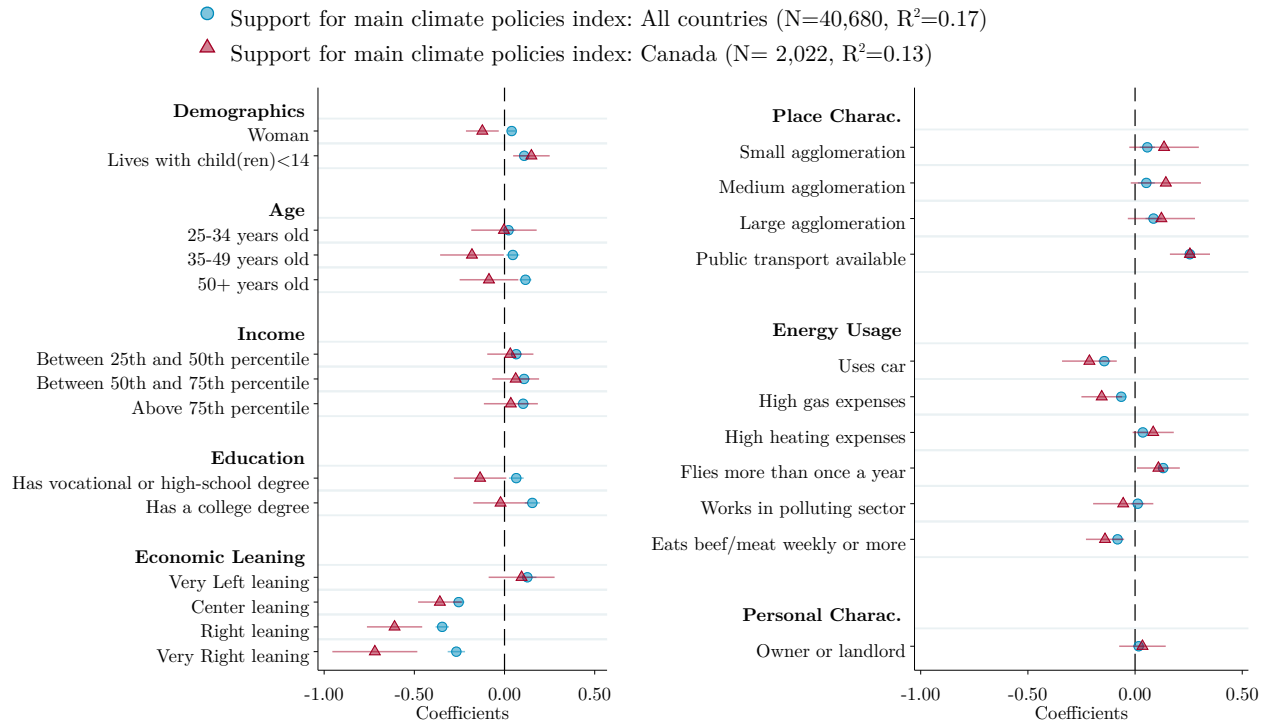
Note: Panel A shows the distribution of answers to two questions, *Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors* are answers to the question “*To what extent would you be willing to adopt the following behaviors?*” and *Factors that would encourage behavior adoption* correspond to answers to the question “*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.)?*”. Panel B displays the percentage of the prize people are willing to donate (0%, between 0% and 25%, between 25% and 50%, between 50% and 75%, above 75%). Panel C shows the shares of respondents willing to sign a petition to “stand up for real climate action”. All results are based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos).

Figure 30: Share of respondents who support or oppose climate change policies.



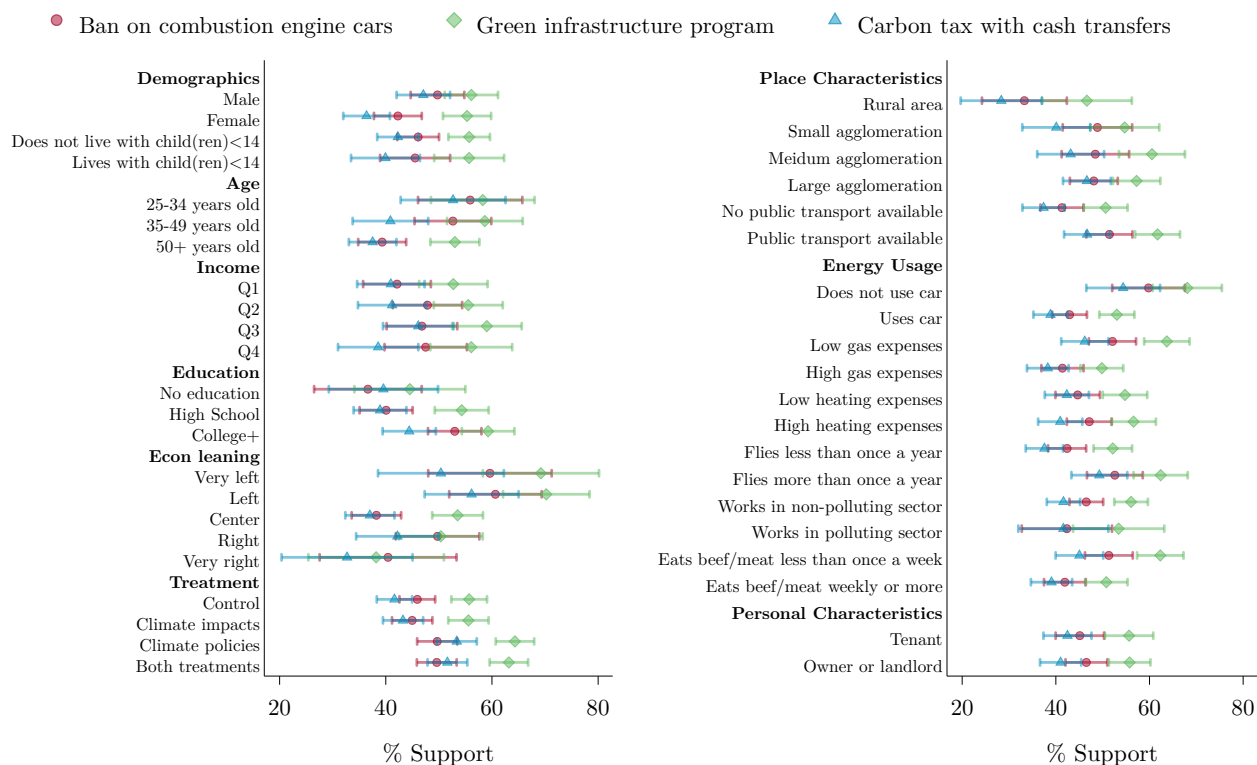
Note: The figure shows the distribution of support to each policy, based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). For the exact phrasing of each question, see Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

Figure 31: Correlation between “*Support for main climate policies index*” and socioeconomic and energy usage characteristics



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the *Support for main climate policies index* on socioeconomic indicators (left panel) and energy usage indicators (right panel). In the right panel, we control for but do not display the coefficients on socioeconomic indicators. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted category for *Place characteristics* is “Rural or very small agglomeration.” Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. For a list of all omitted categories, see the notes to Figure 28. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed definitions of the variables.

Figure 32: Share who support the main climate policies by socioeconomic, energy usage characteristics, and treatment group



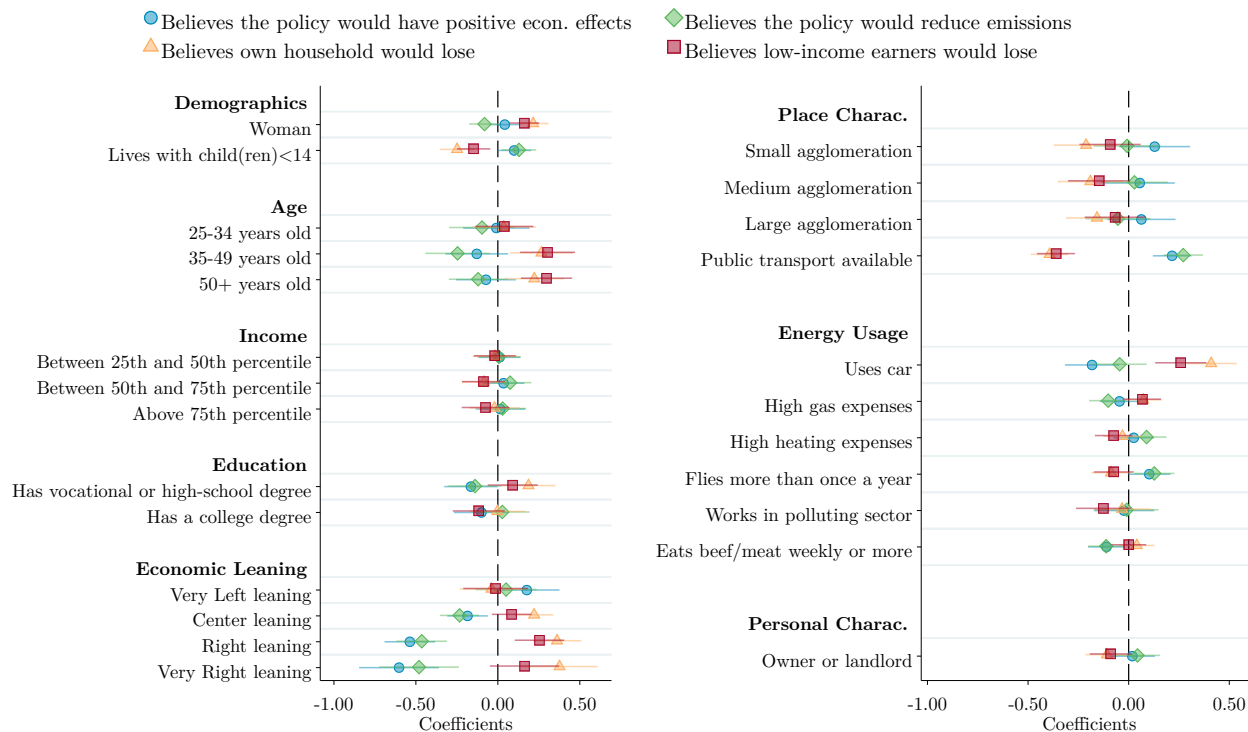
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who support (somewhat or strongly) each of the three main policies, by group. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment” all means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 33: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

	Green Infrastructure Program			Carbon Tax w. Cash Transfers			Ban on Combustion-Engine Cars		
	Canada	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	Canada	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	Canada	High Inc.	Middle Inc.
Effectiveness of Main Climate Policies									
Reduce air pollution	74	74	81	67	68	80	80	77	82
Reduce GHG emissions/Reduce CO ₂ emissions from cars				64	64	75	75	71	76
Make electricity production greener	67	69	77						
Encourage insulation of buildings				68	64	69			
Increase the use of public transport/Encourage less driving	57	59	70	51	51	69			
Positive effect on economy and employment	38	36	45	34	31	42	36	35	39
Costless way to fight climate change	27	30	39	28	27	36	33	39	38
Distributional Impacts of Main Climate Policies									
<i>Believes the following groups would gain</i>									
Those living in rural areas	26	26	50	21	21	43	20	18	37
Low-income earners	25	22	47	26	22	42	18	14	36
The middle class	25	23	48	23	21	40	21	16	36
High-income earners	43	39	51	37	33	41	46	40	49
Self-Interest									
Believes own household would gain	30	23	50	26	20	41	24	16	36
Perceived Fairness and Support									
Support main climate policies	55	56	76	41	37	59	45	42	63
Main climate policies are fair	49	50	70	40	35	55	42	39	58

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 Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

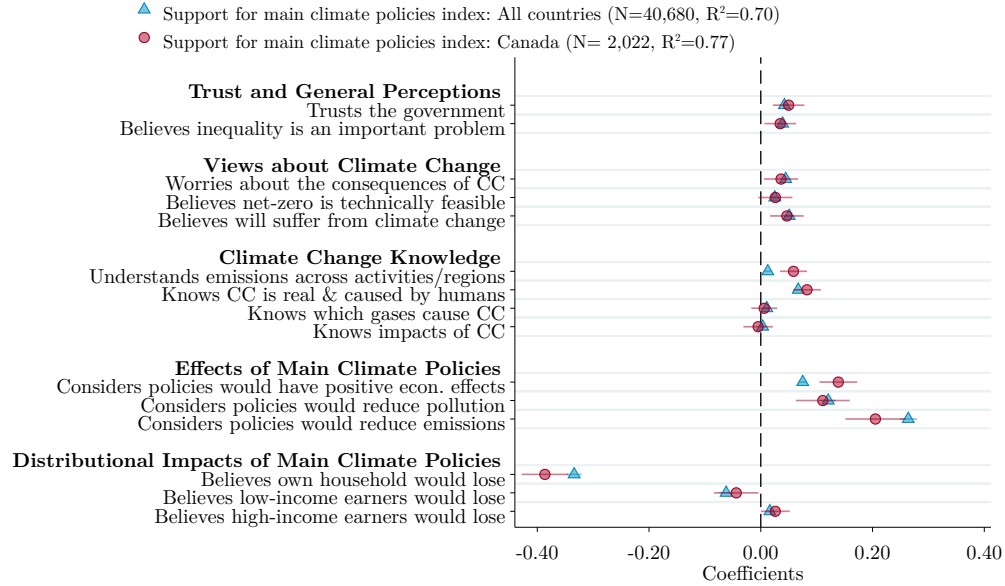
Figure 34: How different groups perceive the effectiveness and distributional effects of the three main climate policies



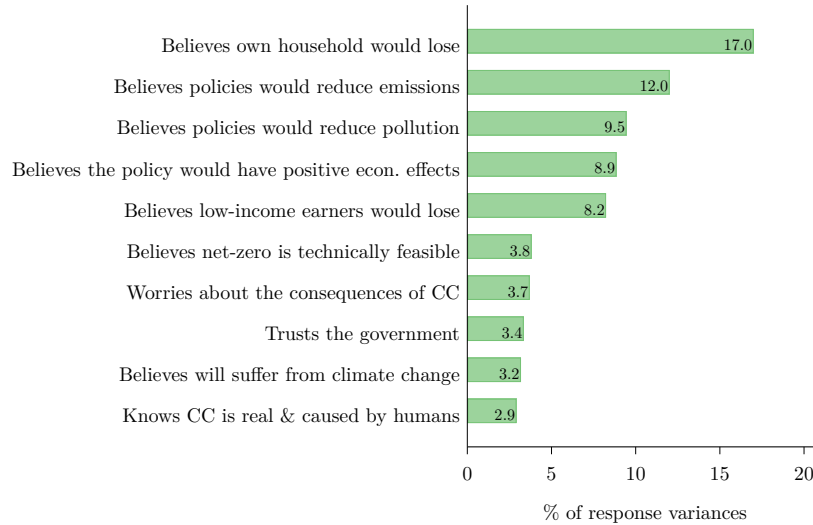
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from two regressions. In the left panel, the indices listed in the legend are regressed on indicator variables for socioeconomic characteristics, as well as treatment indicators (not shown). In the right panel, the same indices are regressed on energy usage indicators, as well as treatment indicators, and socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Each index is constructed by averaging the z-scores of the answers to a given question (e.g., “believes policies would have economic effects”) across all three main policies and standardizing again. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions. See the notes to Figure 31 for a list of the omitted categories.

Figure 35: Beliefs underlying support for the main climate policies

(A) Correlation between support for the three main policies and beliefs



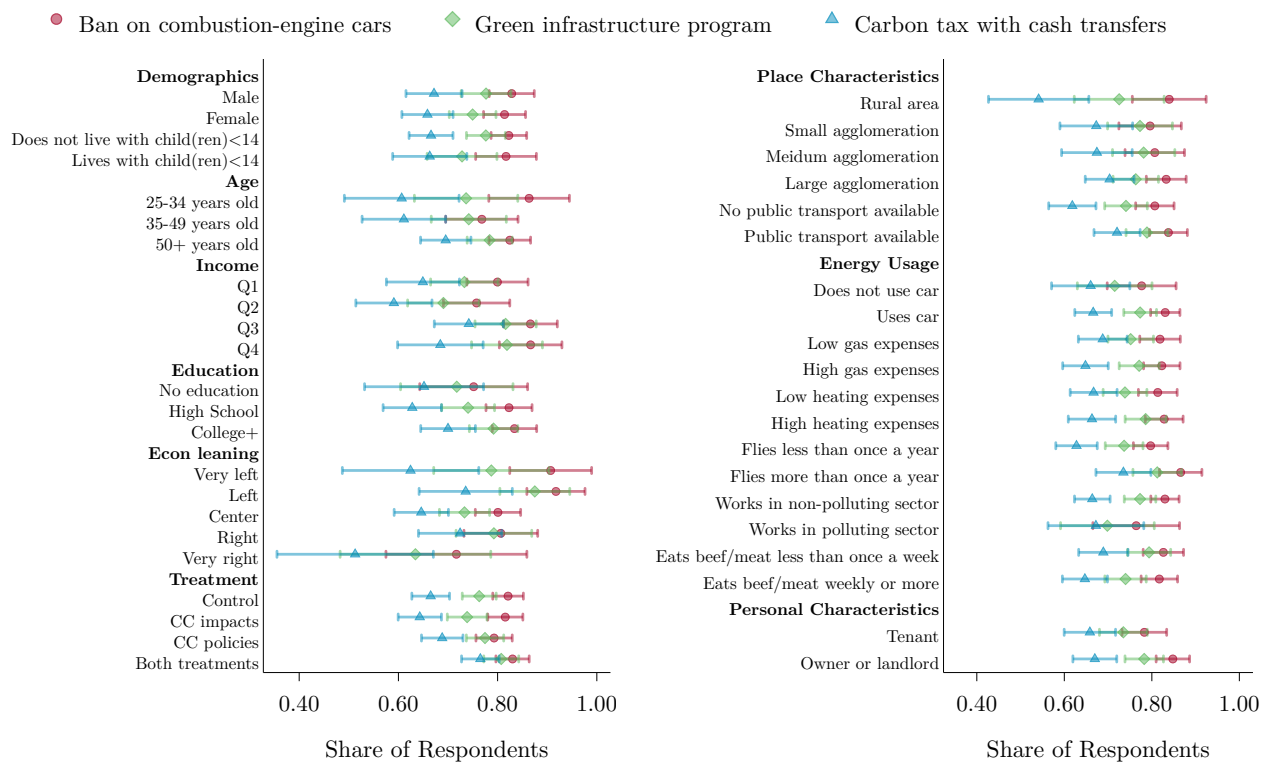
(B) Share of the variation in *Support for main policies* explained by different beliefs



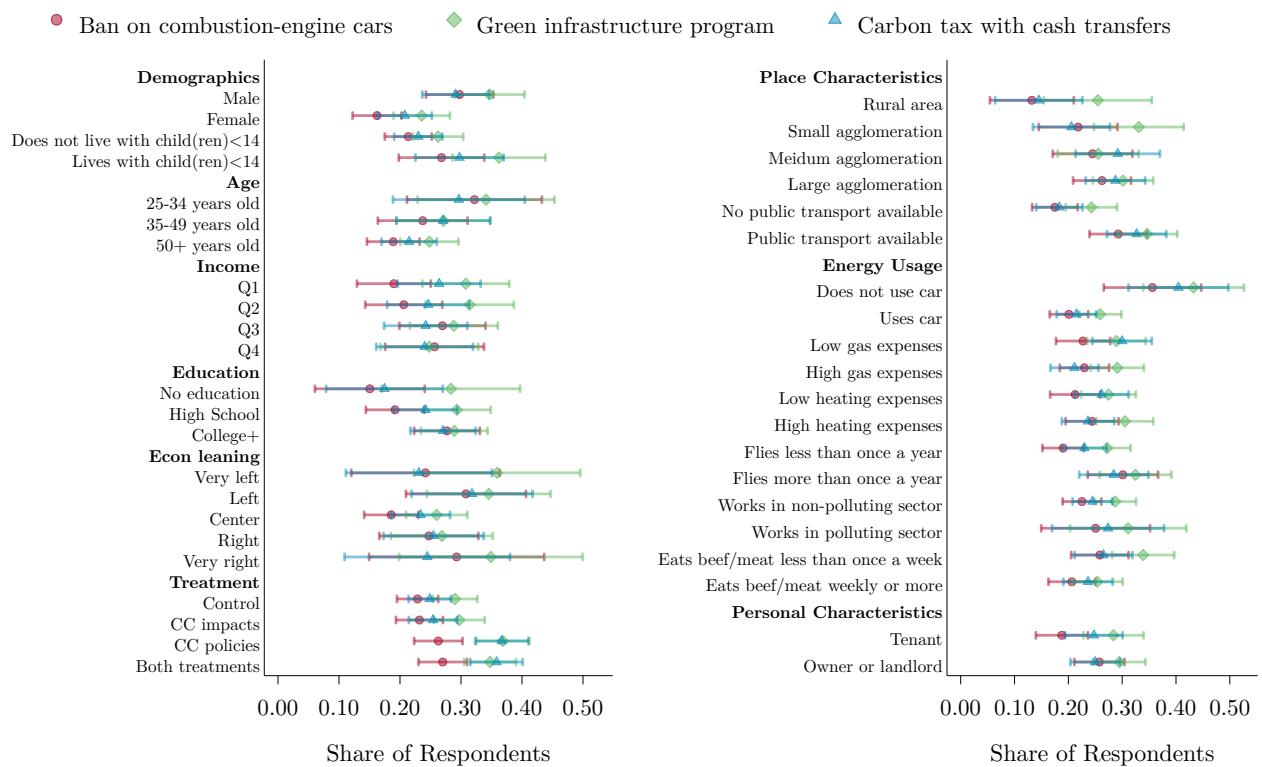
Note: Panel A shows the coefficients from a regression of support for each policy (indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly) on standardized variables measuring respondents' beliefs and perceptions. Treatment indicators, and individual socioeconomic characteristics are included but not displayed. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. Panel B depicts the share of the variance in the *Support for main policies* index that is explained by each belief and perception. We use the LMG method (see Grömping 2007). See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 36: Share of respondents who hold key beliefs about the main climate policies by socioeconomic characteristics, energy usage, and treatment group

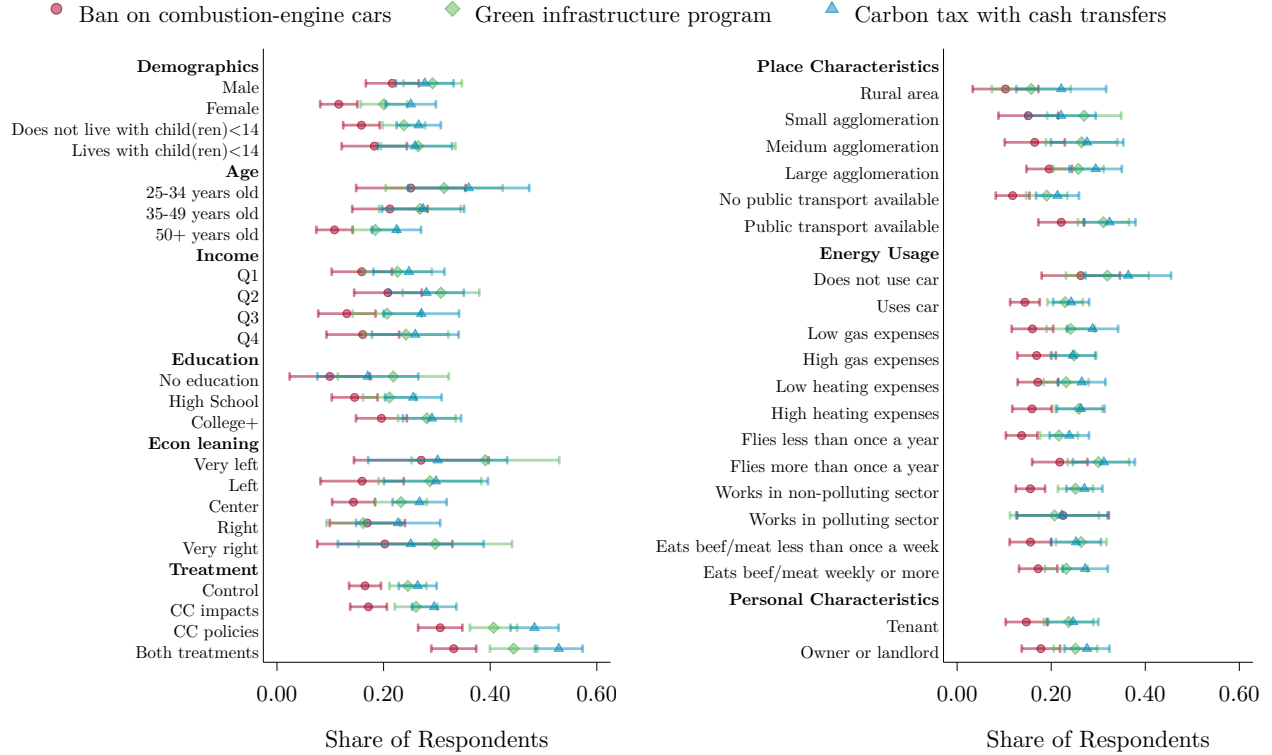
(A) Share who believes [policy] would reduce pollution



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

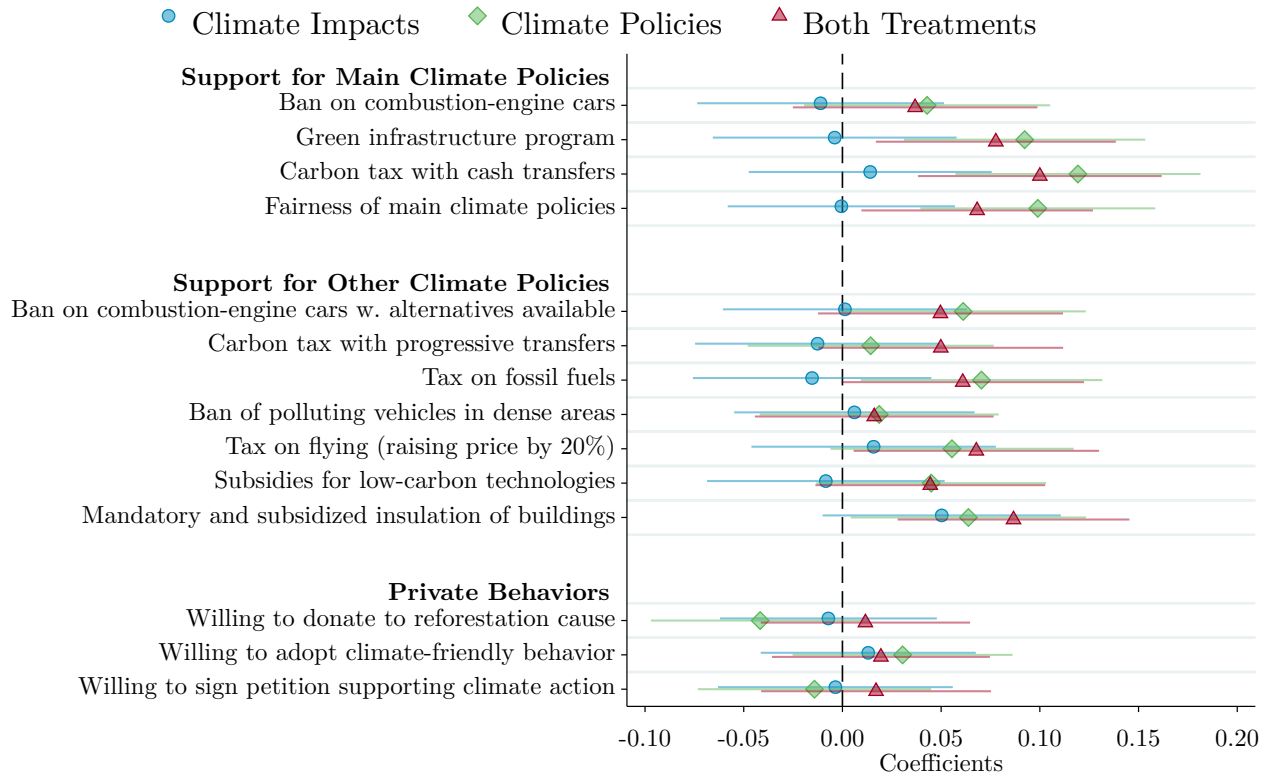


(C) Share who believes low-income earners would lose from [policy]



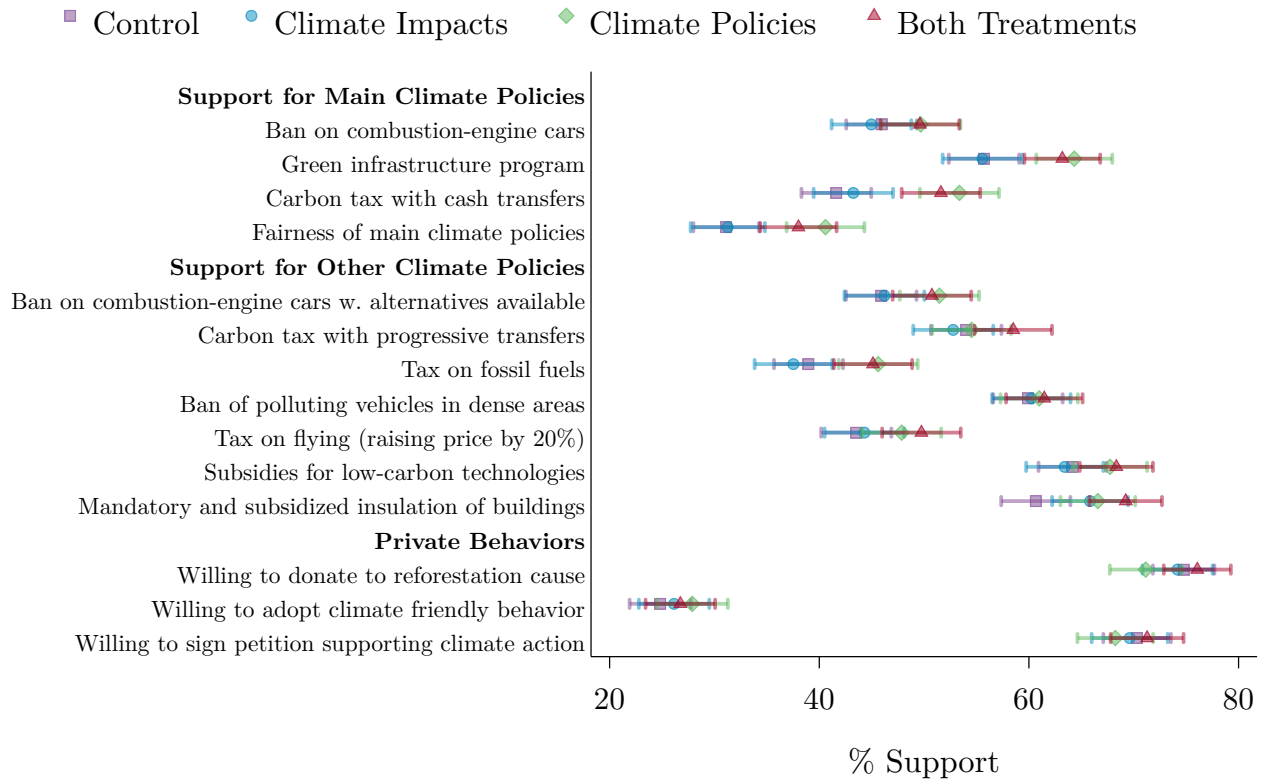
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who agree (somewhat or strongly) with the statement. Means are shown by socioeconomic characteristics, treatment group, and energy usage. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment,” the means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 37: Effects of the treatments on support for climate action



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the indicator variables listed on the left, capturing support for various policies and willingness to change behaviors, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

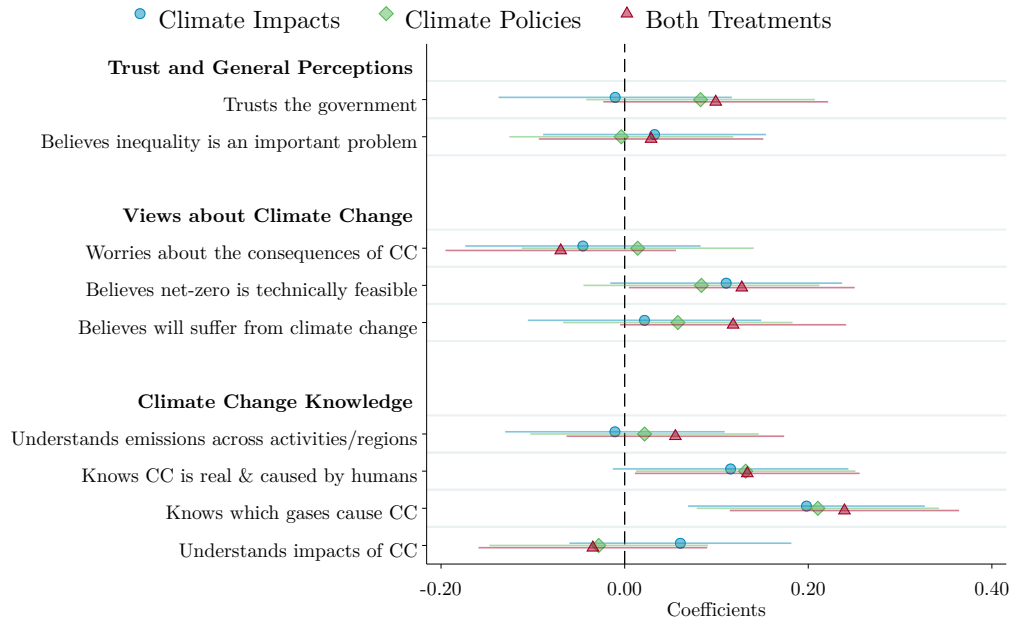
Figure 38: Climate attitudes by treatment group



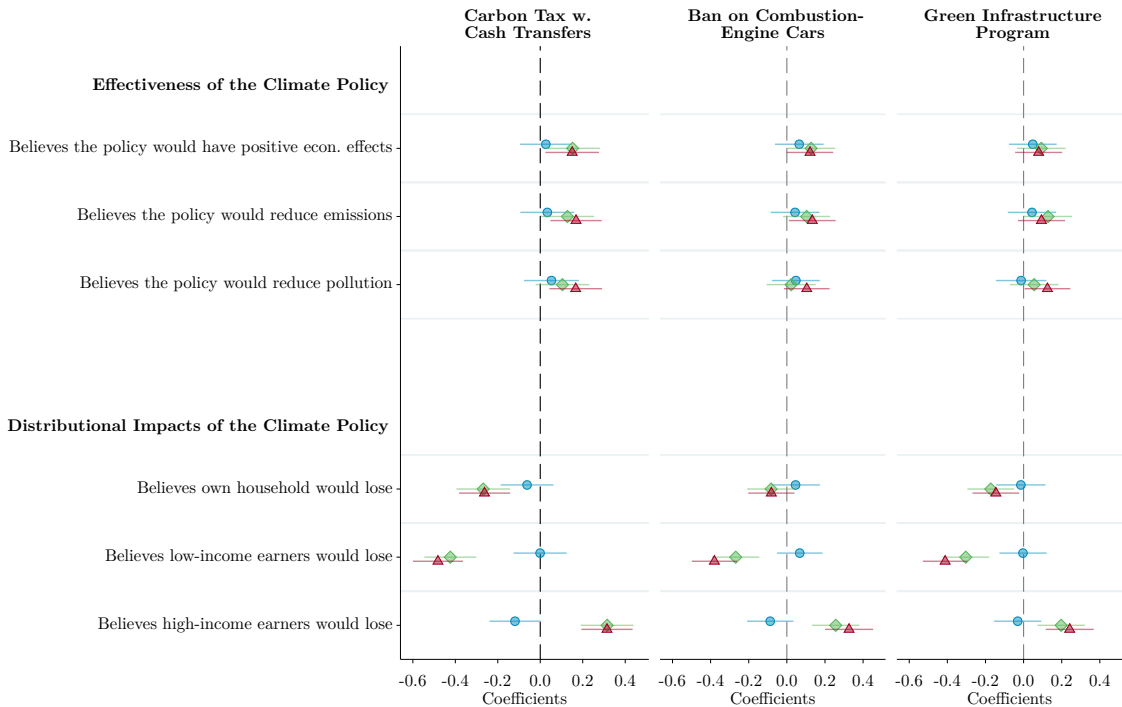
Note: This figure displays the mean of indicator variables by treatment group. Bars represent 90% confidence intervals. Support for policy is an indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly. *Fairness of main climate policies* is an indicator variable equal 1 if on average the respondent somewhat or strongly agrees that each climate policy is fair. *Willing to donate to reforestation cause* equals 1 if the respondent is willing to donate more than 20% 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.

Figure 39: Effects of the treatments on beliefs

(A) Effects of the treatments on reasoning



(B) Effects of the treatments on beliefs about properties of the main climate policies



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of indices listed on the left, capturing respondents' beliefs and perceptions, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Panel A displays the coefficients from the regressions for reasoning, while Panel B displays the coefficients from regressions of beliefs about properties of each of the three policies. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

Fighting Climate Change: Attitudes Toward Climate Policies in China

Supplement for “Fighting Climate Change:
International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies”
by Antoine Dechezleprêtre, Adrien Fabre, Tobias Kruse,
Bluebery Planterose, Ana Sanchez Chico, and Stefanie Stantcheva

This supplement to “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” presents results for China, based on a sample of 1,717 respondents.

The full questionnaire for China is available through the following link:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_3ad13wqkW9bBvfw?Q_Language=ZN

The climate policies video is available here:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_1ZhXvFBoUtvq7qK.

The climate impacts video is available here:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_9vHesDcevMYMffU.

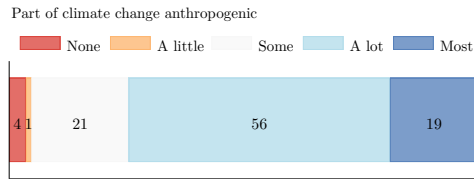
Table 7: Sample representativeness – China

	China	
	Population	Sample
Sample size	NA	1,717
Man	0.51	0.54
18-24 years old	0.10	0.12
25-34 years old	0.20	0.26
35-49 years old	0.28	0.35
More than 50 years old	0.42	0.27
Income Q1	0.25	0.13
Income Q2	0.25	0.25
Income Q3	0.25	0.29
Income Q4	0.25	0.32
Region 1	0.29	0.31
Region 2	0.12	0.17
Region 3	0.08	0.05
Region 4	0.29	0.23
Region 5	0.22	0.24
Urban	0.63	0.53
Master or higher (25-64)	0.01	0.03
Vote: Candidate/Party 1	NA	NA
Vote: Candidate/Party 2	NA	NA
Vote: Candidate/Party 3	NA	NA
Vote: Candidate/Party 4	NA	NA
Unemployment rate (15-64)	0.03	0.01
Home ownership rate	0.90	0.83

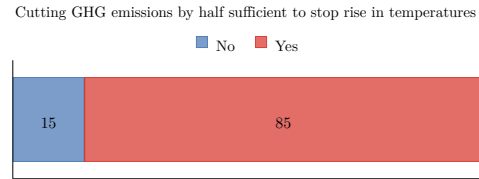
Note: This table displays summary statistics of the sample alongside nationally representative statistics. For *Master or higher (25-64)*, the sample statistics are provided for respondents aged between 25 and 64 years old. For *Unemployment rate (15-64)*, the sample statistics include the share of respondents aged between 15 and 64 years old who indicated being “*Unemployed (searching for a job)*”, among active people (“*Unemployed (searching for a job)*,” “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*”). For *Employment rate (15-64)*, the sample statistics include the share of respondents aged between 15 and 64 years old who indicated being either “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*.” Detailed sources for each variable, as well as the definitions of regions, college education, urban, and voting categories are available in Appendix A-11 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

Figure 40: Knowledge about climate change

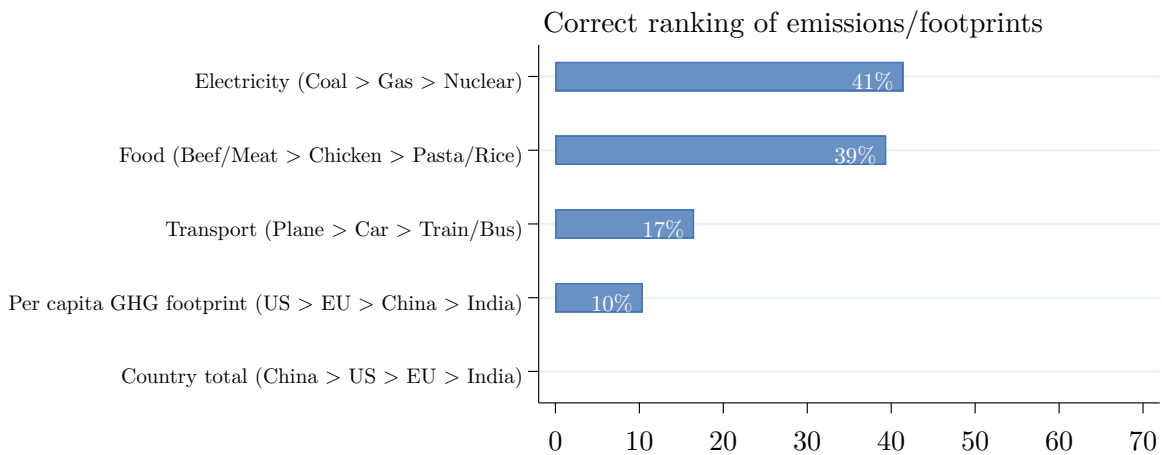
(A) “What part of climate change do you think is due to human activity?”



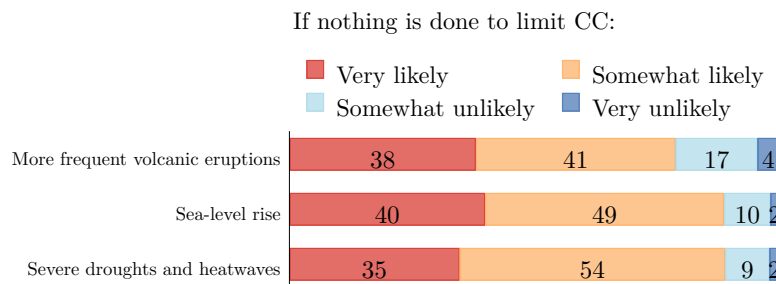
(B) “Do you think that cutting global GHG emissions by half would be sufficient to eventually stop temperatures from rising?”



(C) GHG Emission Ranking

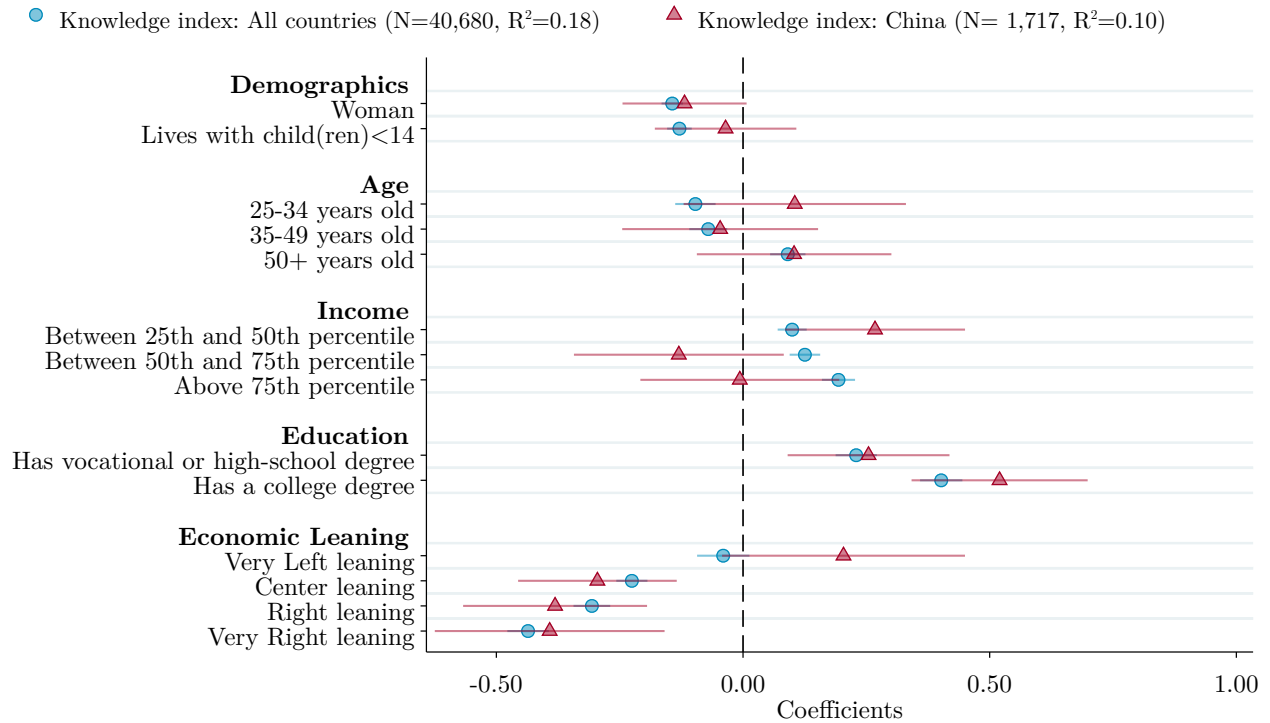


(D) “If nothing is done to limit climate change, how likely do you think it is that climate change will lead to the following events?”



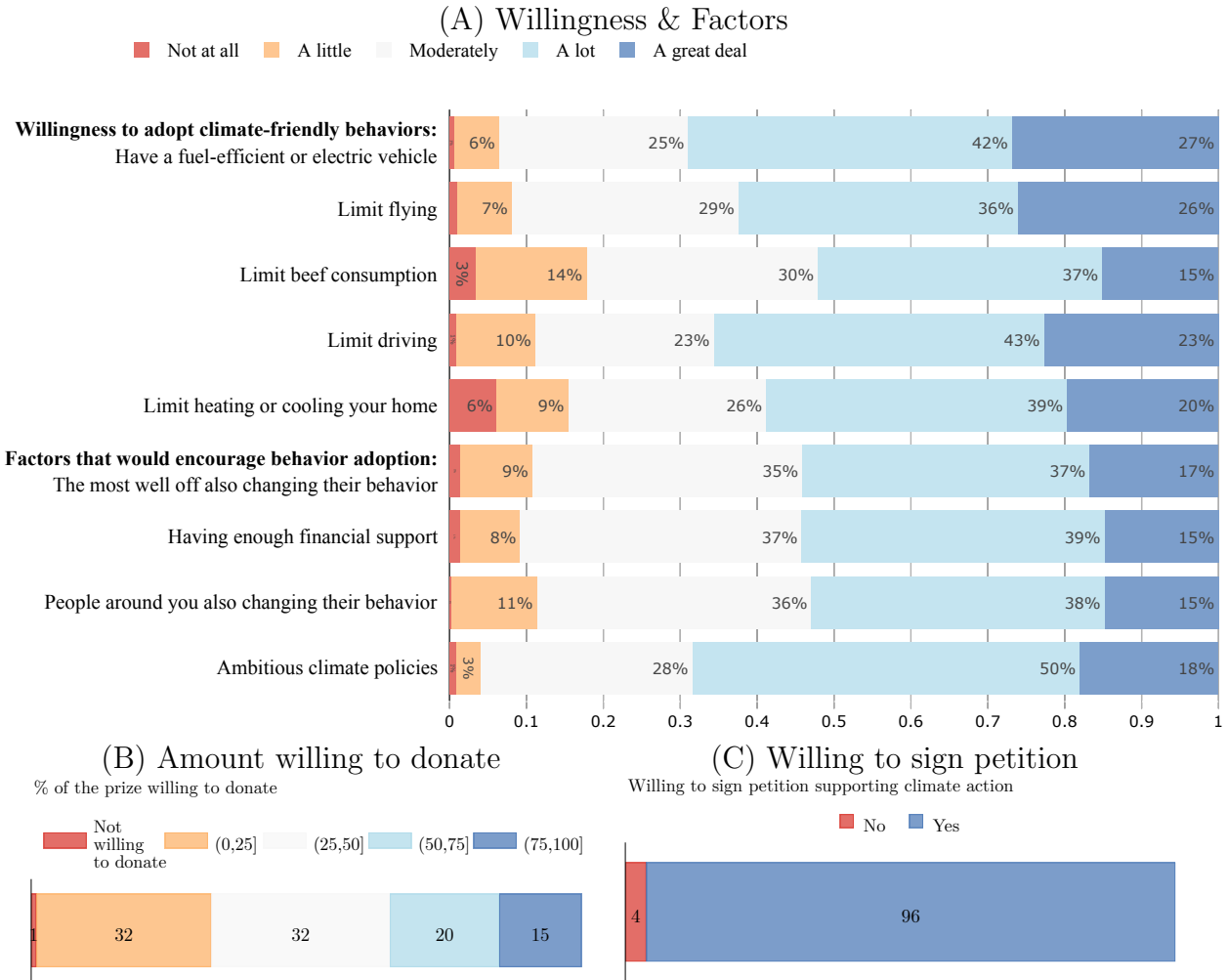
Note: Panel A, B, and D show the distribution of answers to each of the questions mentioned. Panel C shows the percentage of respondents who gave the correct ranking in terms of greenhouse gas emissions for each topic. The shares represented are based on respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos)

Figure 41: Correlation between knowledge (*Knowledge index*) and socioeconomic characteristics



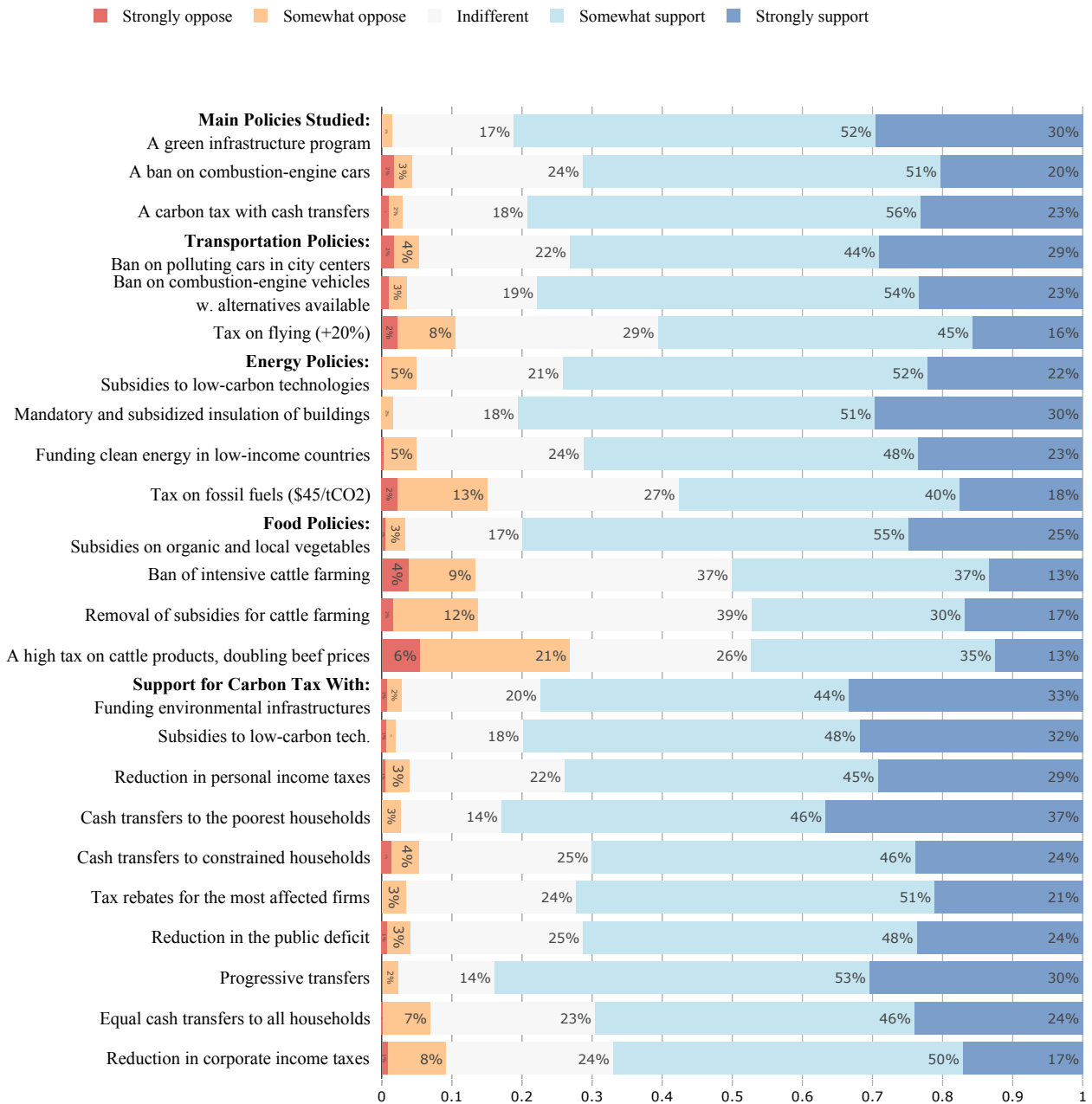
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from an OLS regression of the *Knowledge index* on indicators for individual socioeconomic characteristics. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted categories are “male” for *gender* (*gender*: “other” is not displayed), “18-34 years old” for *age*, lowest income quartile for *income*, “no schooling, or highest level achieved is primary or lower secondary education” for *education*, “left leaning” for *economic leaning*. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

Figure 42: Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors



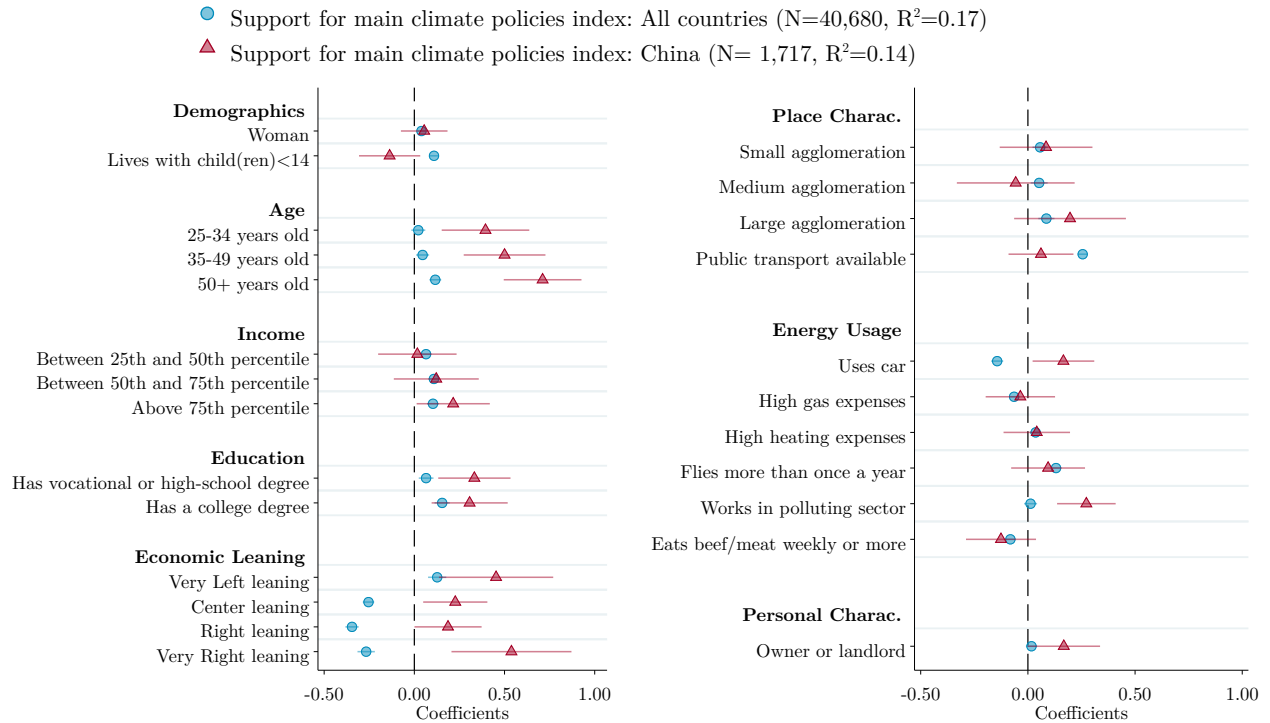
Note: Panel A shows the distribution of answers to two questions, *Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors* are answers to the question “*To what extent would you be willing to adopt the following behaviors?*” and *Factors that would encourage behavior adoption* correspond to answers to the question “*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.)?*”. Panel B displays the percentage of the prize people are willing to donate (0%, between 0% and 25%, between 25% and 50%, between 50% and 75%, above 75%). Panel C shows the shares of respondents willing to sign a petition to “stand up for real climate action”. All results are based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos).

Figure 43: Share of respondents who support or oppose climate change policies.



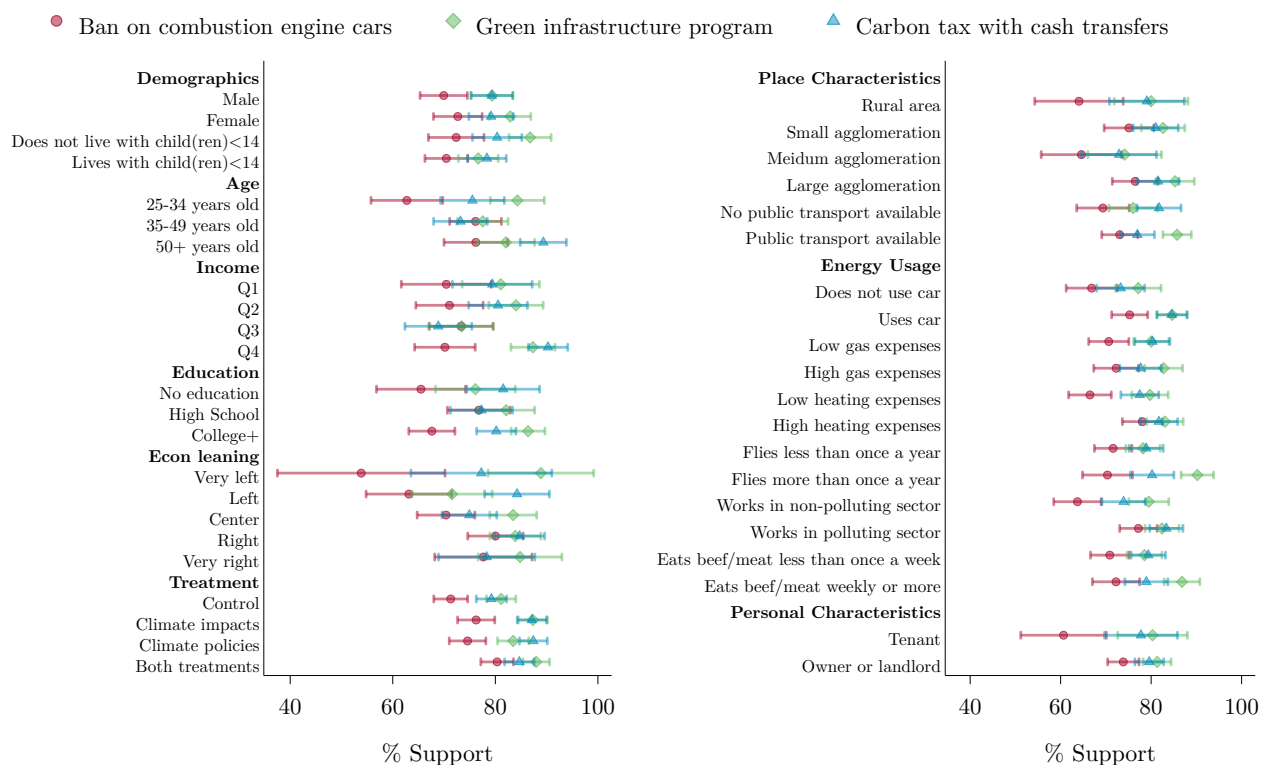
Note: The figure shows the distribution of support to each policy, based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). For the exact phrasing of each question, see Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

Figure 44: Correlation between “*Support for main climate policies index*” and socioeconomic and energy usage characteristics



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the *Support for main climate policies index* on socioeconomic indicators (left panel) and energy usage indicators (right panel). In the right panel, we control for but do not display the coefficients on socioeconomic indicators. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted category for *Place characteristics* is “Rural or very small agglomeration.” Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. For a list of all omitted categories, see the notes to Figure 41. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed definitions of the variables.

Figure 45: Share who support the main climate policies by socioeconomic, energy usage characteristics, and treatment group



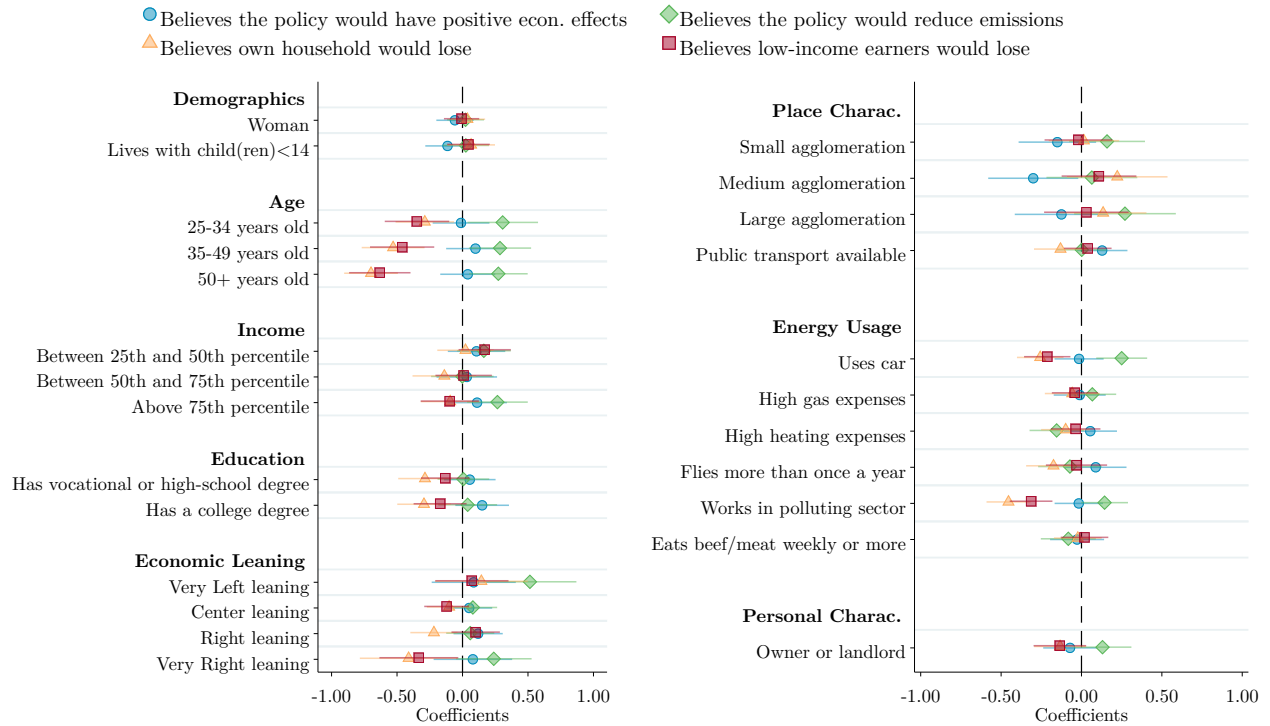
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who support (somewhat or strongly) each of the three main policies, by group. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment” all means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 46: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

	Green Infrastructure Program			Carbon Tax w. Cash Transfers			Ban on Combustion-Engine Cars		
	China	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	China	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	China	High Inc.	Middle Inc.
Effectiveness of Main Climate Policies									
Reduce air pollution	79	74	81	83	68	80	82	77	82
Reduce GHG emissions/Reduce CO ₂ emissions from cars				79	64	75	76	71	76
Make electricity production greener	79	69	77						
Encourage insulation of buildings				70	64	69			
Increase the use of public transport/Encourage less driving	74	59	70	77	51	69			
Positive effect on economy and employment	39	36	45	37	31	42	38	35	39
Costless way to fight climate change	30	30	39	31	27	36	32	39	38
Distributional Impacts of Main Climate Policies									
<i>Believes the following groups would gain</i>									
Those living in rural areas	63	26	50	64	21	43	48	18	37
Low-income earners	57	22	47	66	22	42	51	14	36
The middle class	49	23	48	54	21	40	45	16	36
High-income earners	45	39	51	40	33	41	44	40	49
Self-Interest									
Believes own household would gain	61	23	50	66	20	41	52	16	36
Perceived Fairness and Support									
Support main climate policies	80	56	76	80	37	59	71	42	63
Main climate policies are fair	76	50	70	73	35	55	63	39	58

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 Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

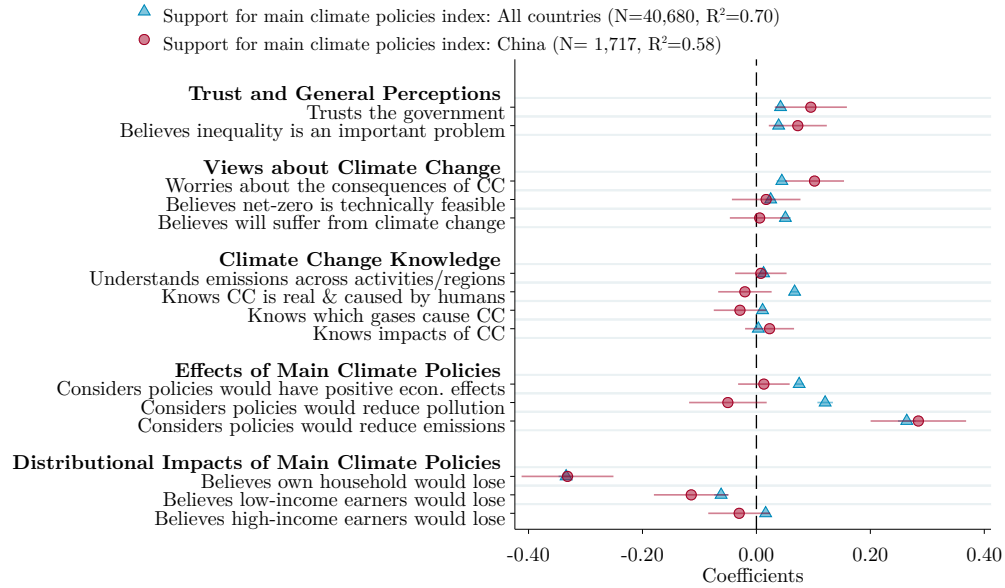
Figure 47: How different groups perceive the effectiveness and distributional effects of the three main climate policies



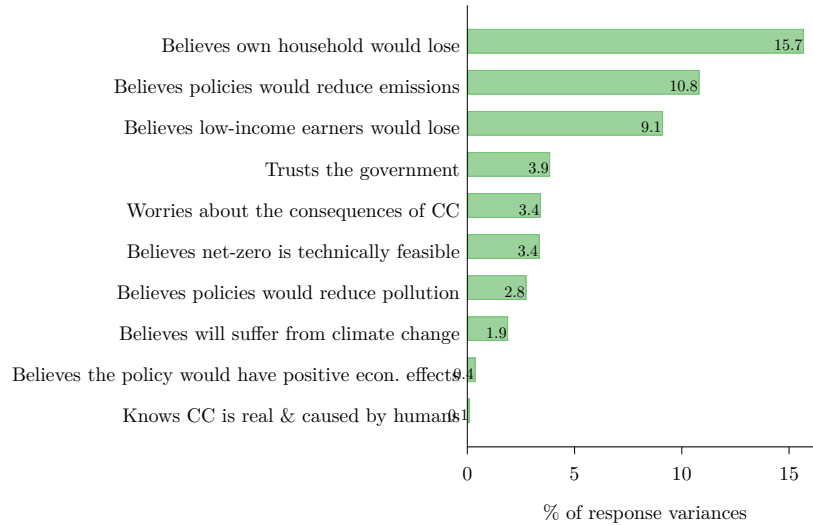
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from two regressions. In the left panel, the indices listed in the legend are regressed on indicator variables for socioeconomic characteristics, as well as treatment indicators (not shown). In the right panel, the same indices are regressed on energy usage indicators, as well as treatment indicators, and socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Each index is constructed by averaging the z-scores of the answers to a given question (e.g., “believes policies would have economic effects”) across all three main policies and standardizing again. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions. See the notes to Figure 44 for a list of the omitted categories.

Figure 48: Beliefs underlying support for the main climate policies

(A) Correlation between support for the three main policies and beliefs



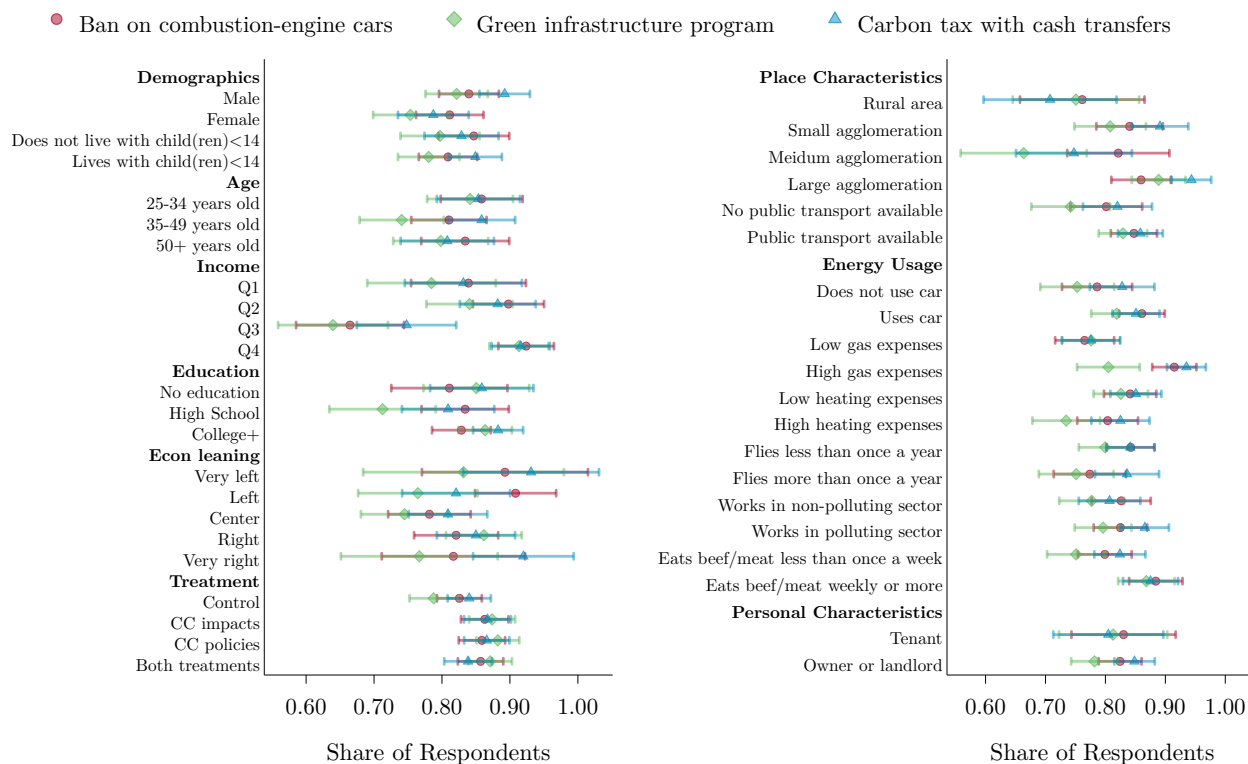
(B) Share of the variation in *Support for main policies* explained by different beliefs



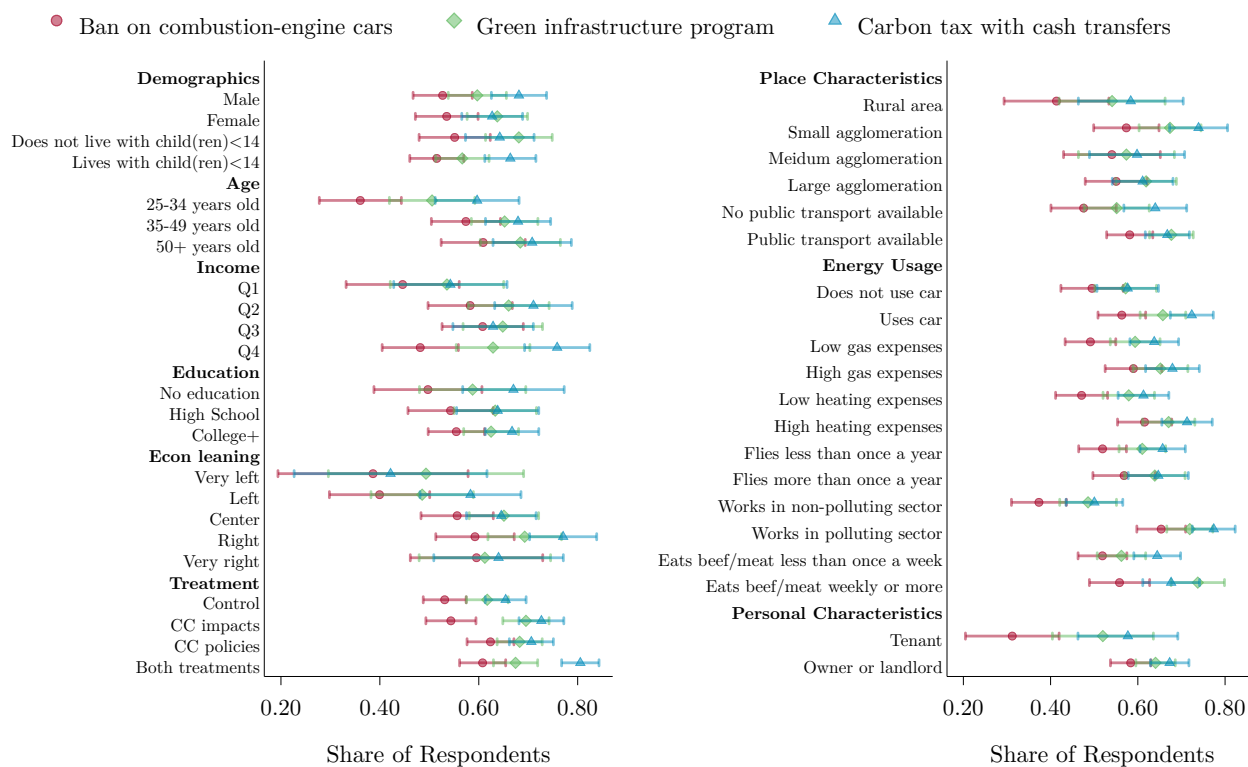
Note: Panel A shows the coefficients from a regression of support for each policy (indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly) on standardized variables measuring respondents' beliefs and perceptions. Treatment indicators, and individual socioeconomic characteristics are included but not displayed. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. Panel B depicts the share of the variance in the *Support for main policies* index that is explained by each belief and perception. We use the LMG method (see Grömping 2007). See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 49: Share of respondents who hold key beliefs about the main climate policies by socioeconomic characteristics, energy usage, and treatment group

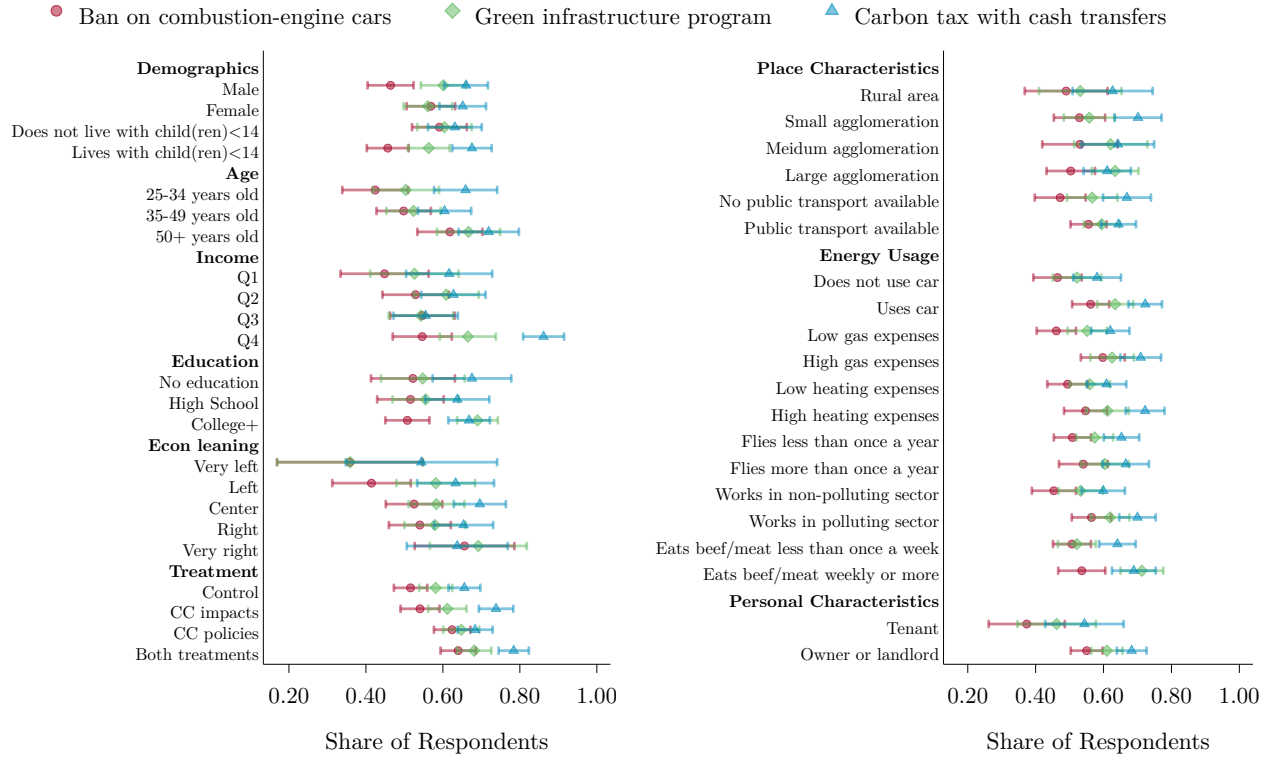
(A) Share who believes [policy] would reduce pollution



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

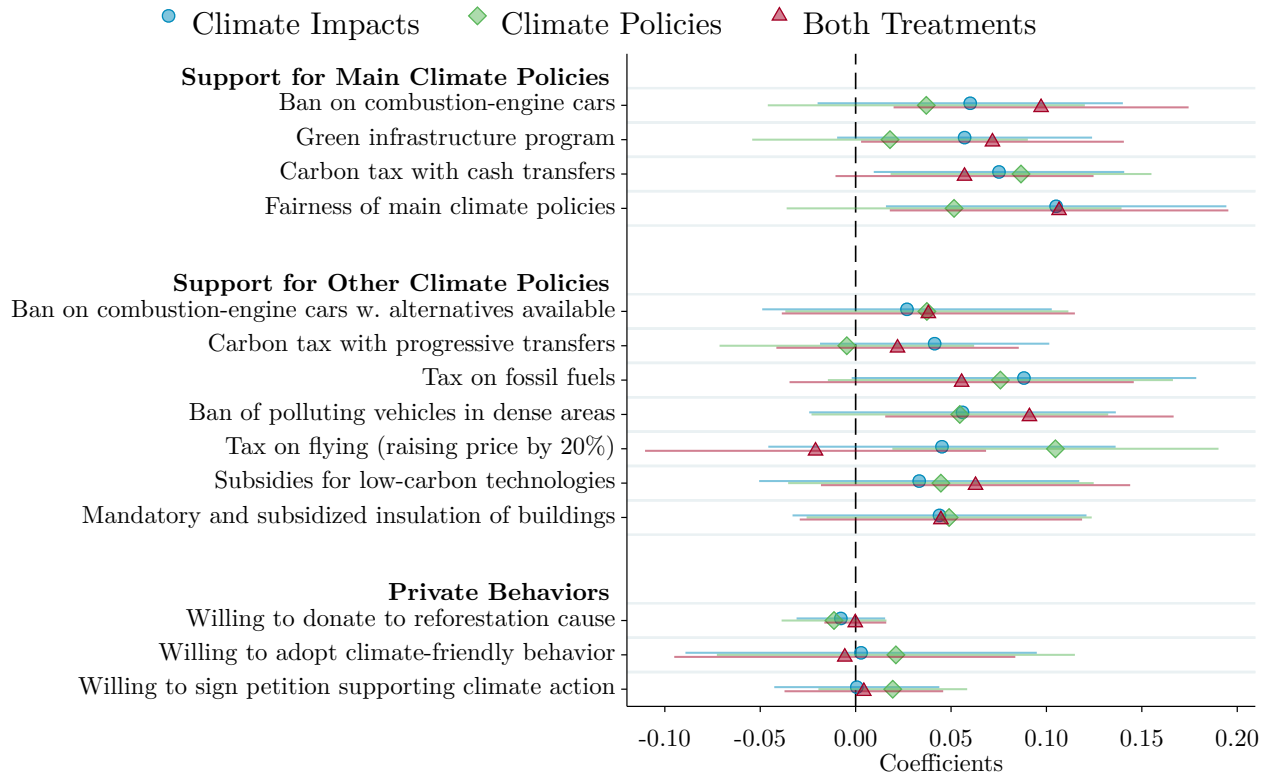


(C) Share who believes low-income earners would lose from [policy]



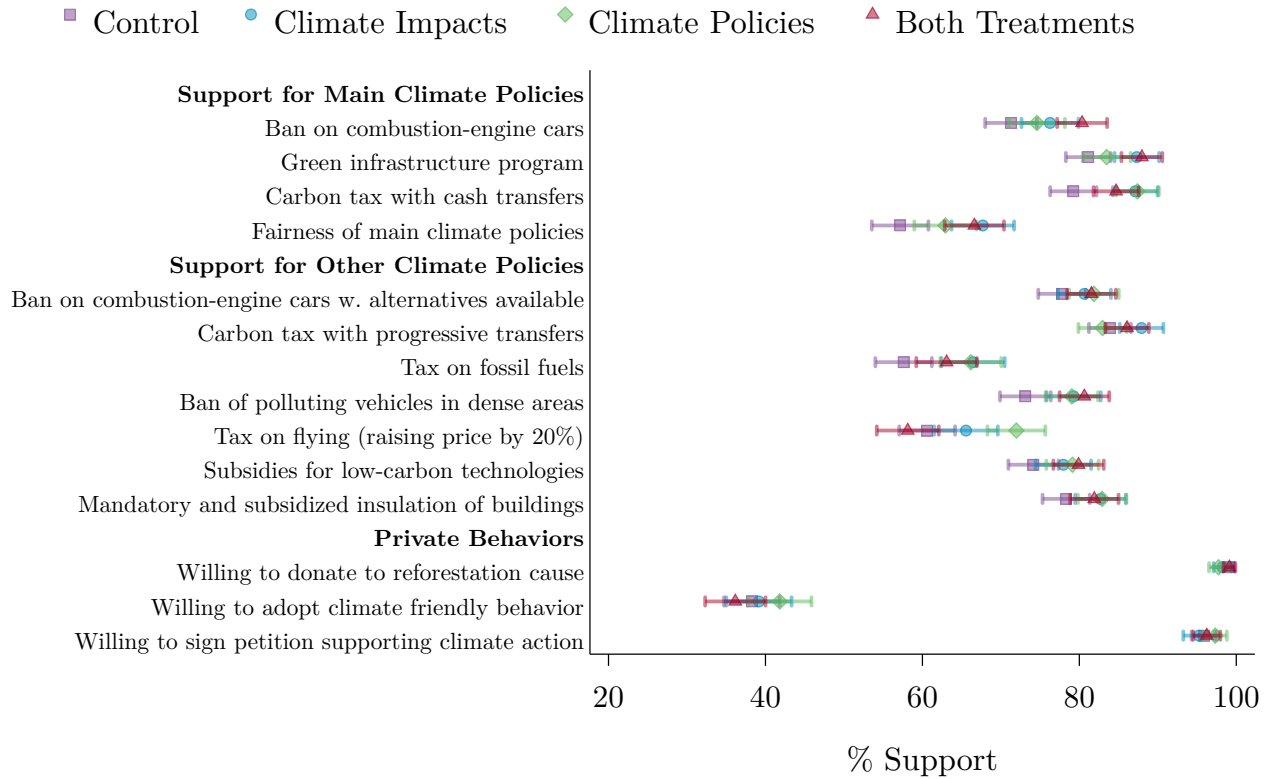
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who agree (somewhat or strongly) with the statement. Means are shown by socioeconomic characteristics, treatment group, and energy usage. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment,” the means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 50: Effects of the treatments on support for climate action



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the indicator variables listed on the left, capturing support for various policies and willingness to change behaviors, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

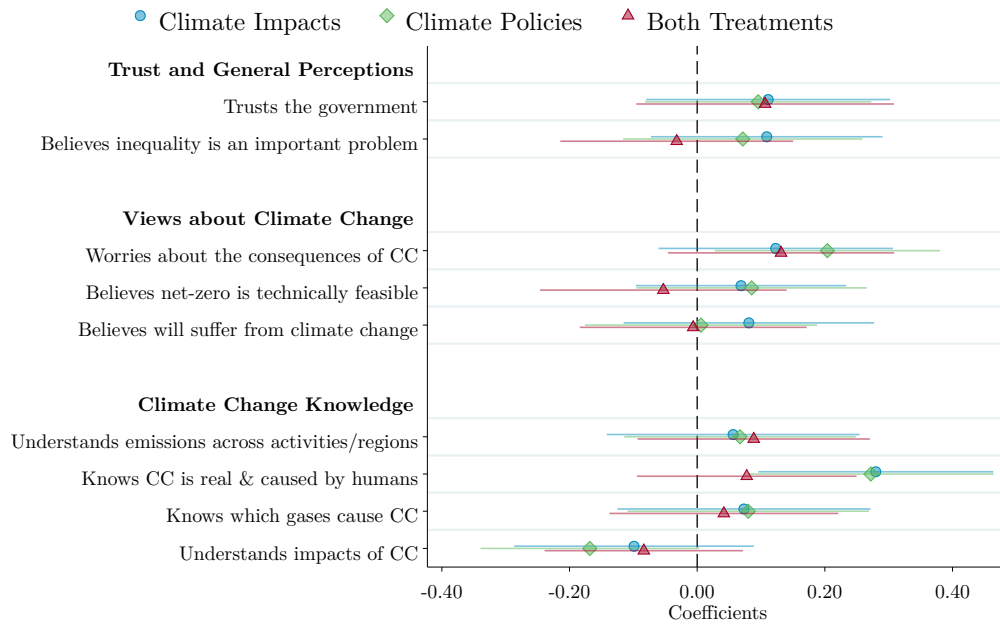
Figure 51: Climate attitudes by treatment group



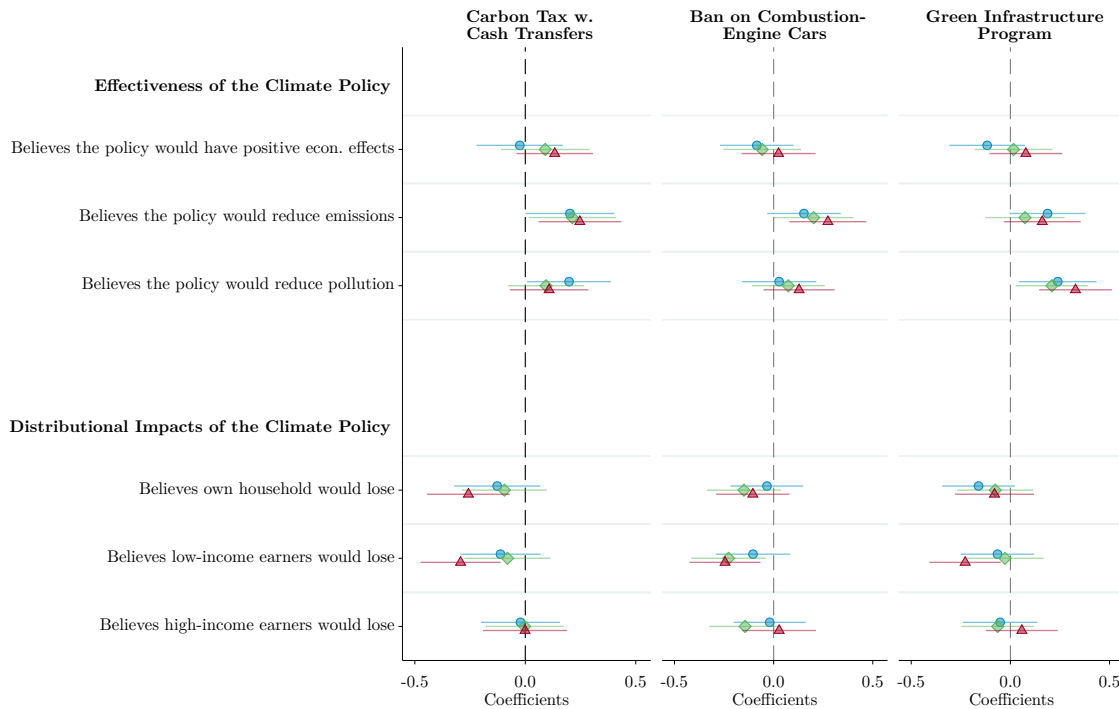
Note: This figure displays the mean of indicator variables by treatment group. Bars represent 90% confidence intervals. Support for policy is an indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly. *Fairness of main climate policies* is an indicator variable equal 1 if on average the respondent somewhat or strongly agrees that each climate policy is fair. *Willing to donate to reforestation cause* equals 1 if the respondent is willing to donate more than 20% 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.

Figure 52: Effects of the treatments on beliefs

(A) Effects of the treatments on reasoning



(B) Effects of the treatments on beliefs about properties of the main climate policies



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of indices listed on the left, capturing respondents' beliefs and perceptions, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Panel A displays the coefficients from the regressions for reasoning, while Panel B displays the coefficients from regressions of beliefs about properties of each of the three policies. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

Fighting Climate Change: Attitudes Toward Climate Policies in Denmark

Supplement for “Fighting Climate Change:
International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies”
by Antoine Dechezleprêtre, Adrien Fabre, Tobias Kruse,
Bluebery Planterose, Ana Sanchez Chico, and Stefanie Stantcheva

This supplement to “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” presents results for Denmark, based on a sample of 2,013 respondents.

The full questionnaire for Denmark is available through the following link:

https://cebi.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_38ApIc5Y6L1pjBY?Q_Language=DA

The climate policies video is available here:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_390XHJ3gT6p4U74.

The climate impacts video is available here:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_dgnXQoN84vq2YXs.

Table 8: Sample representativeness – Denmark

	Denmark	
	Population	Sample
Sample size	NA	2,013
Man	0.50	0.50
18-24 years old	0.11	0.09
25-34 years old	0.16	0.12
35-49 years old	0.23	0.25
More than 50 years old	0.50	0.54
Income Q1	0.26	0.29
Income Q2	0.23	0.25
Income Q3	0.28	0.26
Income Q4	0.22	0.19
Region 1	0.32	0.30
Region 2	0.23	0.23
Region 3	0.10	0.10
Region 4	0.14	0.16
Region 5	0.21	0.21
Urban	0.53	0.53
College education (25-64)	0.42	0.44
Vote: Candidate/Party 1	0.26	0.28
Vote: Candidate/Party 2	0.23	0.17
Vote: Candidate/Party 3	NA	NA
Vote: Candidate/Party 4	NA	NA
Unemployment rate (15-64)	0.06	0.12
Home ownership rate	0.59	0.59

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the sample 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 *Voters* 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)*”, among active people (“*Unemployed (searching for a job)*”, “*Full-time employed*”, “*Part-time employed*”, or “*Self-employed*”). For *Employment rate (15-64)*, the sample statistics include the share of respondents aged between 15 and 64 years old who indicated being either “*Full-time employed*”, “*Part-time employed*”, or “*Self-employed*.” Detailed sources for each variable, as well as the definitions of regions, college education, urban, and voting categories are available in Appendix A-11 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

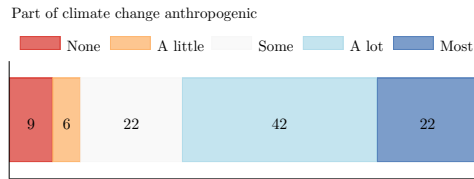
Table 9: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

	Economic leaning					
	Very left	Left	Center	Right	Very right	Not reported
Alternativet	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.01	NA	0.01
Dansk Folkeparti	NA	0.04	0.08	0.13	0.11	0.04
Det Konservative Folkeparti	NA	0.01	0.06	0.16	0.05	0.03
Enhedslisten	0.53	0.21	0.03	0.01	NA	0.05
Liberal Alliance	NA	NA	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01
Nye Borgerlige	NA	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.21	0.01
Other	NA	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.01
Radikale Venstre	0.01	0.05	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.04
Socialdemokratiet	0.07	0.34	0.34	0.09	0.31	0.17
Socialistisk Folkeparti	0.08	0.17	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02
Venstre	0.01	0.05	0.14	0.33	0.08	0.06
Vote not reported	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.02	NA	0.28
Did not vote	0.21	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.29

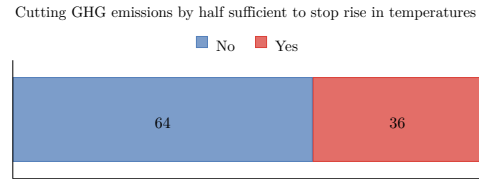
Note: This table displays for each economic leaning the share of votes (among people who indicated having voted), as well as the share of respondents who did not indicate having voted.

Figure 53: Knowledge about climate change

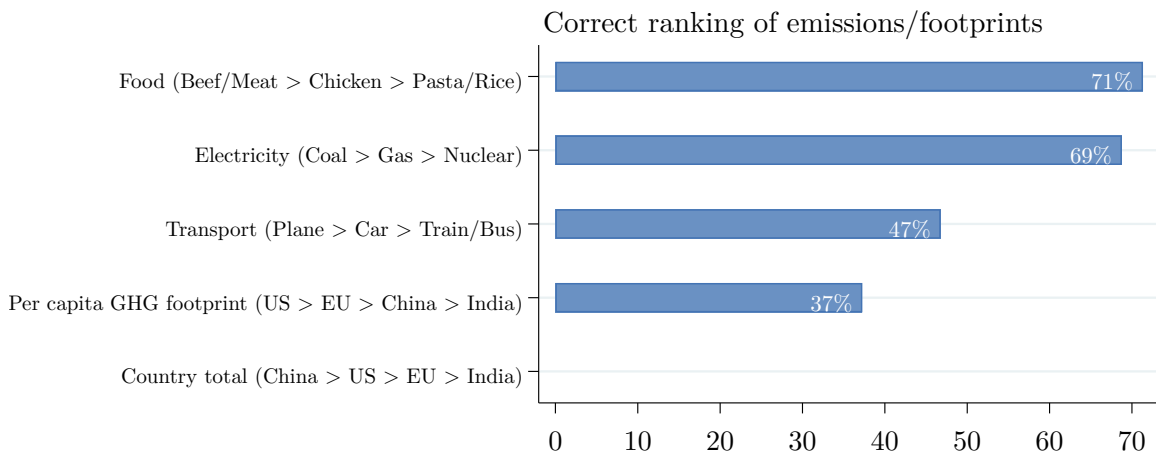
(A) “What part of climate change do you think is due to human activity?”



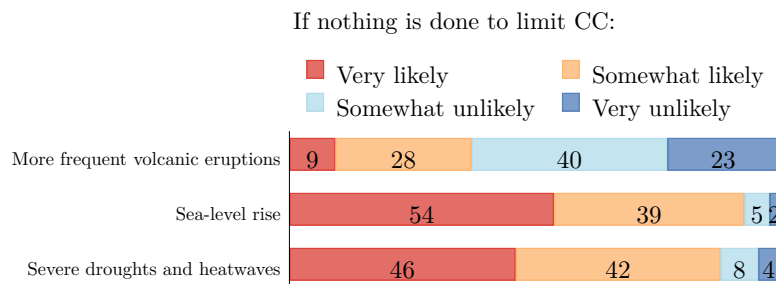
(B) “Do you think that cutting global GHG emissions by half would be sufficient to eventually stop temperatures from rising?”



(C) GHG Emission Ranking

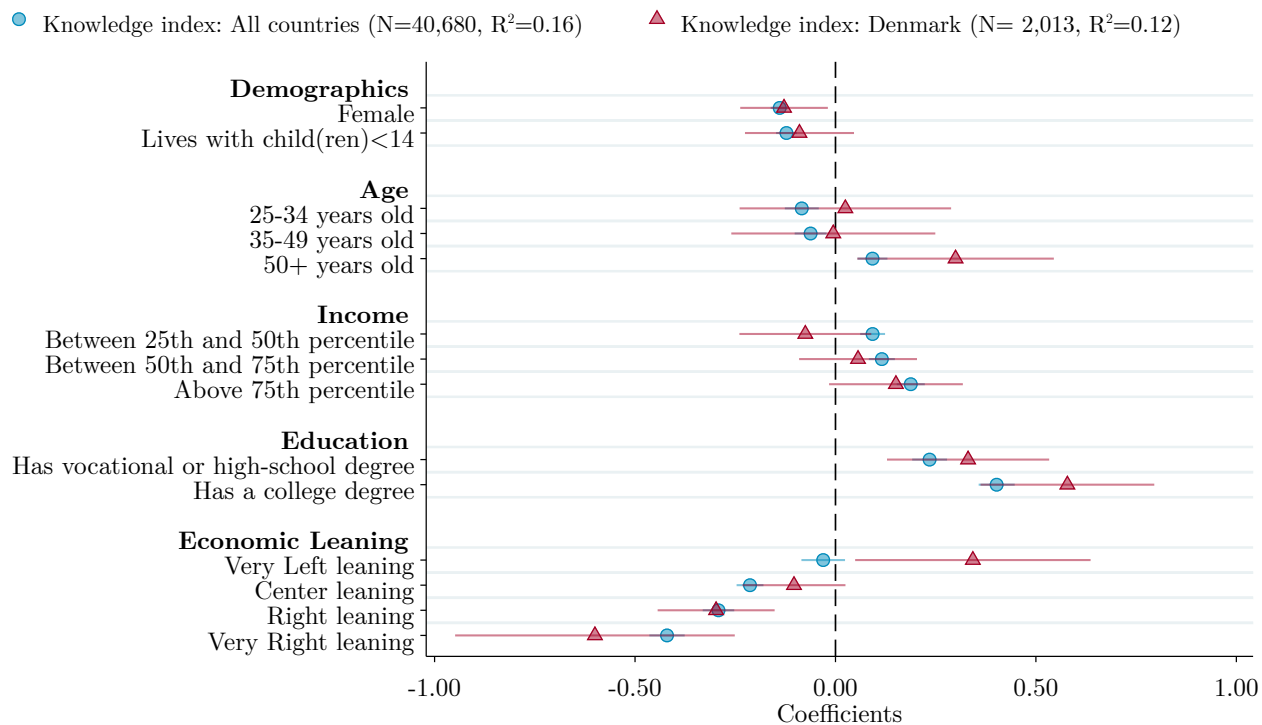


(D) “If nothing is done to limit climate change, how likely do you think it is that climate change will lead to the following events?”



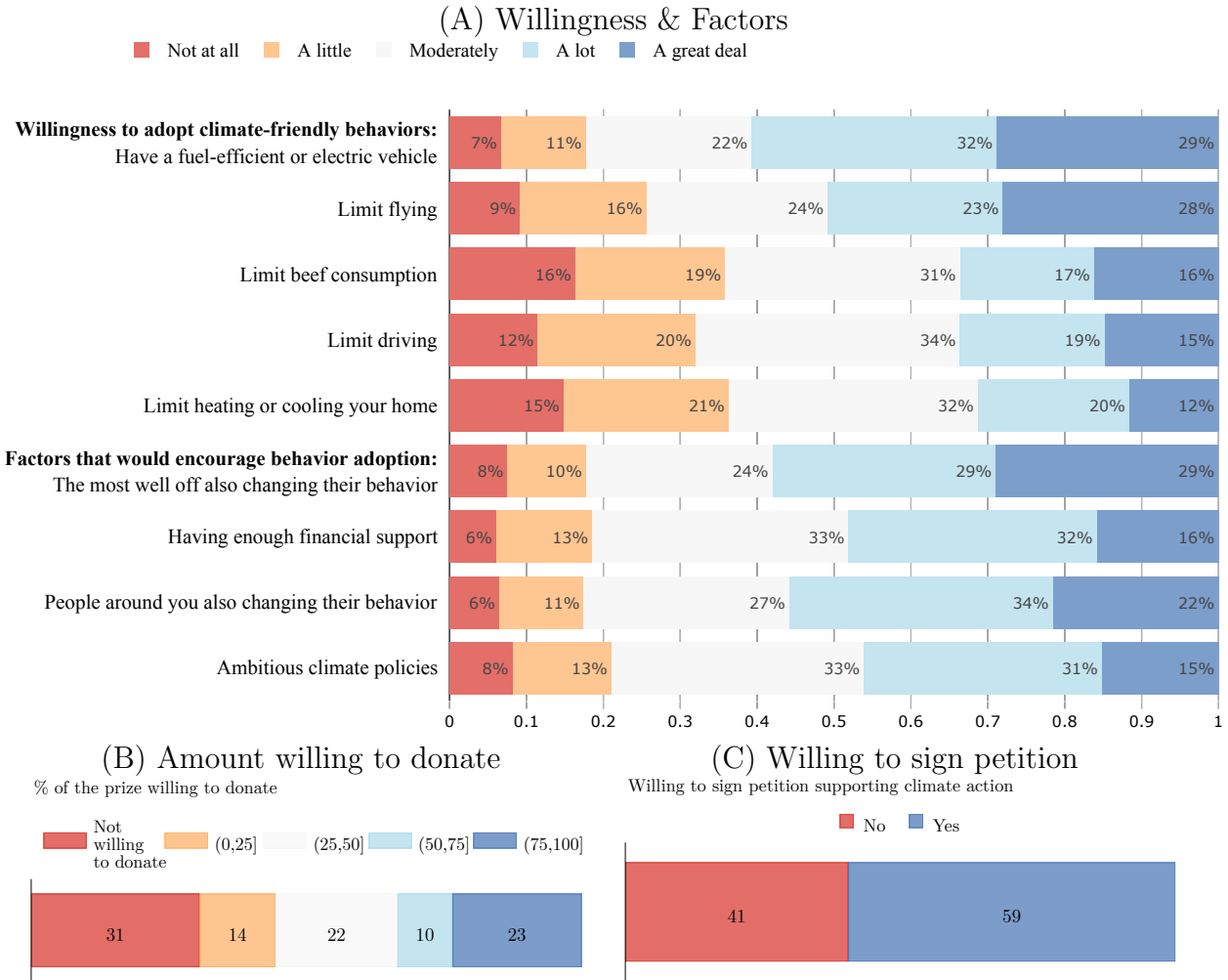
Note: Panel A, B, and D show the distribution of answers to each of the questions mentioned. Panel C shows the percentage of respondents who gave the correct ranking in terms of greenhouse gas emissions for each topic. The shares represented are based on respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos)

Figure 54: Correlation between knowledge (*Knowledge index*) and socioeconomic characteristics



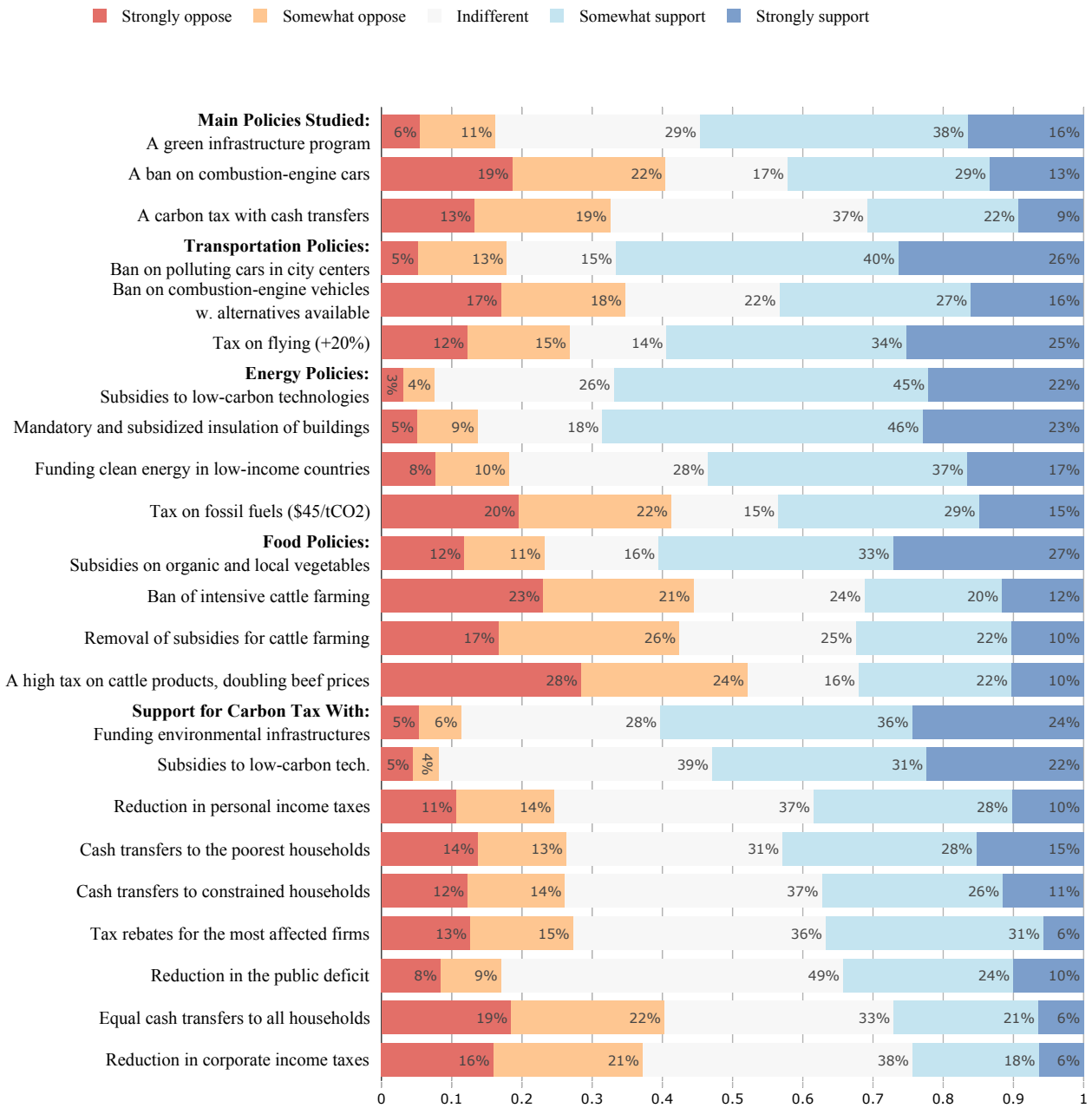
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from an OLS regression of the *Knowledge index* on indicators for individual socioeconomic characteristics. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted categories are “male” for *gender* (*gender*: “other” is not displayed), “18-34 years old” for *age*, lowest income quartile for *income*, “no schooling, or highest level achieved is primary or lower secondary education” for *education*, “left leaning” for *economic leaning*. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

Figure 55: Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors



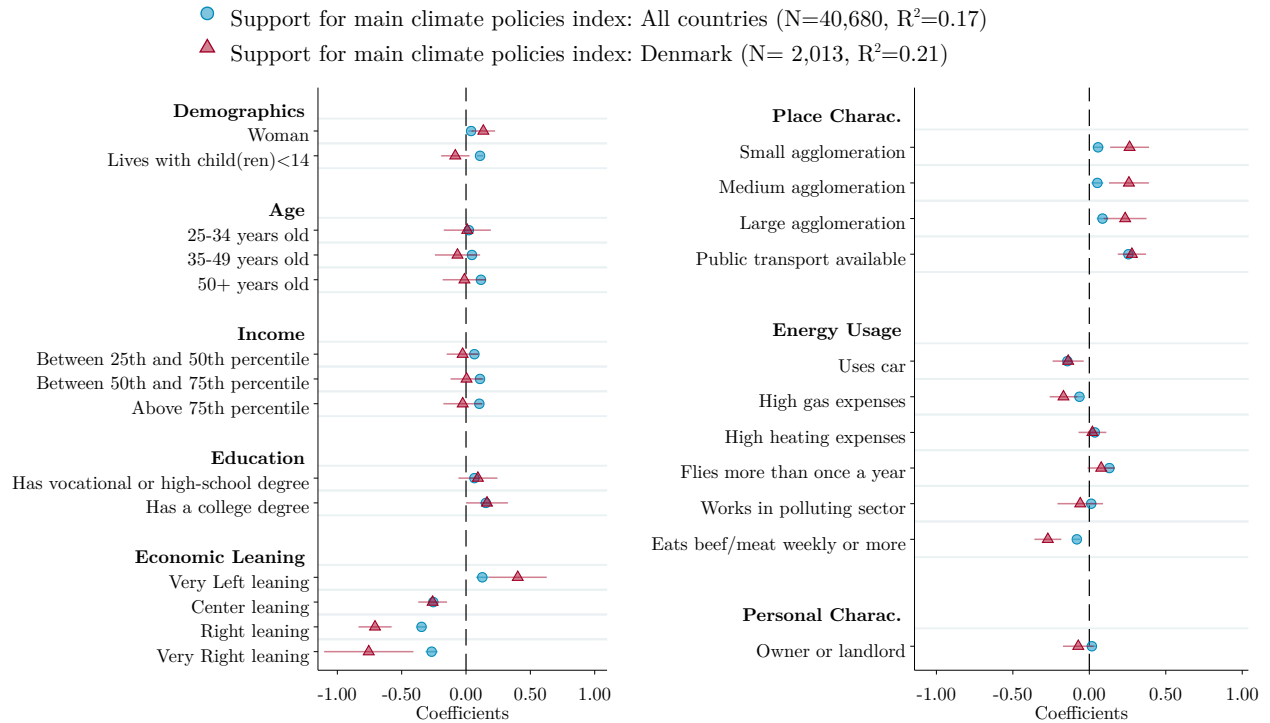
Note: Panel A shows the distribution of answers to two questions, *Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors* are answers to the question “*To what extent would you be willing to adopt the following behaviors?*” and *Factors that would encourage behavior adoption* correspond to answers to the question “*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.)?*”. Panel B displays the percentage of the prize people are willing to donate (0%, between 0% and 25%, between 25% and 50%, between 50% and 75%, above 75%). Panel C shows the shares of respondents willing to sign a petition to “stand up for real climate action”. All results are based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos).

Figure 56: Share of respondents who support or oppose climate change policies.



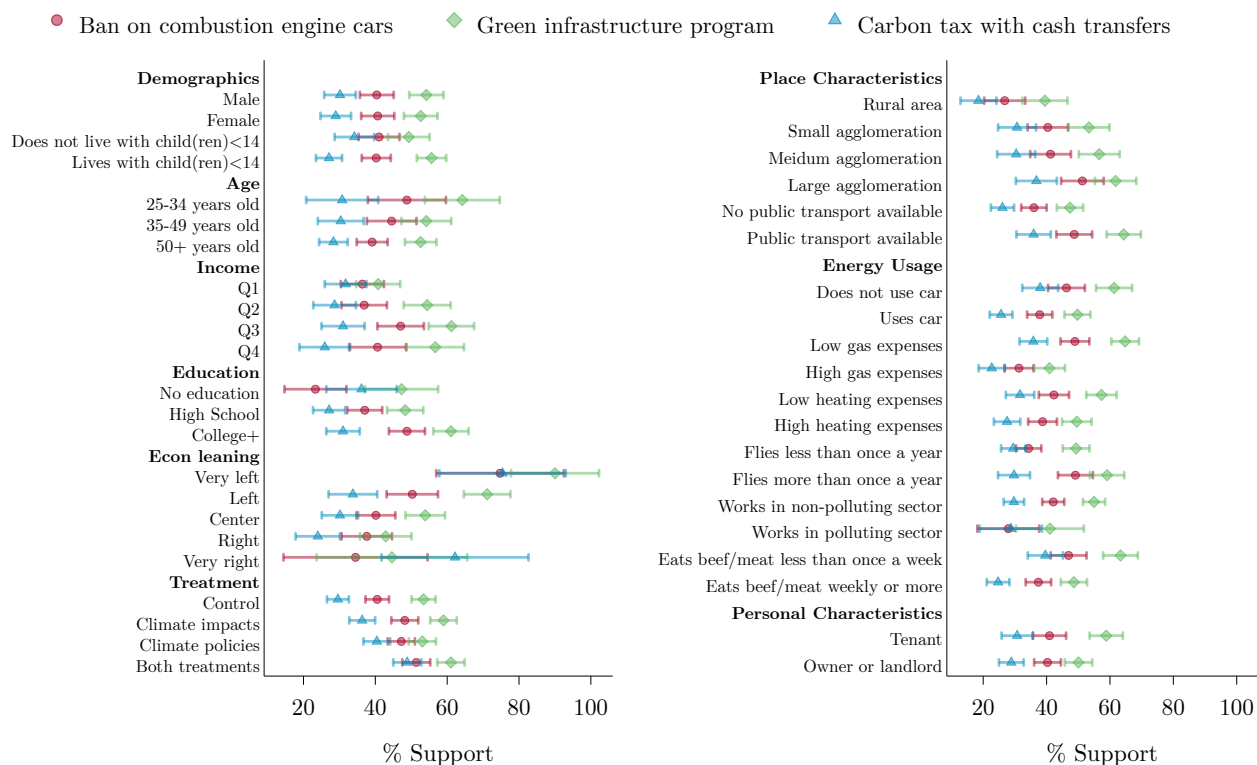
Note: The figure shows the distribution of support to each policy, based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). For the exact phrasing of each question, see Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

Figure 57: Correlation between “*Support for main climate policies index*” and socioeconomic and energy usage characteristics



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the *Support for main climate policies index* on socioeconomic indicators (left panel) and energy usage indicators (right panel). In the right panel, we control for but do not display the coefficients on socioeconomic indicators. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted category for *Place characteristics* is “Rural or very small agglomeration.” Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. For a list of all omitted categories, see the notes to Figure 54. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed definitions of the variables.

Figure 58: Share who support the main climate policies by socioeconomic, energy usage characteristics, and treatment group



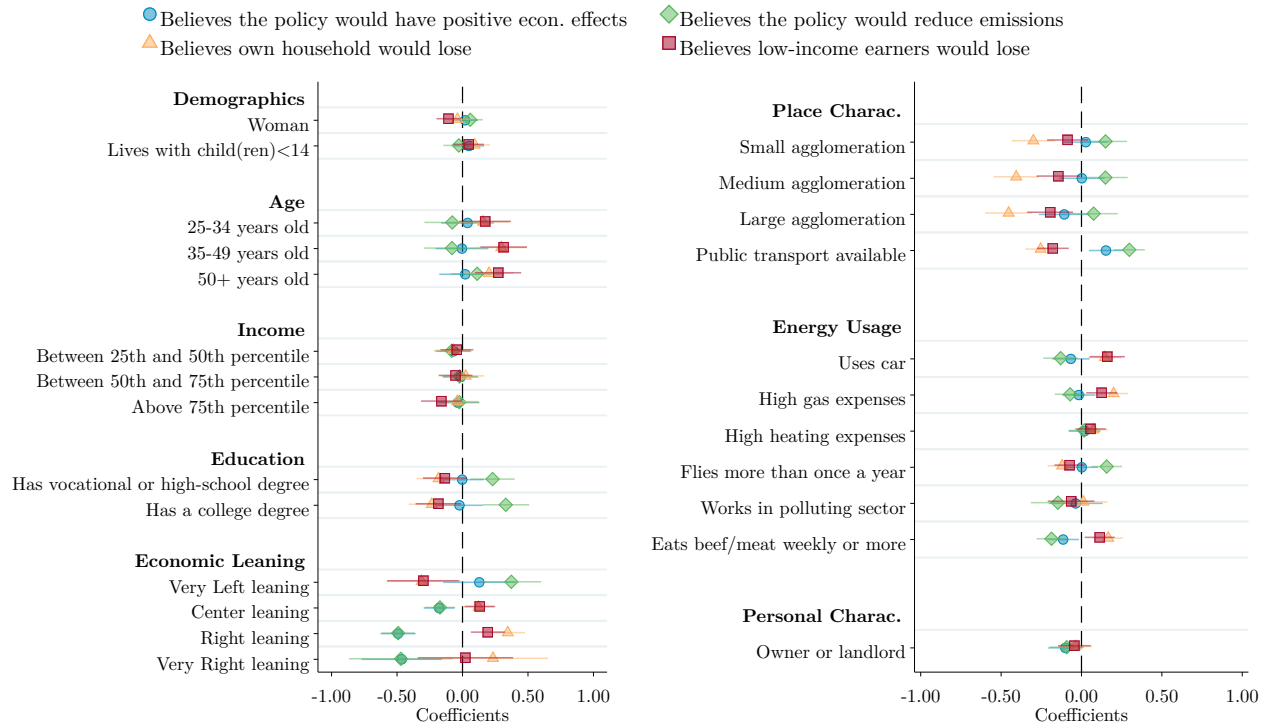
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who support (somewhat or strongly) each of the three main policies, by group. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment” all means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 59: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

	Green Infrastructure Program			Carbon Tax w. Cash Transfers			Ban on Combustion-Engine Cars		
	Denmark	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	Denmark	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	Denmark	High Inc.	Middle Inc.
Effectiveness of Main Climate Policies									
Reduce air pollution	71	74	81	64	68	80	74	77	82
Reduce GHG emissions/Reduce CO ₂ emissions from cars				62	64	75	66	71	76
Make electricity production greener	68	69	77						
Encourage insulation of buildings				62	64	69			
Increase the use of public transport/Encourage less driving	45	59	70	50	51	69			
Positive effect on economy and employment	23	36	45	18	31	42	33	35	39
Costless way to fight climate change	17	30	39	17	27	36	49	39	38
Distributional Impacts of Main Climate Policies									
<i>Believes the following groups would gain</i>									
Those living in rural areas	12	26	50	9	21	43	10	18	37
Low-income earners	15	22	47	16	22	42	7	14	36
The middle class	15	23	48	12	21	40	10	16	36
High-income earners	40	39	51	31	33	41	46	40	49
Self-Interest									
Believes own household would gain	17	23	50	14	20	41	11	16	36
Perceived Fairness and Support									
Support main climate policies	53	56	76	30	37	59	40	42	63
Main climate policies are fair	44	50	70	28	35	55	35	39	58

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 Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

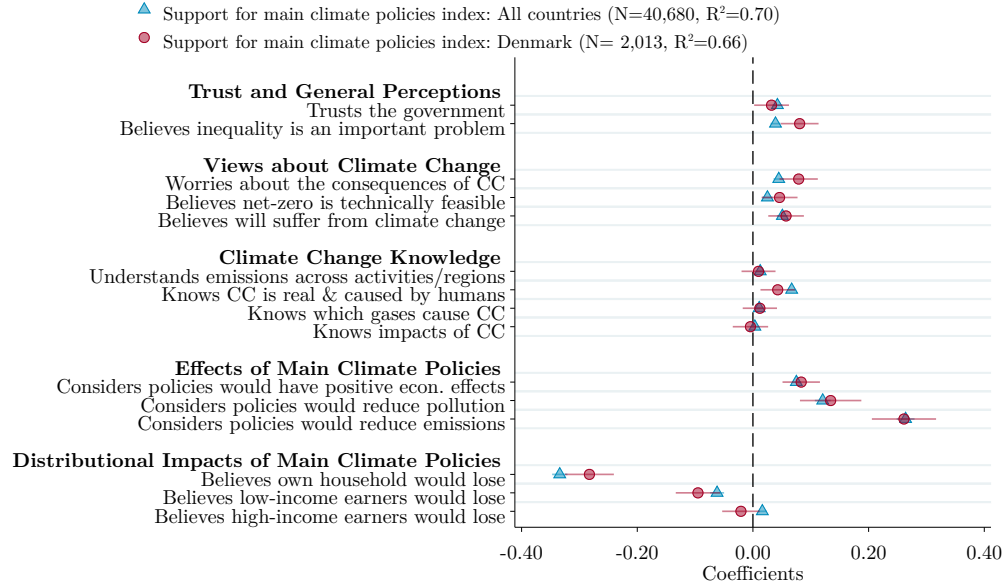
Figure 60: How different groups perceive the effectiveness and distributional effects of the three main climate policies



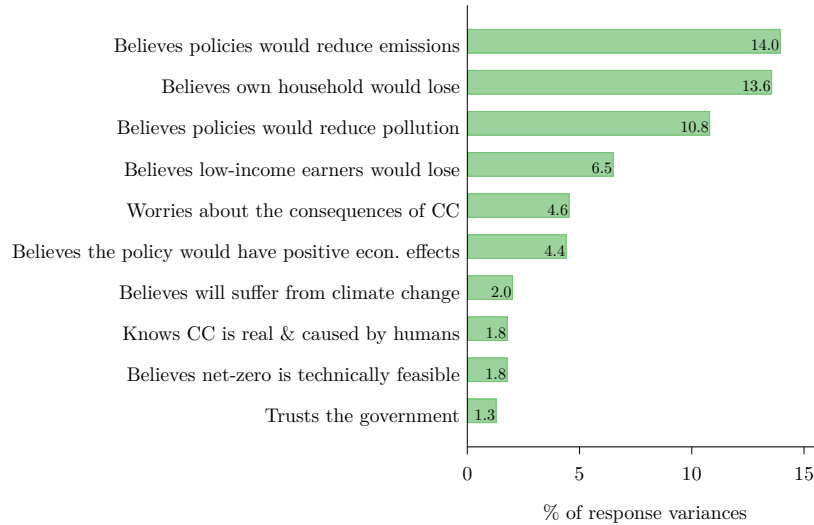
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from two regressions. In the left panel, the indices listed in the legend are regressed on indicator variables for socioeconomic characteristics, as well as treatment indicators (not shown). In the right panel, the same indices are regressed on energy usage indicators, as well as treatment indicators, and socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Each index is constructed by averaging the z-scores of the answers to a given question (e.g., “believes policies would have economic effects”) across all three main policies and standardizing again. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions. See the notes to Figure 57 for a list of the omitted categories.

Figure 61: Beliefs underlying support for the main climate policies

(A) Correlation between support for the three main policies and beliefs



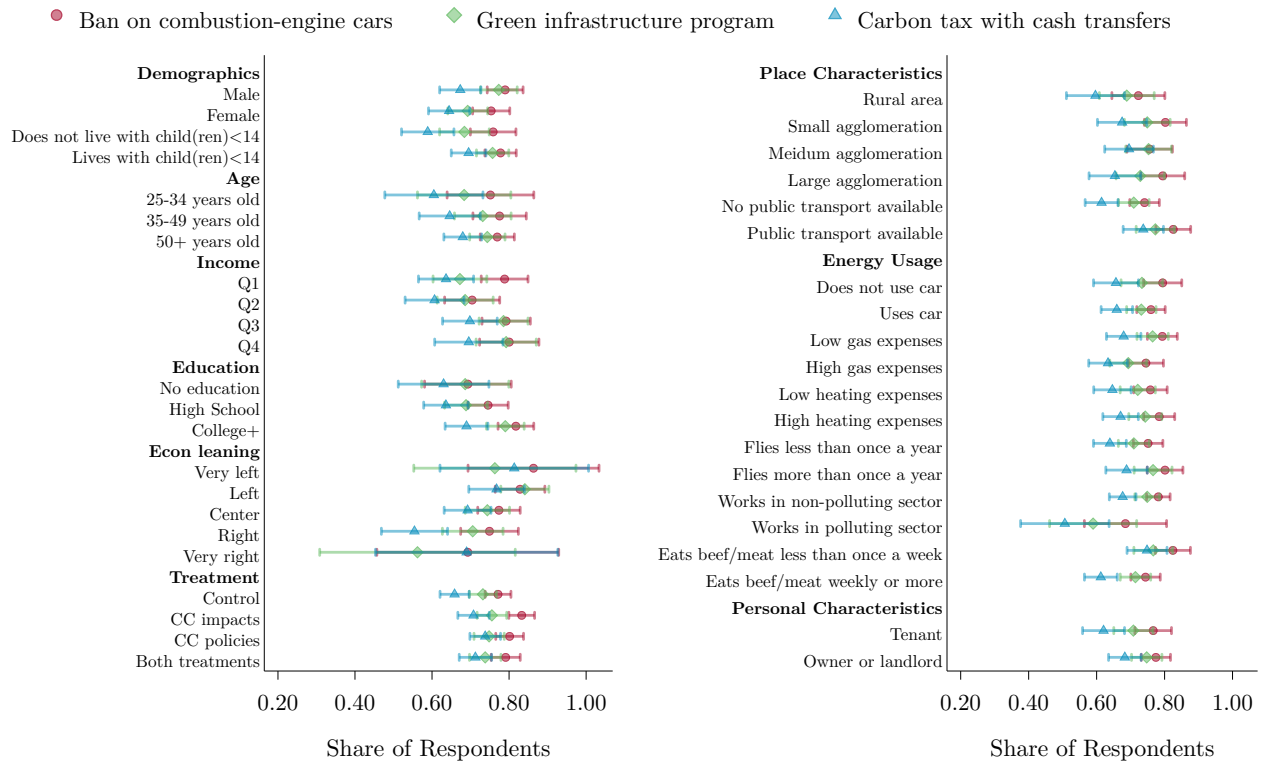
(B) Share of the variation in *Support for main policies* explained by different beliefs



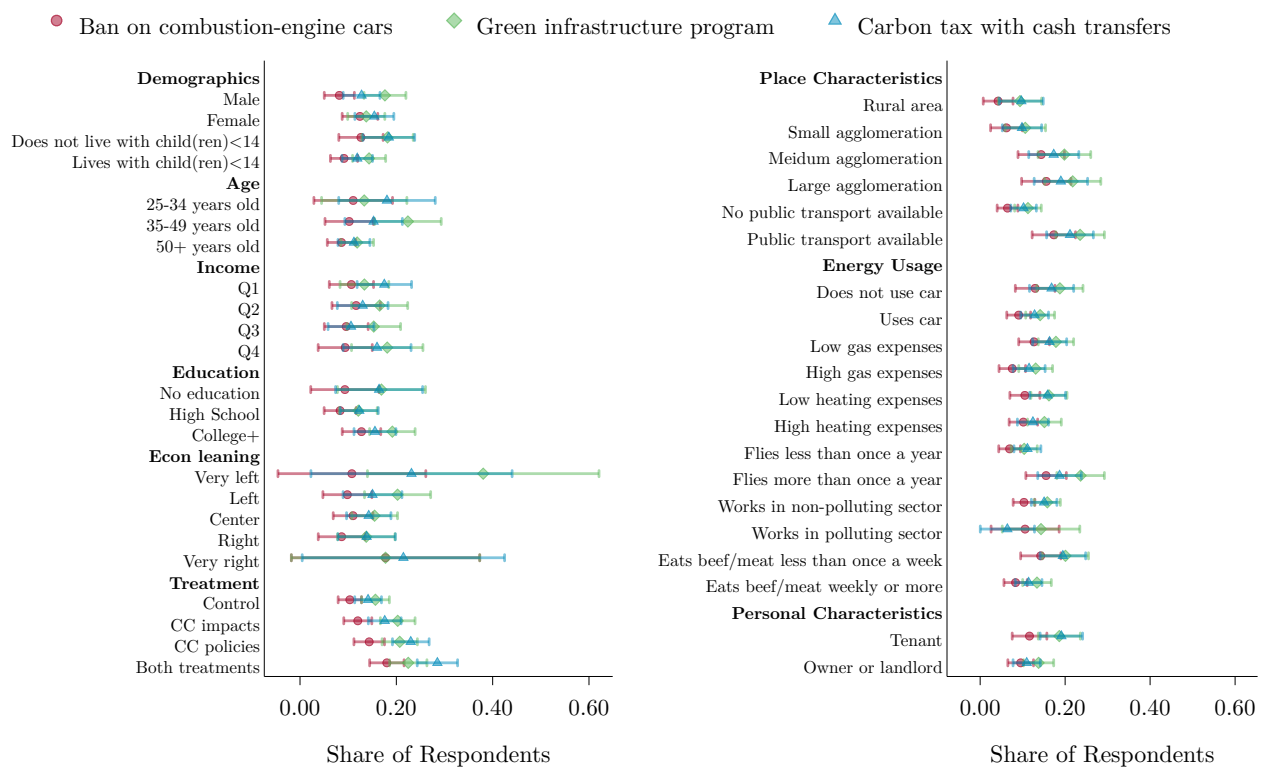
Note: Panel A shows the coefficients from a regression of support for each policy (indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly) on standardized variables measuring respondents’ beliefs and perceptions. Treatment indicators, and individual socioeconomic characteristics are included but not displayed. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. Panel B depicts the share of the variance in the *Support for main policies* index that is explained by each belief and perception. We use the LMG method (see Grömping 2007). See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 62: Share of respondents who hold key beliefs about the main climate policies by socioeconomic characteristics, energy usage, and treatment group

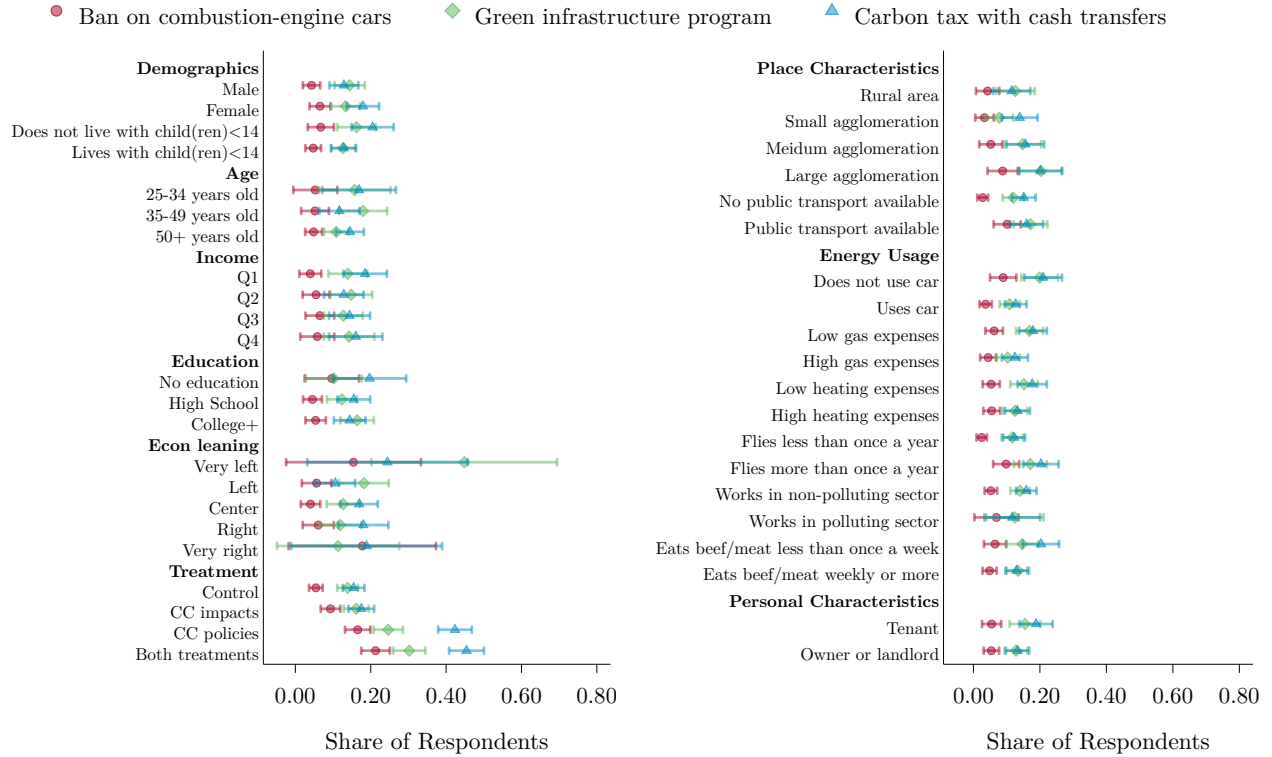
(A) Share who believes [policy] would reduce pollution



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

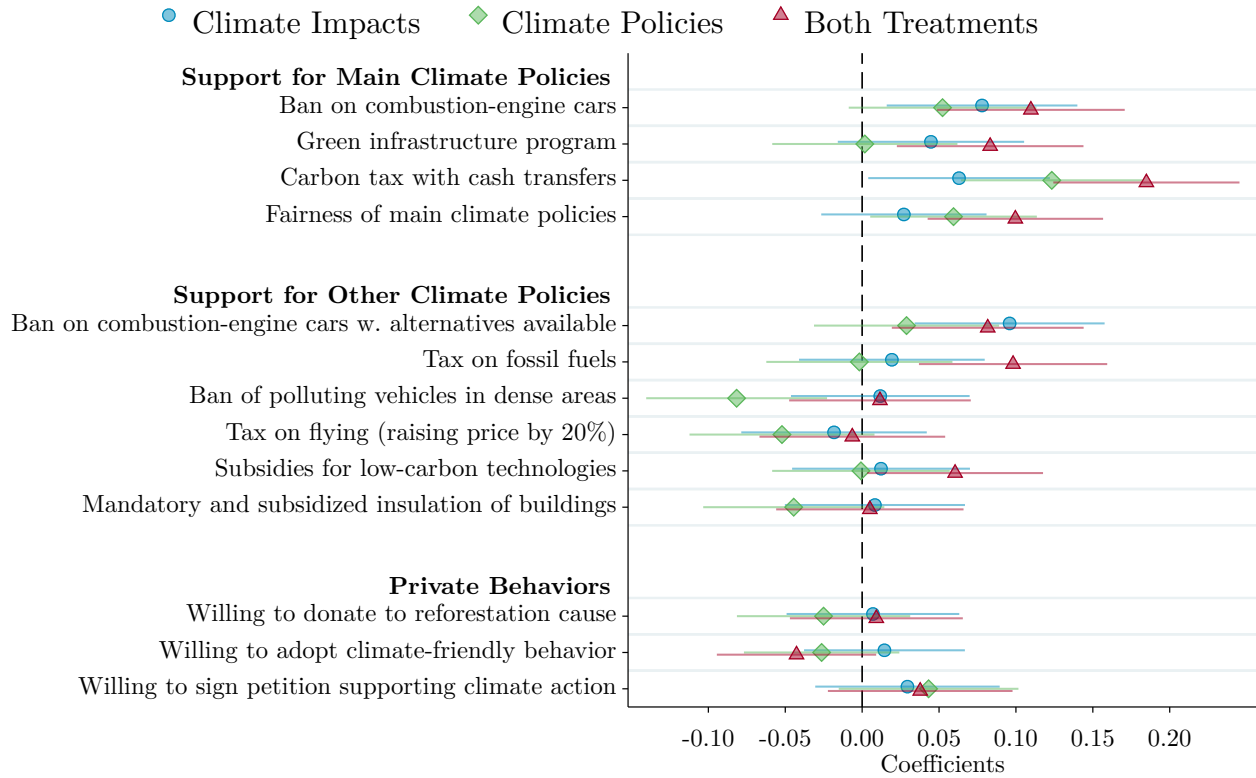


(C) Share who believes low-income earners would lose from [policy]



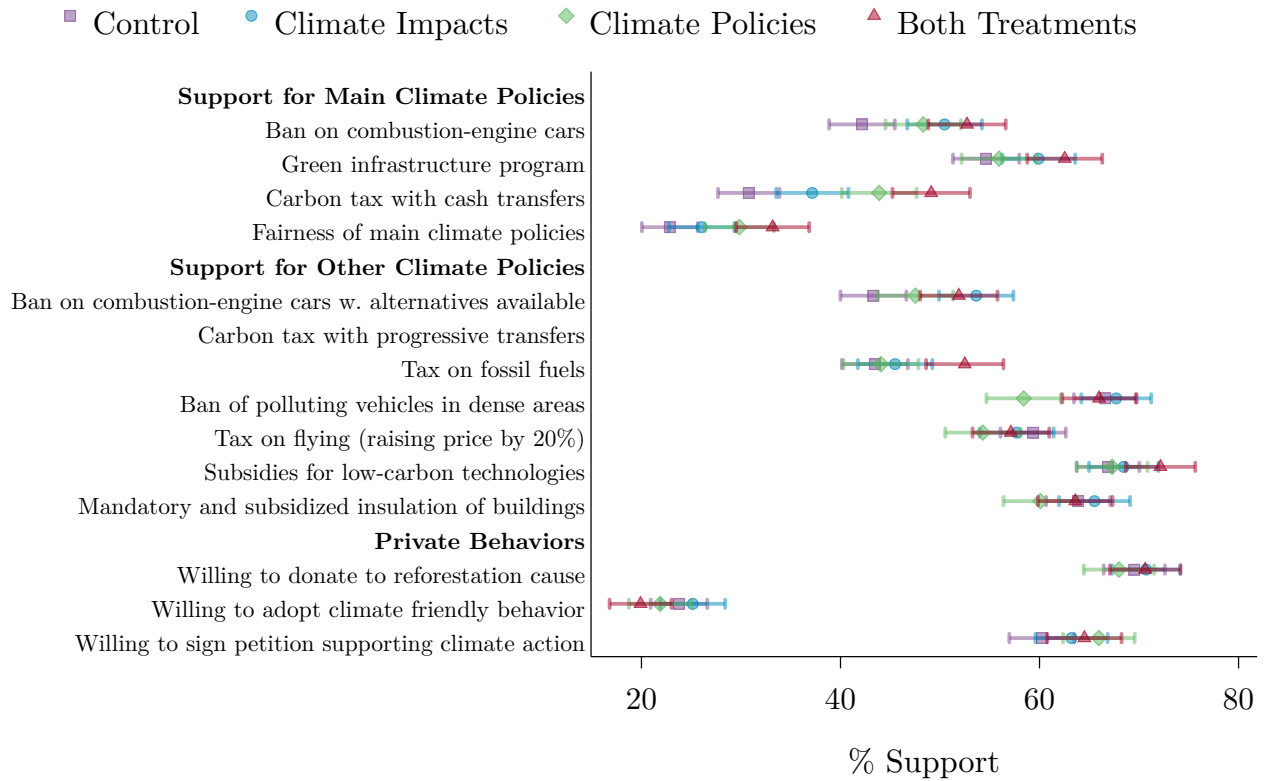
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who agree (somewhat or strongly) with the statement. Means are shown by socioeconomic characteristics, treatment group, and energy usage. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment,” the means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 63: Effects of the treatments on support for climate action



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the indicator variables listed on the left, capturing support for various policies and willingness to change behaviors, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

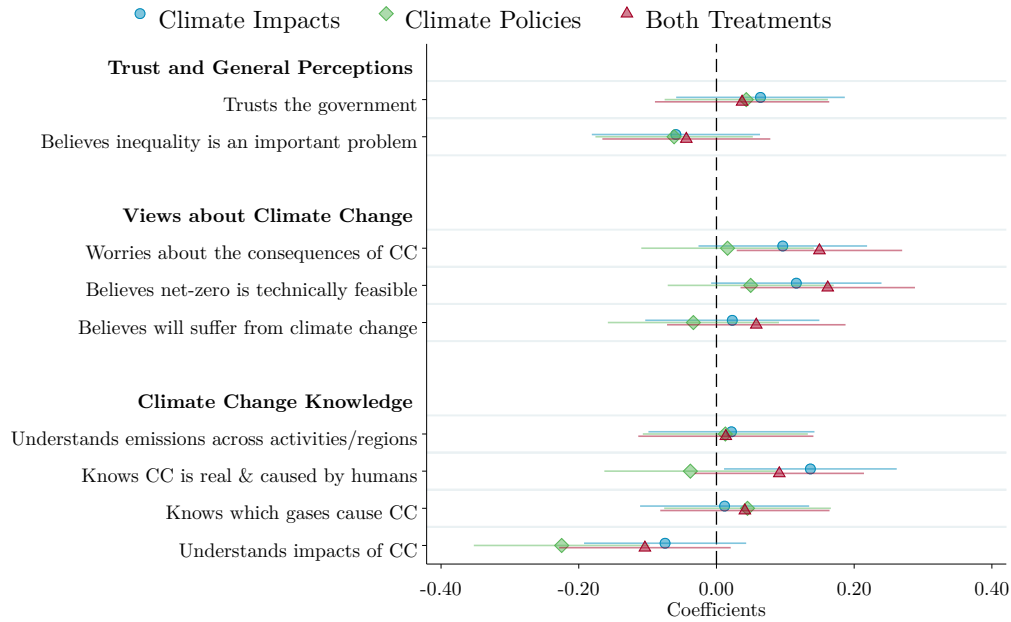
Figure 64: Climate attitudes by treatment group



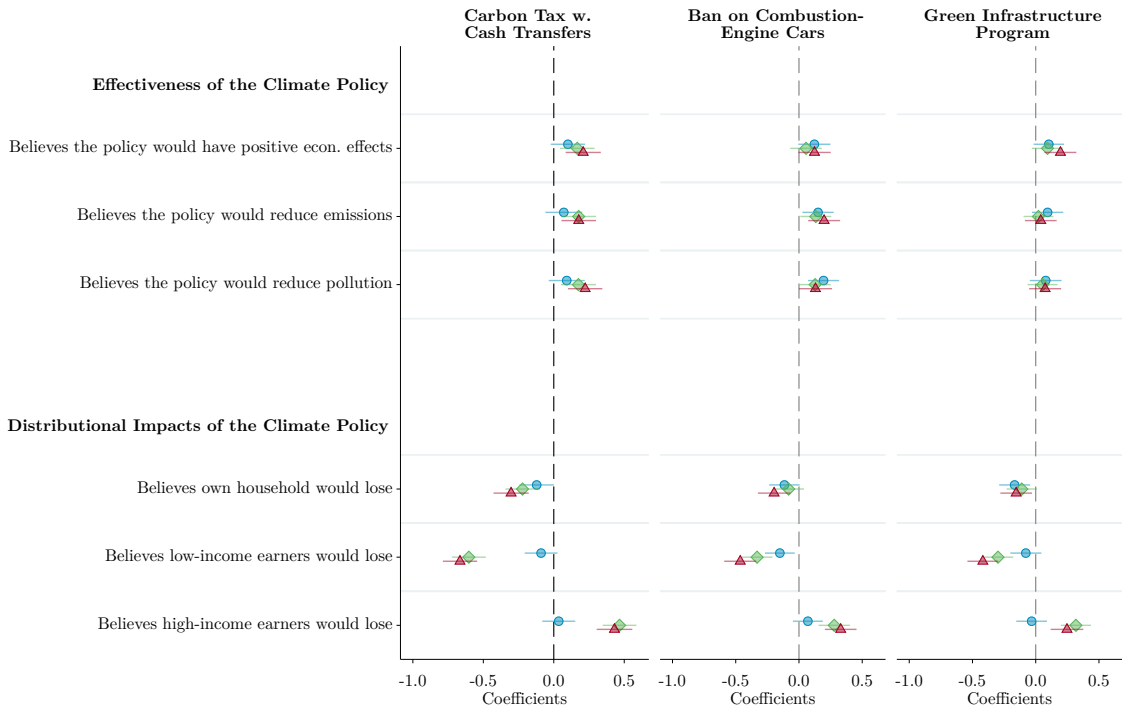
Note: This figure displays the mean of indicator variables by treatment group. Bars represent 90% confidence intervals. Support for policy is an indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly. *Fairness of main climate policies* is an indicator variable equal 1 if on average the respondent somewhat or strongly agrees that each climate policy is fair. *Willing to donate to reforestation cause* equals 1 if the respondent is willing to donate more than 20% 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.

Figure 65: Effects of the treatments on beliefs

(A) Effects of the treatments on reasoning



(B) Effects of the treatments on beliefs about properties of the main climate policies



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of indices listed on the left, capturing respondents' beliefs and perceptions, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Panel A displays the coefficients from the regressions for reasoning, while Panel B displays the coefficients from regressions of beliefs about properties of each of the three policies. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

Fighting Climate Change: Attitudes Toward Climate Policies in France

Supplement for “Fighting Climate Change:
International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies”
by Antoine Dechezleprêtre, Adrien Fabre, Tobias Kruse,
Bluebery Planterose, Ana Sanchez Chico, and Stefanie Stantcheva

This supplement to “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” presents results for France, based on a sample of 2,006 respondents.

The full questionnaire for France is available through the following link:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_8CfmrUXhHRZJT14?Q_Language=FR

The climate policies video is available here:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_6F2lryw2eo1eQNU.

The climate impacts video is available here:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_9YacIn03B7TVcGy.

Table 10: Sample representativeness – France

	France	
	Population	Sample
Sample size	NA	2,006
Man	0.48	0.44
18-24 years old	0.12	0.10
25-34 years old	0.15	0.15
35-49 years old	0.24	0.25
More than 50 years old	0.49	0.50
Income Q1	0.25	0.31
Income Q2	0.25	0.31
Income Q3	0.25	0.23
Income Q4	0.25	0.14
Region 1	0.19	0.19
Region 2	0.22	0.24
Region 3	0.20	0.22
Region 4	0.25	0.20
Region 5	NA	NA
Urban	0.60	0.59
College education (25-64)	0.40	0.42
Vote: Candidate/Party 1	0.24	0.12
Vote: Candidate/Party 2	0.21	0.21
Vote: Candidate/Party 3	0.20	0.29
Vote: Candidate/Party 4	0.20	0.14
Unemployment rate (15-64)	0.08	0.10
Home ownership rate	0.65	0.56

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the sample 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 *Voters* 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)*”, among active people (“*Unemployed (searching for a job)*,” “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*”). For *Employment rate (15-64)*, the sample statistics include the share of respondents aged between 15 and 64 years old who indicated being either “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*.” Detailed sources for each variable, as well as the definitions of regions, college education, urban, and voting categories are available in Appendix A-11 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

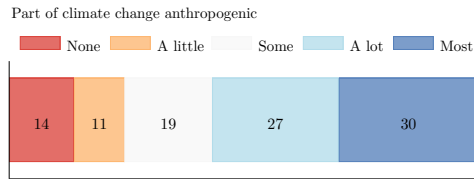
Table 11: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

	Economic leaning					
	Very left	Left	Center	Right	Very right	Not reported
Benoît Hamon	0.09	0.21	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.03
Emmanuel Macron	NA	0.00	0.06	0.33	0.04	0.02
François Asselineau	0.02	0.00	NA	0.01	NA	0.01
François Fillon	NA	0.20	0.47	0.24	0.04	0.11
Jacques Cheminade	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.01	0.00
Jean Lassalle	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Jean-Luc Mélenchon	0.40	0.29	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.07
Marine Le Pen	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.21	0.77	0.15
Nathalie Arthaud	0.02	NA	0.01	0.00	NA	0.00
Nicolas Dupont-Aignan	NA	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02
Philippe Poutou	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.00	NA	0.01
Vote not reported	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.02	NA	0.15
Did not vote	0.26	0.17	0.20	0.09	0.08	0.43

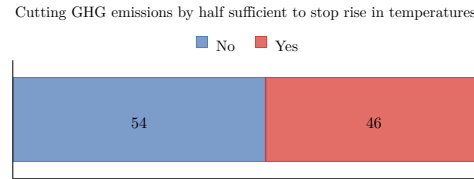
Note: This table displays for each economic leaning the share of votes (among people who indicated having voted), as well as the share of respondents who did not indicate having voted.

Figure 66: Knowledge about climate change

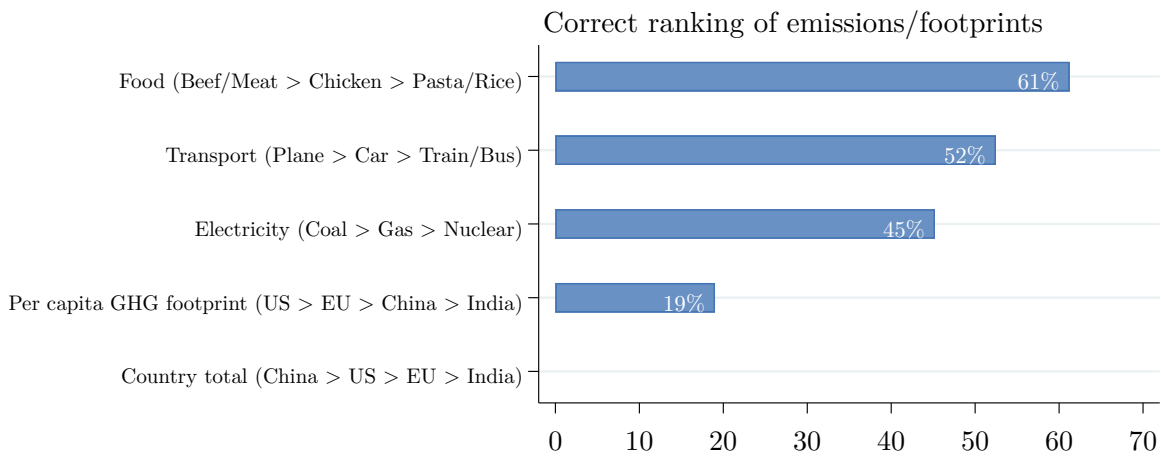
(A) “What part of climate change do you think is due to human activity?”



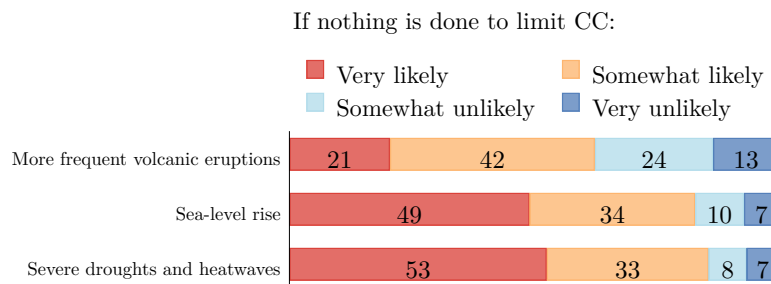
(B) “Do you think that cutting global GHG emissions by half would be sufficient to eventually stop temperatures from rising?”



(C) GHG Emission Ranking

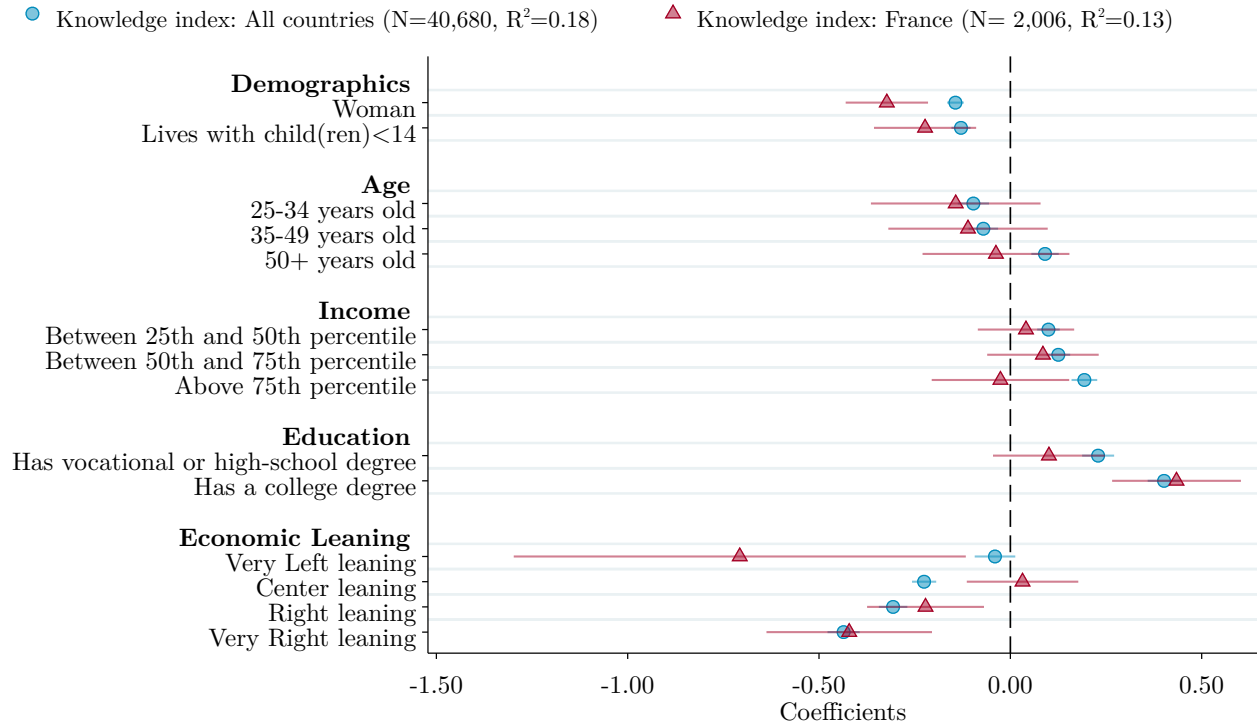


(D) “If nothing is done to limit climate change, how likely do you think it is that climate change will lead to the following events?”



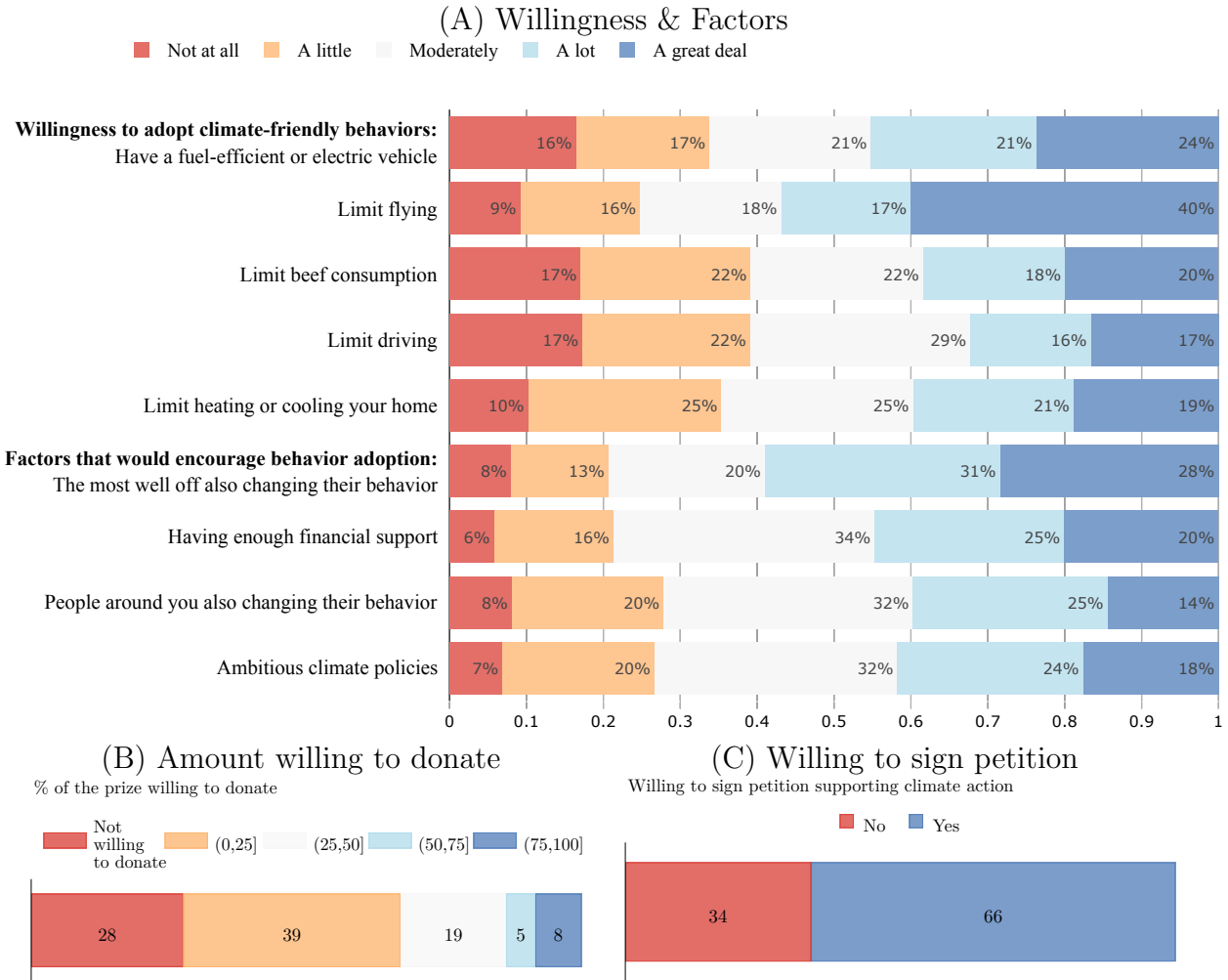
Note: Panel A, B, and D show the distribution of answers to each of the questions mentioned. Panel C shows the percentage of respondents who gave the correct ranking in terms of greenhouse gas emissions for each topic. The shares represented are based on respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos)

Figure 67: Correlation between knowledge (*Knowledge index*) and socioeconomic characteristics



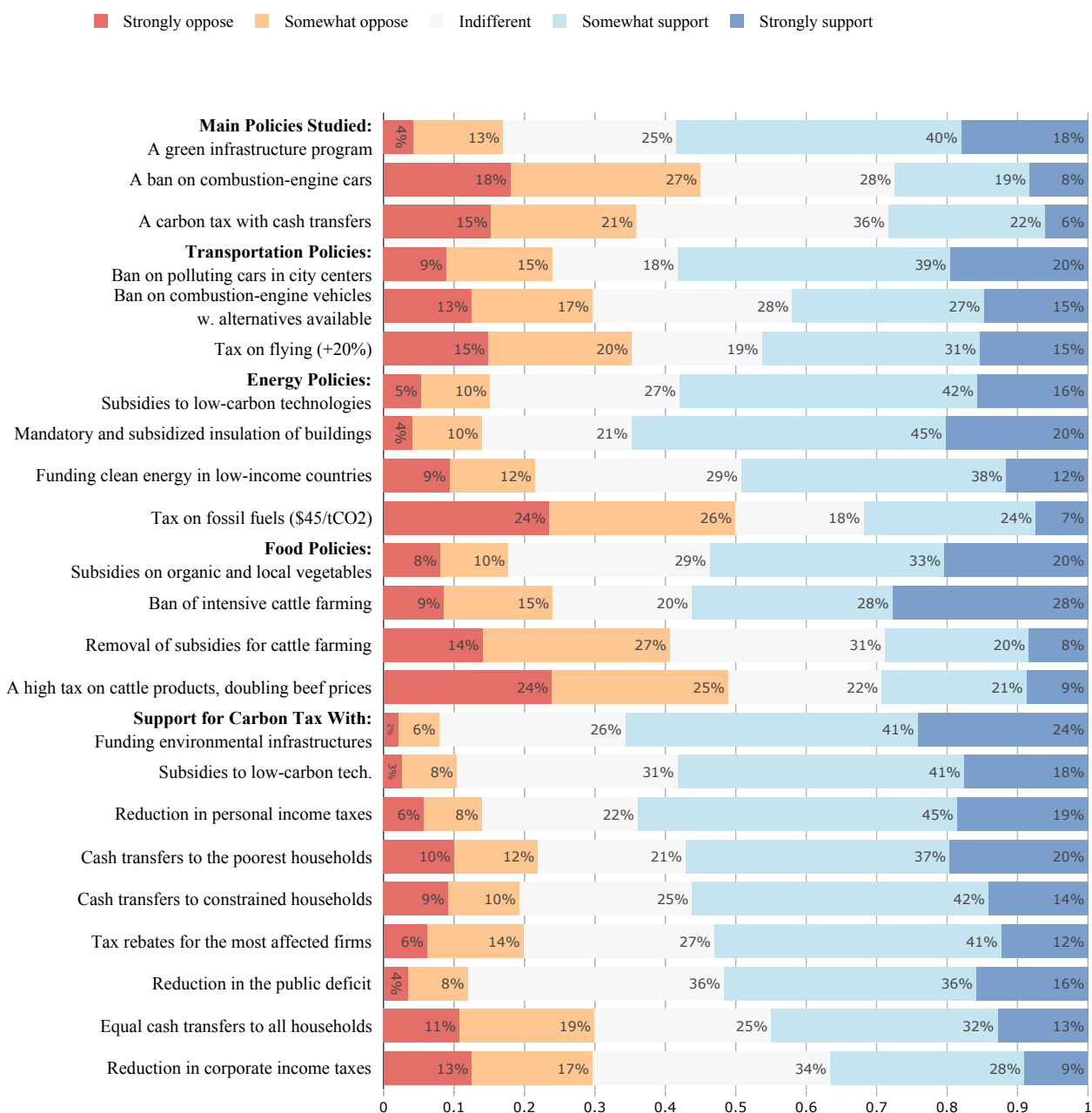
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from an OLS regression of the *Knowledge index* on indicators for individual socioeconomic characteristics. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted categories are “male” for *gender* (*gender*: “other” is not displayed), “18-34 years old” for *age*, lowest income quartile for *income*, “no schooling, or highest level achieved is primary or lower secondary education” for *education*, “left leaning” for *economic leaning*. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

Figure 68: Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors



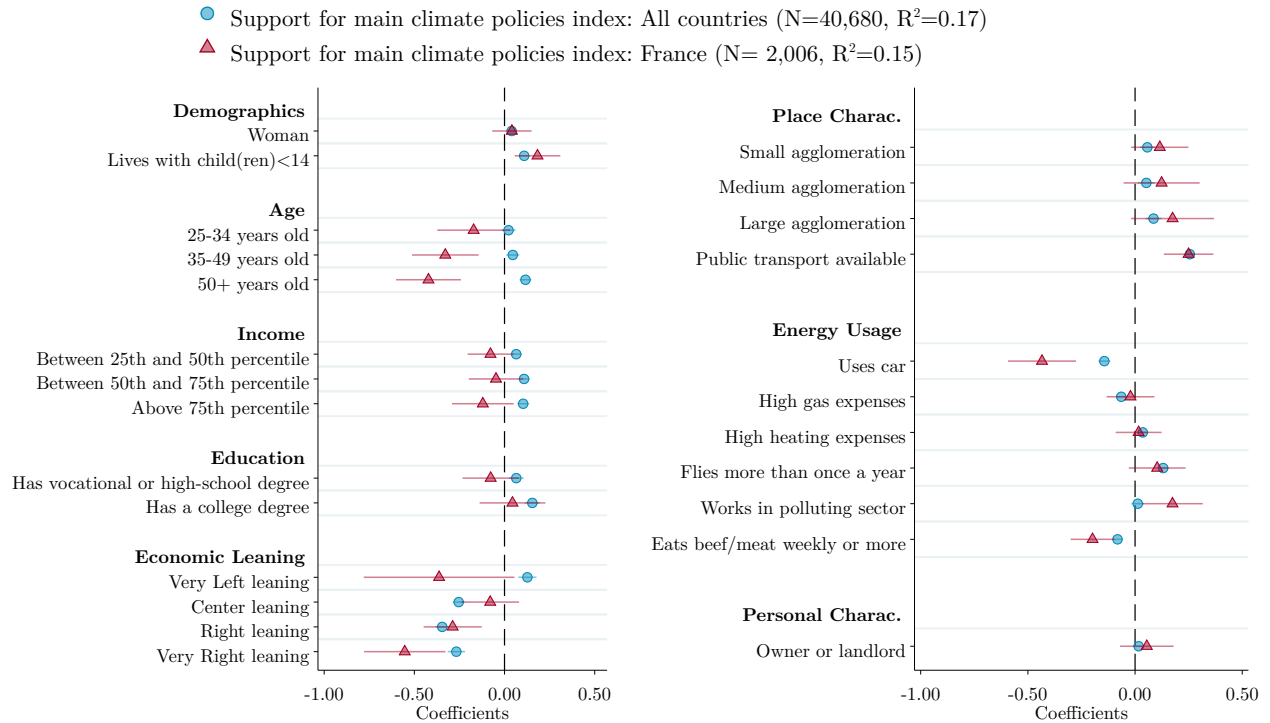
Note: Panel A shows the distribution of answers to two questions, *Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors* are answers to the question “*To what extent would you be willing to adopt the following behaviors?*” and *Factors that would encourage behavior adoption* correspond to answers to the question “*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.)?*”. Panel B displays the percentage of the prize people are willing to donate (0%, between 0% and 25%, between 25% and 50%, between 50% and 75%, above 75%). Panel C shows the shares of respondents willing to sign a petition to “stand up for real climate action”. All results are based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos).

Figure 69: Share of respondents who support or oppose climate change policies.



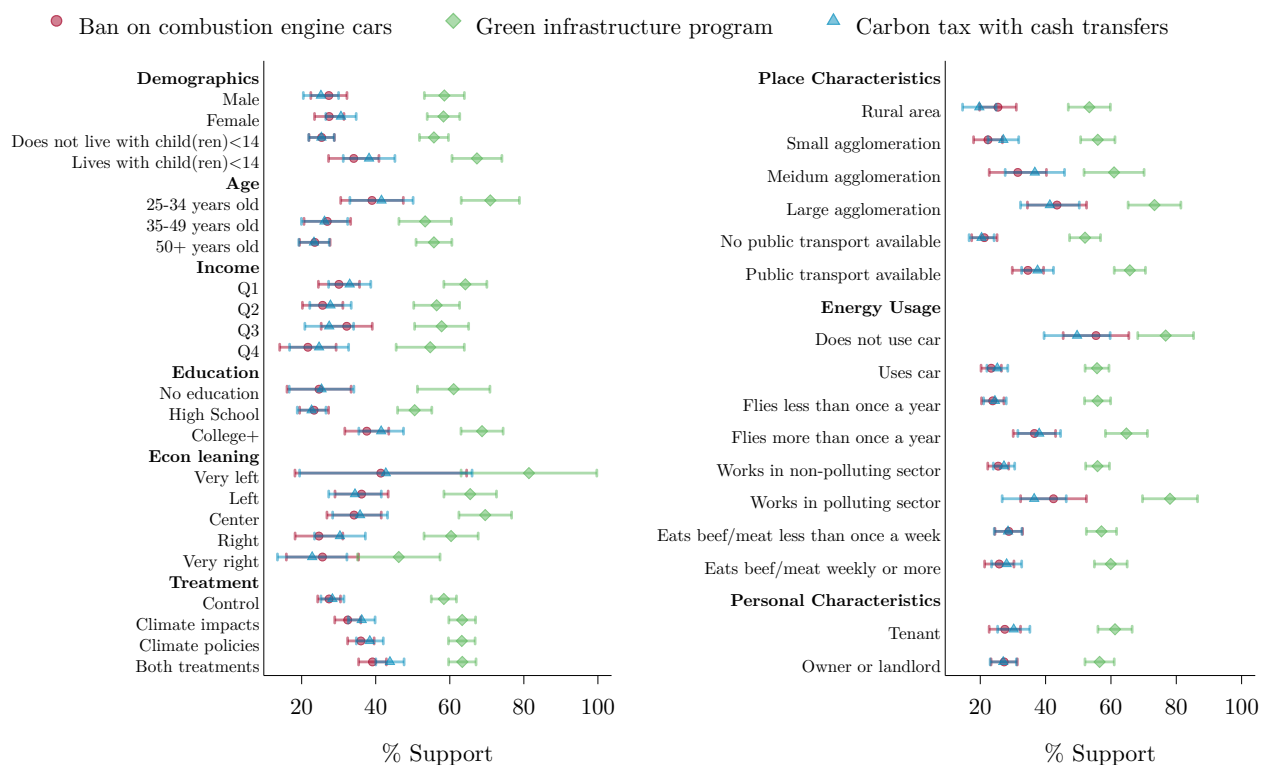
Note: The figure shows the distribution of support to each policy, based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). For the exact phrasing of each question, see Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

Figure 70: Correlation between “*Support for main climate policies index*” and socioeconomic and energy usage characteristics



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the *Support for main climate policies index* on socioeconomic indicators (left panel) and energy usage indicators (right panel). In the right panel, we control for but do not display the coefficients on socioeconomic indicators. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted category for *Place characteristics* is “Rural or very small agglomeration.” Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. For a list of all omitted categories, see the notes to Figure 67. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed definitions of the variables.

Figure 71: Share who support the main climate policies by socioeconomic, energy usage characteristics, and treatment group



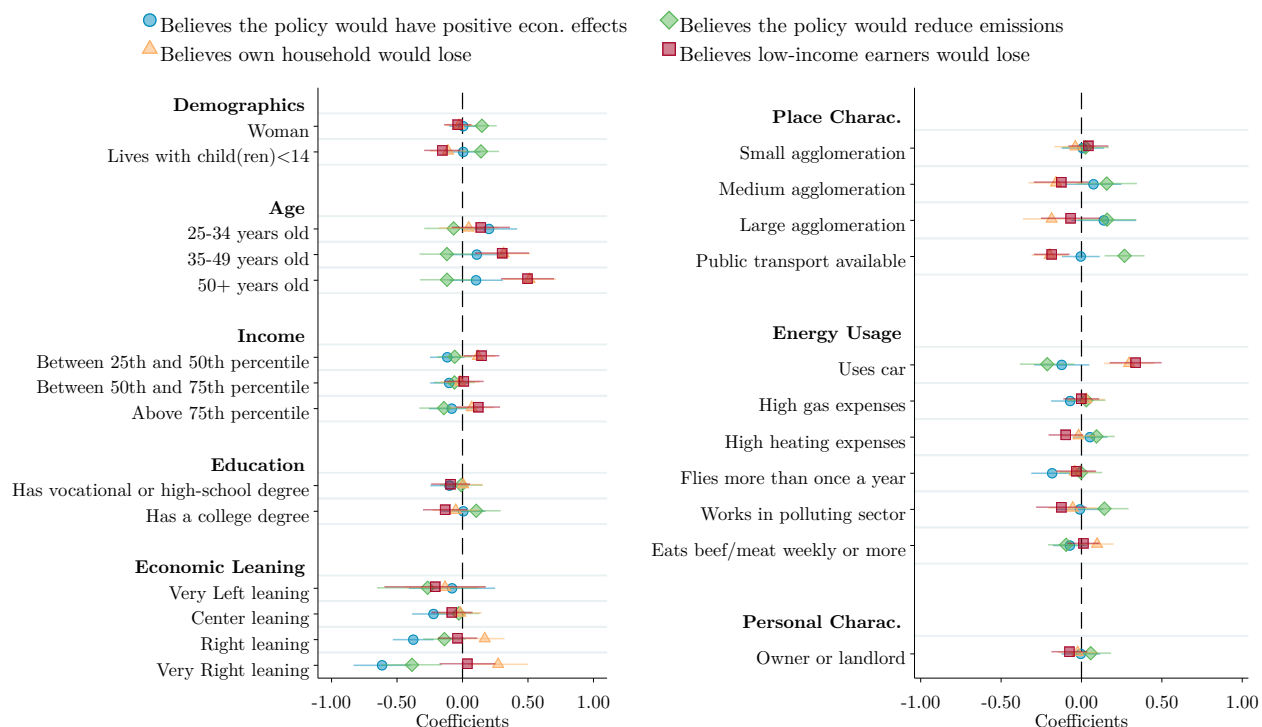
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who support (somewhat or strongly) each of the three main policies, by group. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment” all means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 72: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

	Green Infrastructure Program			Carbon Tax w. Cash Transfers			Ban on Combustion-Engine Cars		
	France	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	France	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	France	High Inc.	Middle Inc.
Effectiveness of Main Climate Policies									
Reduce air pollution	66	74	81	61	68	80	64	77	82
Reduce GHG emissions/Reduce CO ₂ emissions from cars				56	64	75	56	71	76
Make electricity production greener	55	69	77						
Encourage insulation of buildings				65	64	69			
Increase the use of public transport/Encourage less driving	53	59	70	43	51	69			
Positive effect on economy and employment	31	36	45	25	31	42	36	35	39
Costless way to fight climate change	17	30	39	9	27	36	56	39	38
Distributional Impacts of Main Climate Policies									
<i>Believes the following groups would gain</i>									
Those living in rural areas	30	26	50	23	21	43	22	18	37
Low-income earners	27	22	47	20	22	42	16	14	36
The middle class	24	23	48	19	21	40	13	16	36
High-income earners	40	39	51	31	33	41	40	40	49
Self-Interest									
Believes own household would gain	26	23	50	18	20	41	26	16	36
Perceived Fairness and Support									
Support main climate policies	56	56	76	29	37	59	29	42	63
Main climate policies are fair	47	50	70	32	35	55	28	39	58

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 Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

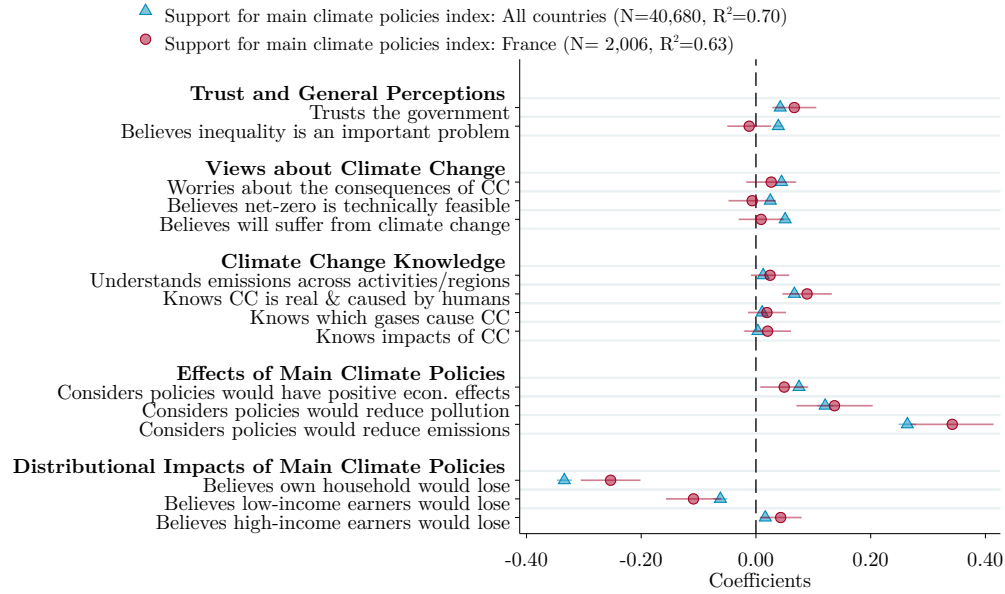
Figure 73: How different groups perceive the effectiveness and distributional effects of the three main climate policies



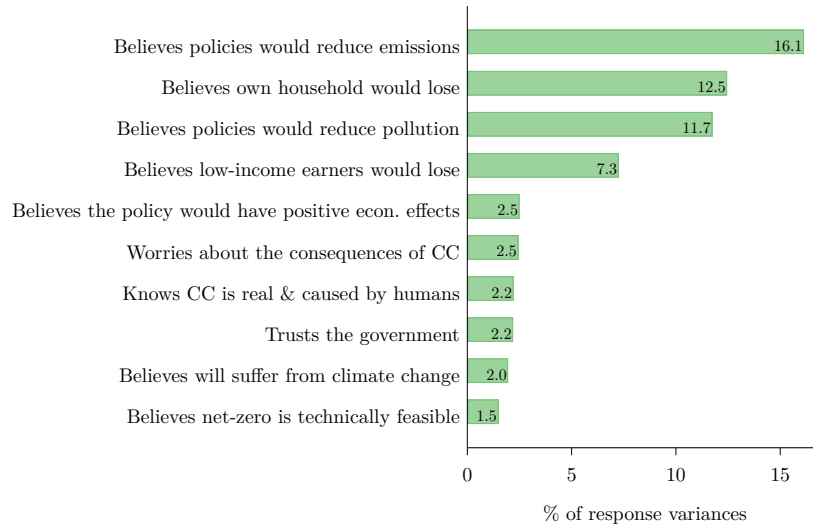
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from two regressions. In the left panel, the indices listed in the legend are regressed on indicator variables for socioeconomic characteristics, as well as treatment indicators (not shown). In the right panel, the same indices are regressed on energy usage indicators, as well as treatment indicators, and socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Each index is constructed by averaging the z-scores of the answers to a given question (e.g., “believes policies would have economic effects”) across all three main policies and standardizing again. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions. See the notes to Figure 70 for a list of the omitted categories.

Figure 74: Beliefs underlying support for the main climate policies

(A) Correlation between support for the three main policies and beliefs



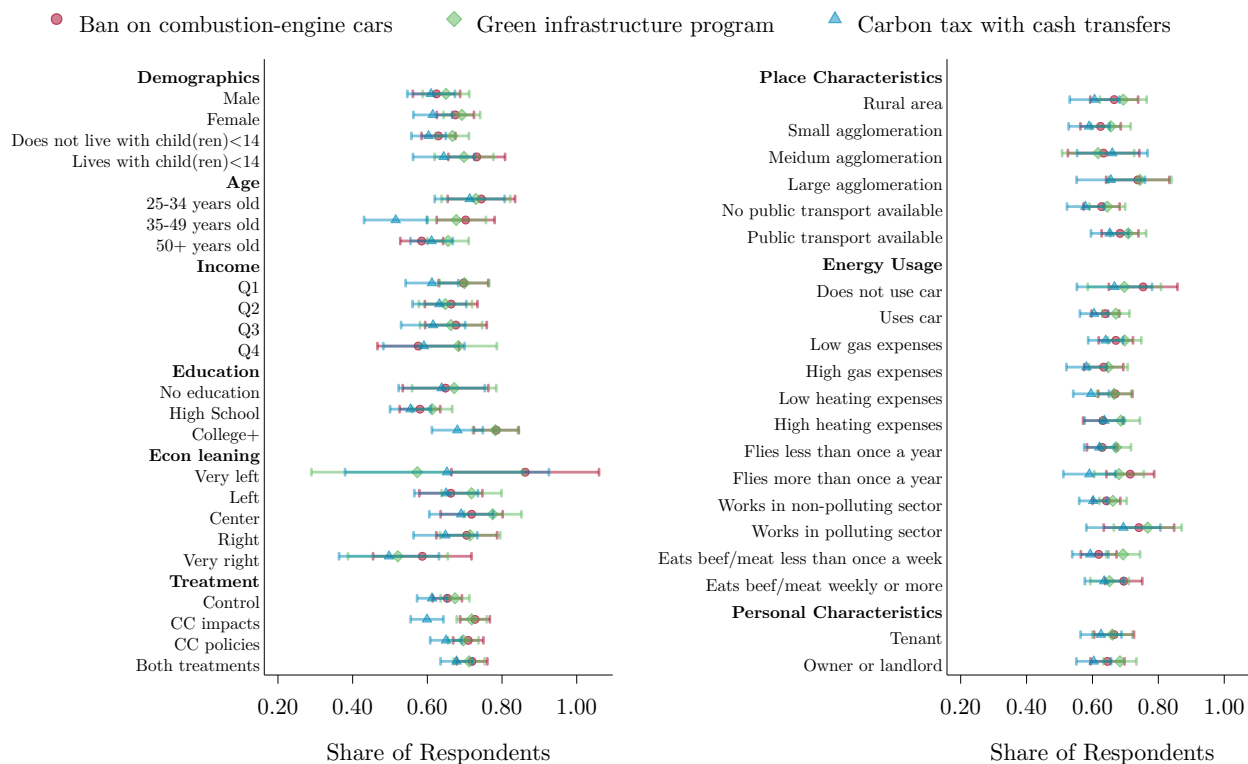
(B) Share of the variation in *Support for main policies* explained by different beliefs



Note: Panel A shows the coefficients from a regression of support for each policy (indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly) on standardized variables measuring respondents' beliefs and perceptions. 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 *Support for main policies* index that is explained by each belief and perception. We use the LMG method (see Grömping 2007). See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

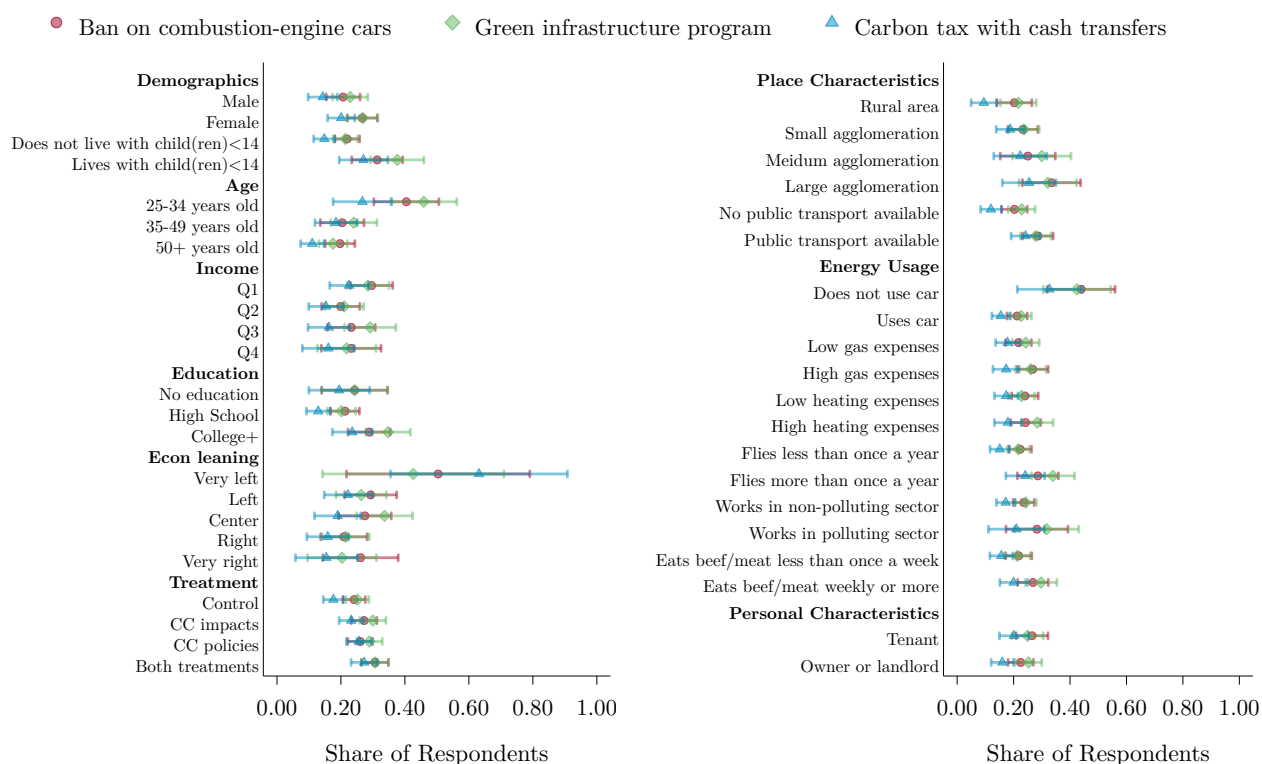
Figure 75: Share of respondents who hold key beliefs about the main climate policies by socioeconomic characteristics, energy usage, and treatment group

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

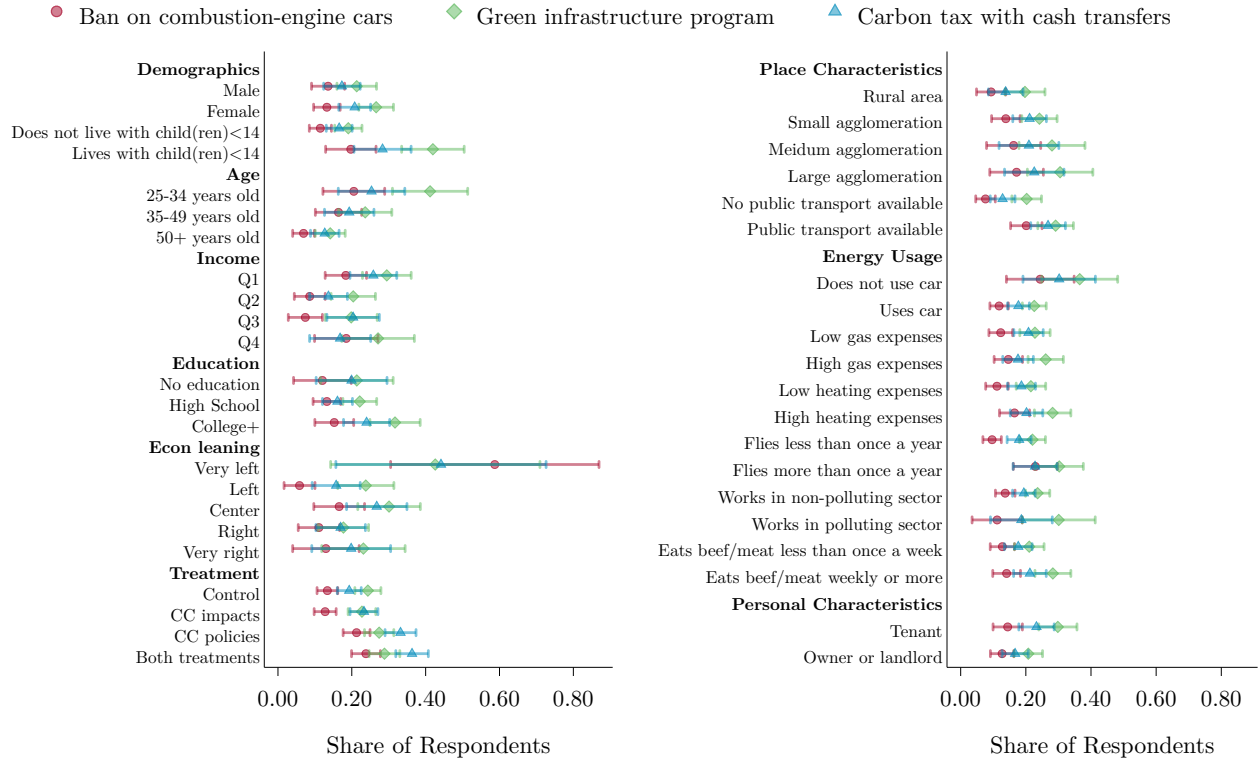


99

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

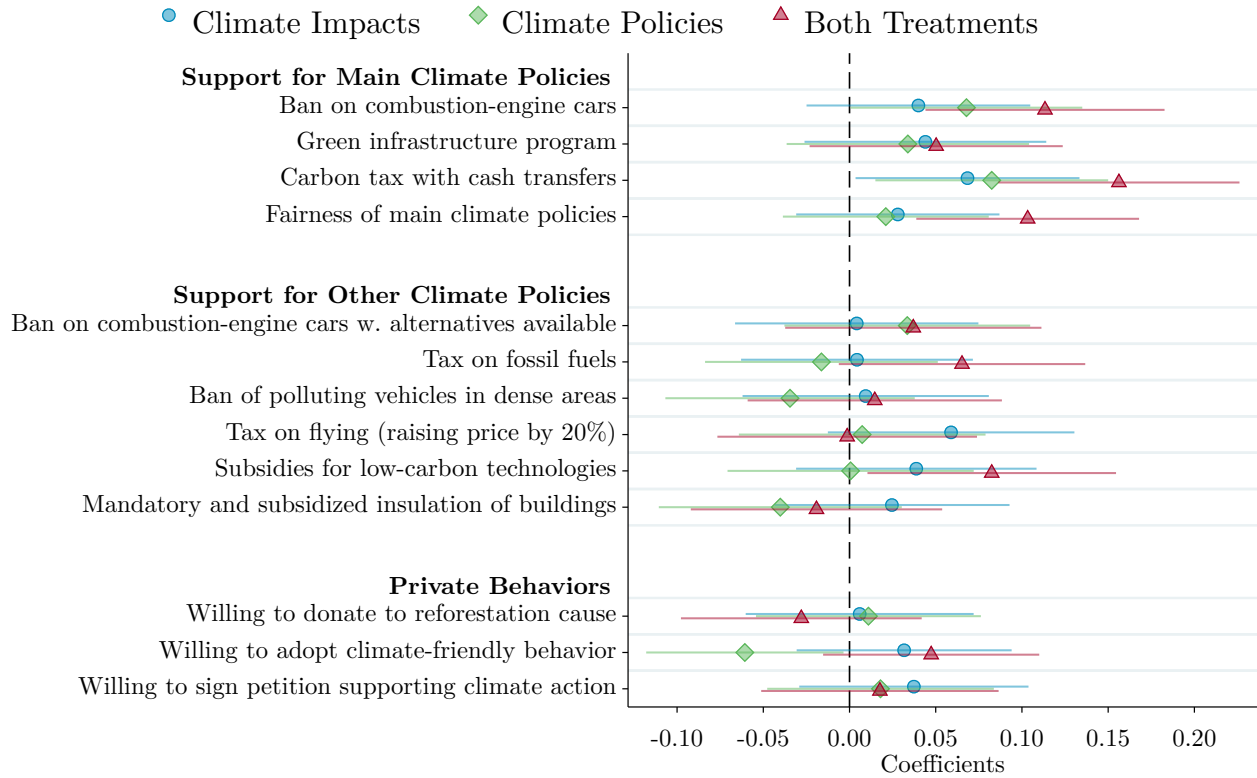


(C) Share who believes low-income earners would lose from [policy]



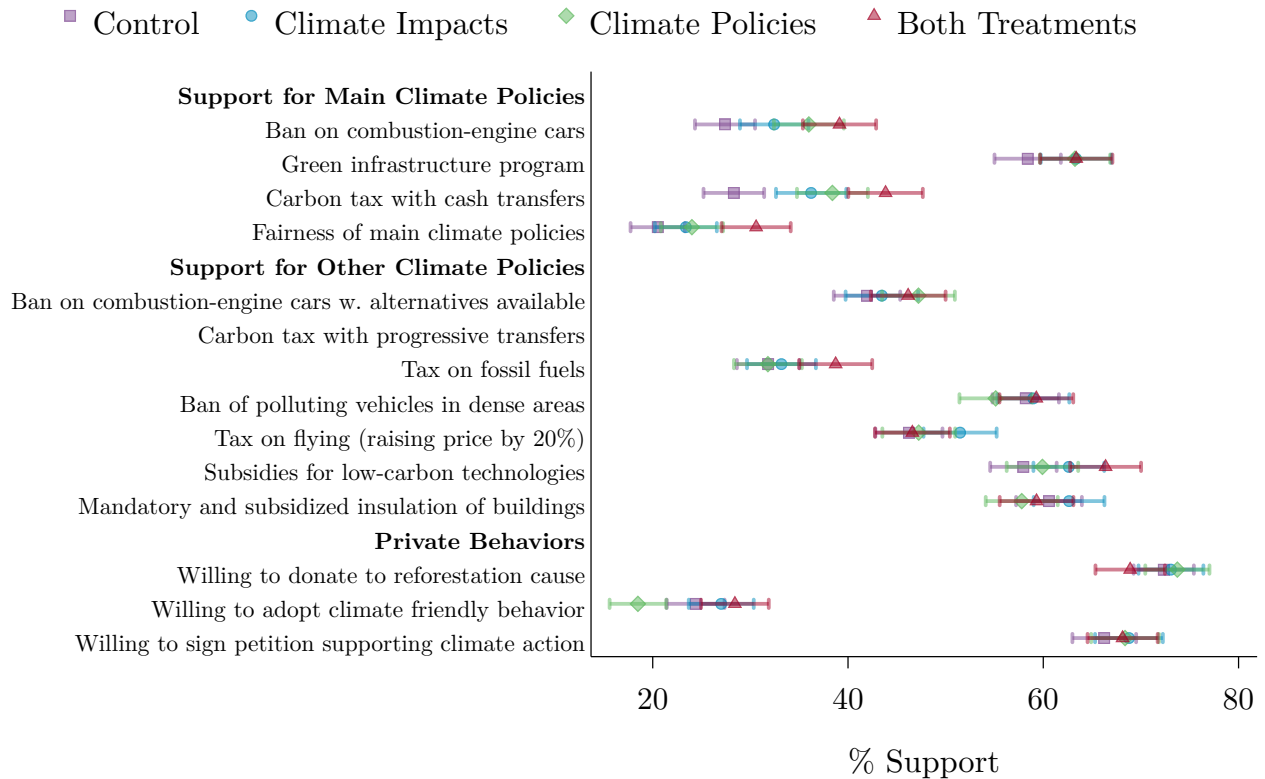
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who agree (somewhat or strongly) with the statement. Means are shown by socioeconomic characteristics, treatment group, and energy usage. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment,” the means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 76: Effects of the treatments on support for climate action



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the indicator variables listed on the left, capturing support for various policies and willingness to change behaviors, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

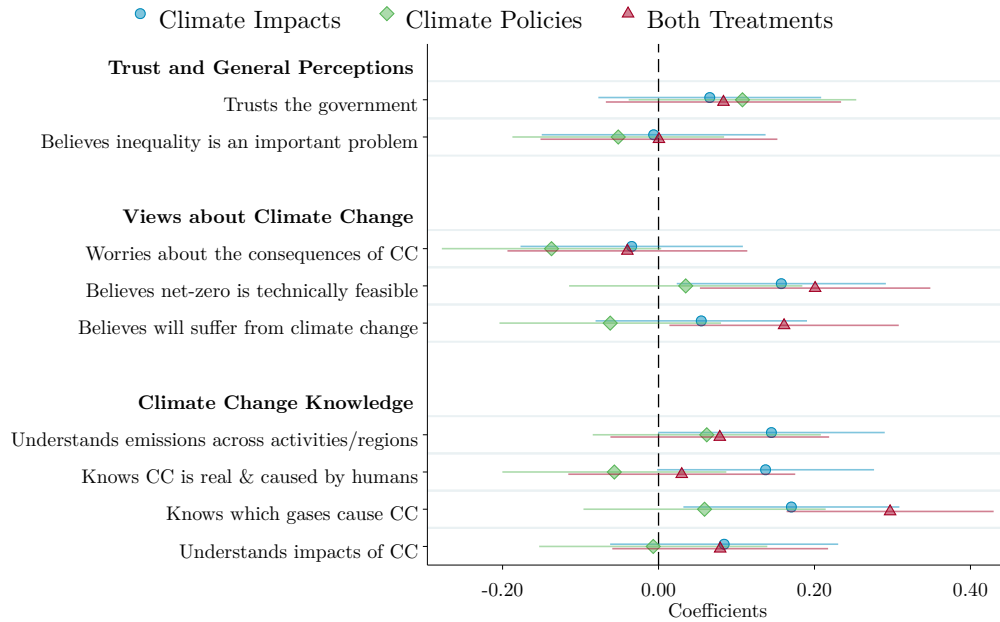
Figure 77: Climate attitudes by treatment group



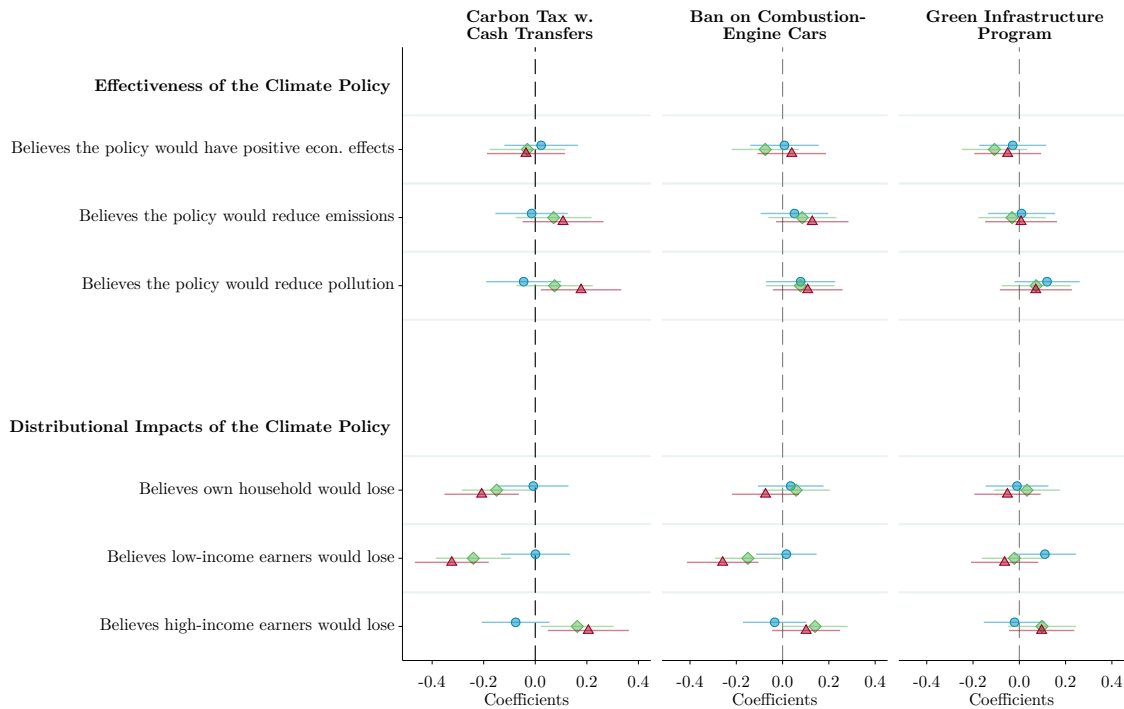
Note: This figure displays the mean of indicator variables by treatment group. Bars represent 90% confidence intervals. Support for policy is an indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly. *Fairness of main climate policies* is an indicator variable equal 1 if on average the respondent somewhat or strongly agrees that each climate policy is fair. *Willing to donate to reforestation cause* equals 1 if the respondent is willing to donate more than 20% 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.

Figure 78: Effects of the treatments on beliefs

(A) Effects of the treatments on reasoning



(B) Effects of the treatments on beliefs about properties of the main climate policies



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of indices listed on the left, capturing respondents' beliefs and perceptions, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Panel A displays the coefficients from the regressions for reasoning, while Panel B displays the coefficients from regressions of beliefs about properties of each of the three policies. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

Fighting Climate Change: Attitudes Toward Climate Policies in Germany

Supplement for “Fighting Climate Change:
International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies”
by Antoine Dechezleprêtre, Adrien Fabre, Tobias Kruse,
Bluebery Planterose, Ana Sanchez Chico, and Stefanie Stantcheva

This supplement to “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” presents results for Germany, based on a sample of 2,006 respondents.

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The climate policies video is available here:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_9SvqNOCsy8ywnHw.

The climate impacts video is available here:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_3NNS6u7MbEm738y.

Table 12: Sample representativeness – Germany

	Germany	
	Population	Sample
Sample size	NA	2,006
Man	0.49	0.48
18-24 years old	0.09	0.06
25-34 years old	0.15	0.16
35-49 years old	0.22	0.22
More than 50 years old	0.54	0.56
Income Q1	0.25	0.25
Income Q2	0.25	0.25
Income Q3	0.25	0.23
Income Q4	0.25	0.27
Region 1	0.10	0.10
Region 2	0.15	0.16
Region 3	0.18	0.16
Region 4	0.29	0.27
Region 5	0.28	0.31
Urban	0.80	0.76
College education (25-64)	0.31	0.32
Vote: Candidate/Party 1	0.37	0.28
Vote: Candidate/Party 2	0.25	0.20
Vote: Candidate/Party 3	NA	NA
Vote: Candidate/Party 4	NA	NA
Unemployment rate (15-64)	0.04	0.07
Home ownership rate	0.49	0.39

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the sample 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 *Voters* 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)*”, among active people (“*Unemployed (searching for a job)*,” “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*”). For *Employment rate (15-64)*, the sample statistics include the share of respondents aged between 15 and 64 years old who indicated being either “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*.” Detailed sources for each variable, as well as the definitions of regions, college education, urban, and voting categories are available in Appendix A-11 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

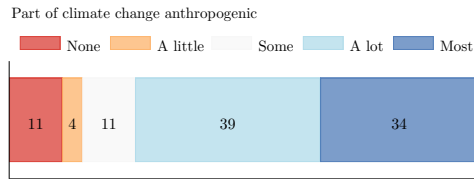
Table 13: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

	Economic leaning					
	Very left	Left	Center	Right	Very right	Not reported
AfD	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.28	0.32	0.06
Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen	0.13	0.26	0.11	0.03	0.02	0.06
CDU/CSU	0.06	0.08	0.27	0.34	0.25	0.25
Die Linke	0.41	0.19	0.04	0.01	0.06	NA
FDP	NA	0.02	0.07	0.09	0.10	NA
Sonstige	0.08	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.06
SPD	0.18	0.23	0.17	0.10	0.09	0.25
Vote not reported	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.06
Did not vote	0.10	0.14	0.16	0.09	0.10	0.25

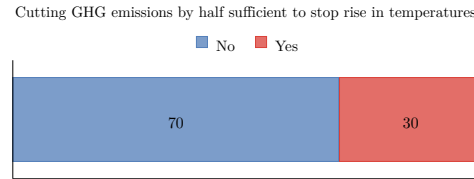
Note: This table displays for each economic leaning the share of votes (among people who indicated having voted), as well as the share of respondents who did not indicate having voted.

Figure 79: Knowledge about climate change

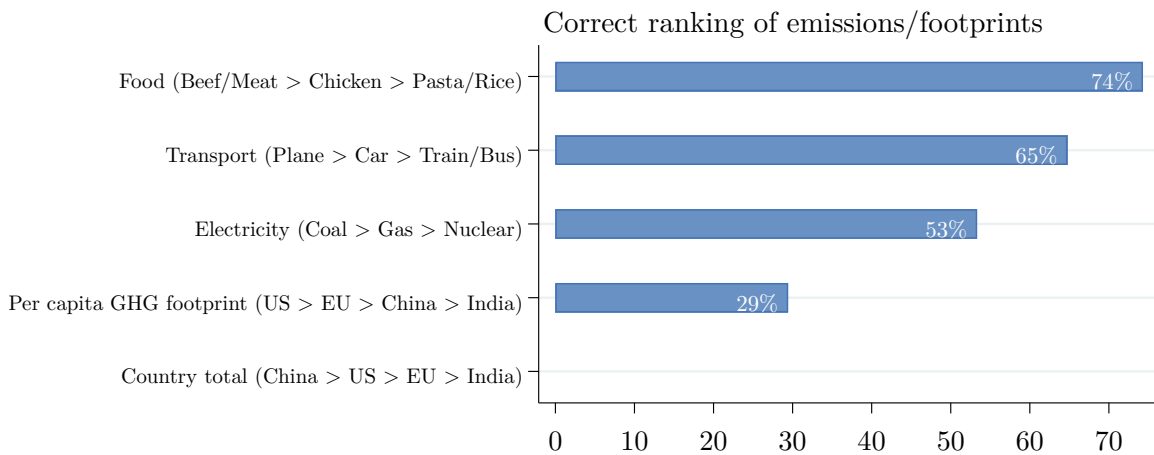
(A) “What part of climate change do you think is due to human activity?”



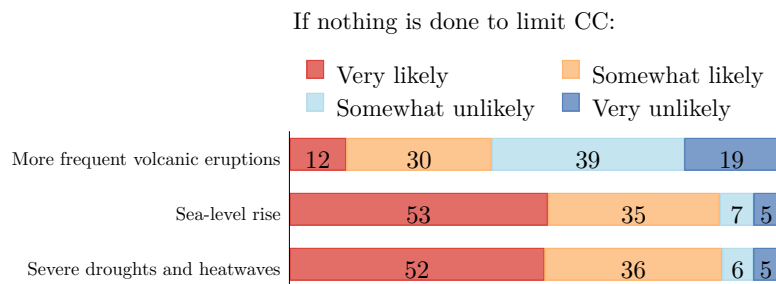
(B) “Do you think that cutting global GHG emissions by half would be sufficient to eventually stop temperatures from rising?”



(C) GHG Emission Ranking

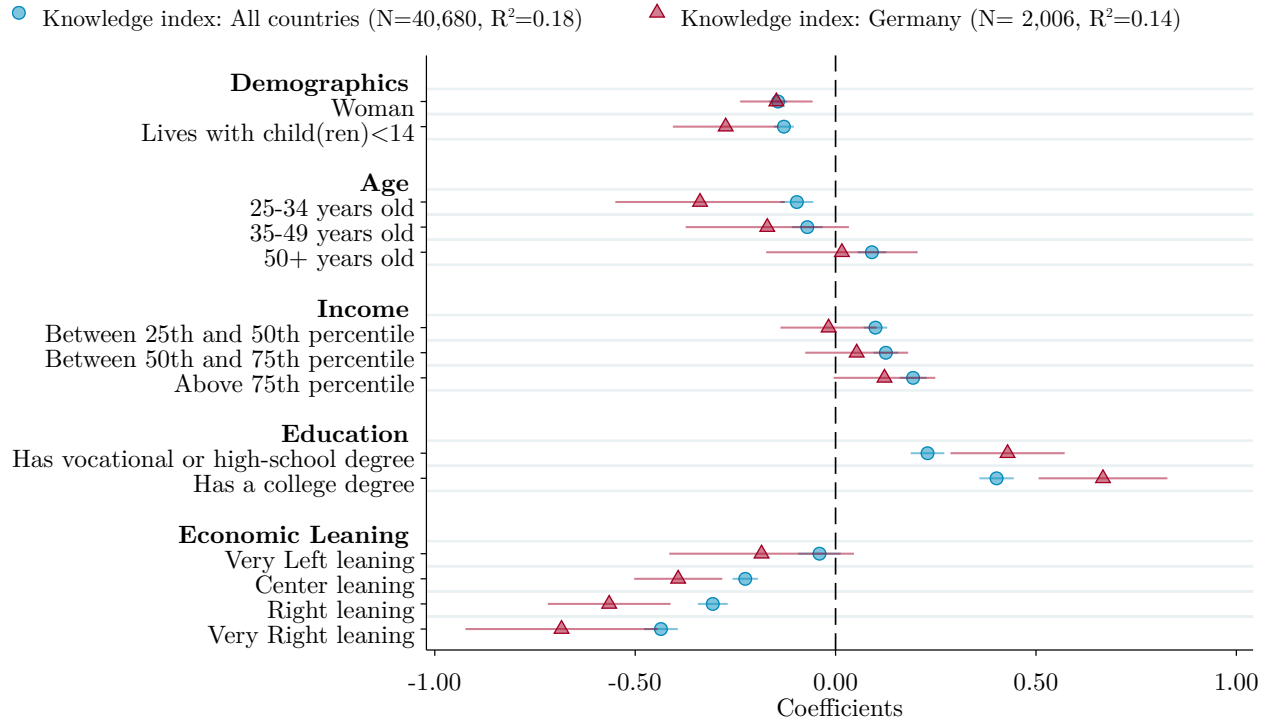


(D) “If nothing is done to limit climate change, how likely do you think it is that climate change will lead to the following events?”



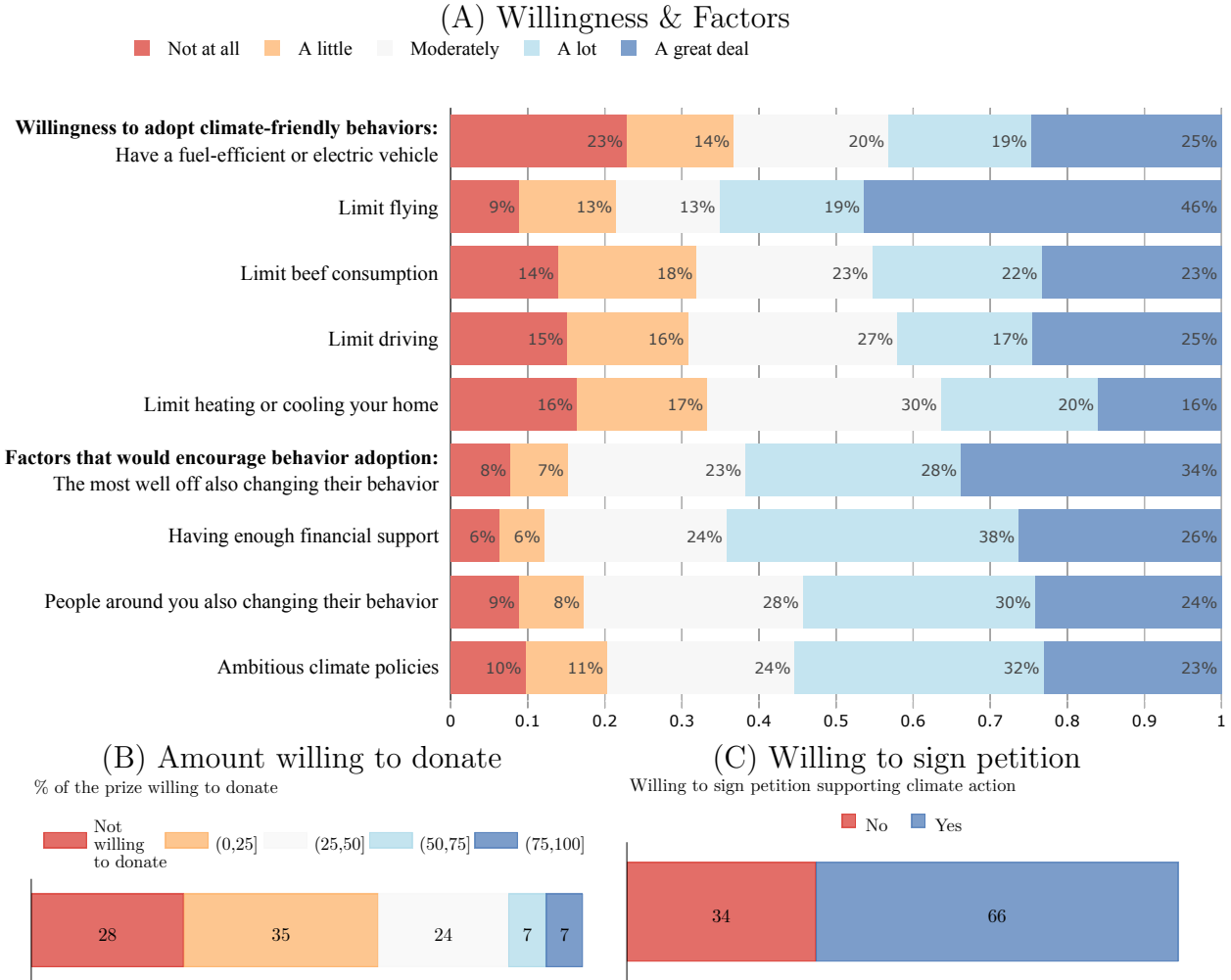
Note: Panel A, B, and D show the distribution of answers to each of the questions mentioned. Panel C shows the percentage of respondents who gave the correct ranking in terms of greenhouse gas emissions for each topic. The shares represented are based on respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos)

Figure 80: Correlation between knowledge (*Knowledge index*) and socioeconomic characteristics



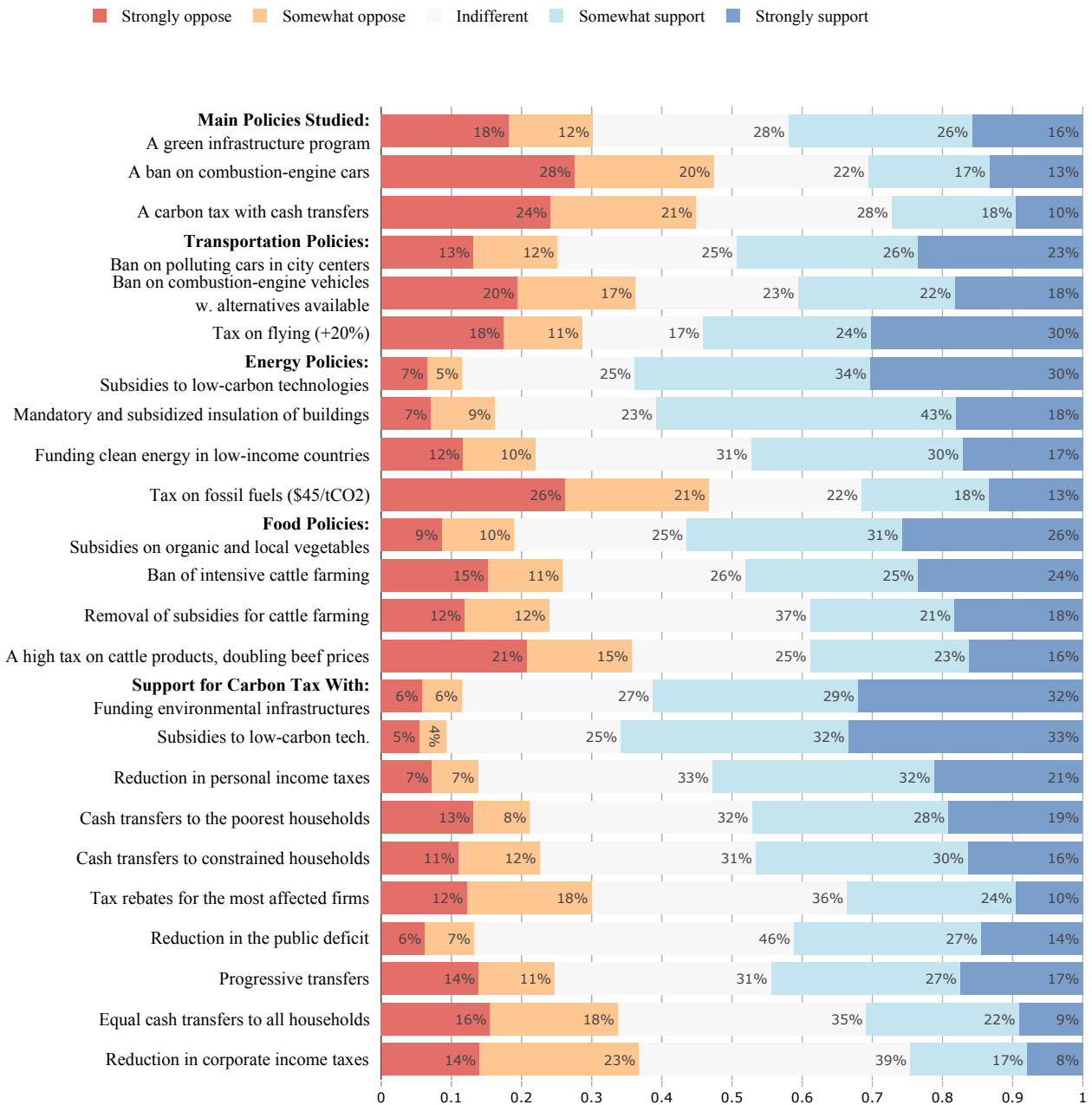
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from an OLS regression of the *Knowledge index* on indicators for individual socioeconomic characteristics. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted categories are “male” for *gender* (*gender*: “other” is not displayed), “18-34 years old” for *age*, lowest income quartile for *income*, “no schooling, or highest level achieved is primary or lower secondary education” for *education*, “left leaning” for *economic leaning*. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

Figure 81: Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors



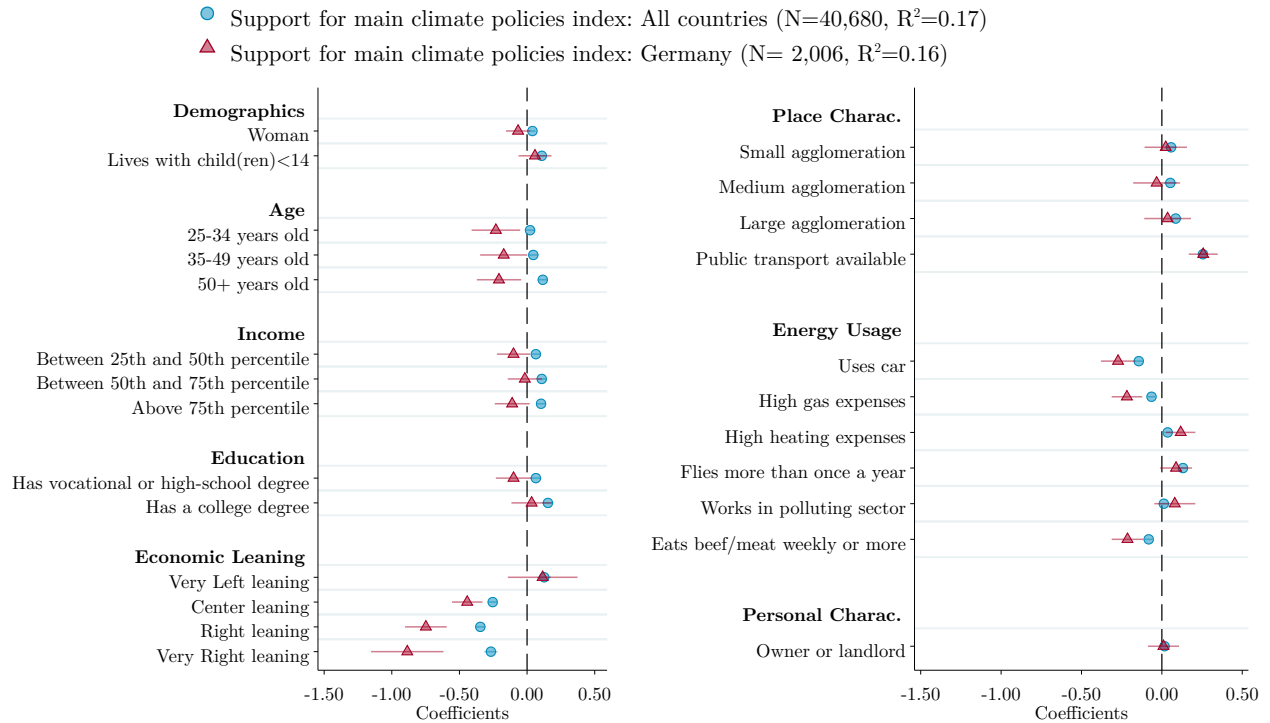
Note: Panel A shows the distribution of answers to two questions, *Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors* are answers to the question “*To what extent would you be willing to adopt the following behaviors?*” and *Factors that would encourage behavior adoption* correspond to answers to the question “*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.)?*”. Panel B displays the percentage of the prize people are willing to donate (0%, between 0% and 25%, between 25% and 50%, between 50% and 75%, above 75%). Panel C shows the shares of respondents willing to sign a petition to “stand up for real climate action”. All results are based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos).

Figure 82: Share of respondents who support or oppose climate change policies.



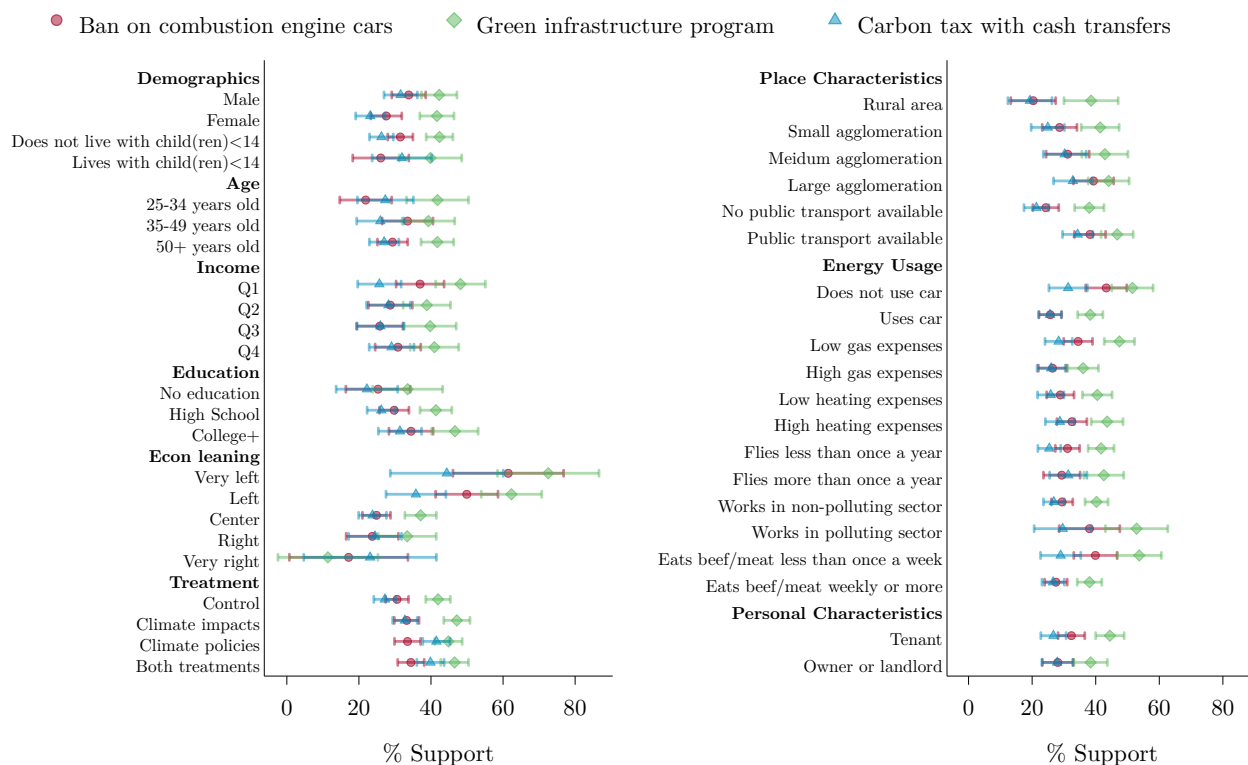
Note: The figure shows the distribution of support to each policy, based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). For the exact phrasing of each question, see Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

Figure 83: Correlation between “*Support for main climate policies index*” and socioeconomic and energy usage characteristics



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the *Support for main climate policies index* on socioeconomic indicators (left panel) and energy usage indicators (right panel). In the right panel, we control for but do not display the coefficients on socioeconomic indicators. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted category for *Place characteristics* is “Rural or very small agglomeration.” Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. For a list of all omitted categories, see the notes to Figure 80. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed definitions of the variables.

Figure 84: Share who support the main climate policies by socioeconomic, energy usage characteristics, and treatment group



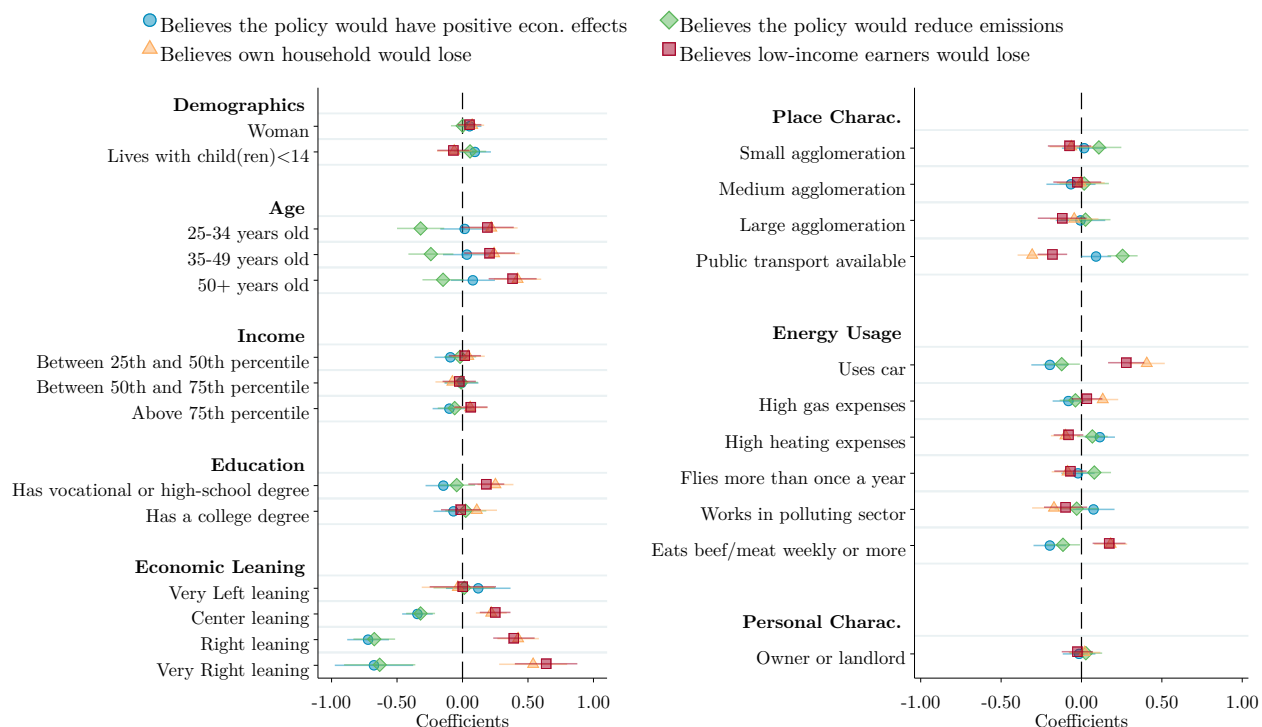
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who support (somewhat or strongly) each of the three main policies, by group. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment” all means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 85: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

	Green Infrastructure Program			Carbon Tax w. Cash Transfers			Ban on Combustion-Engine Cars		
	Germany	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	Germany	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	Germany	High Inc.	Middle Inc.
Effectiveness of Main Climate Policies									
Reduce air pollution	66	74	81	58	68	80	72	77	82
Reduce GHG emissions/Reduce CO ₂ emissions from cars				52	64	75	69	71	76
Make electricity production greener	61	69	77						
Encourage insulation of buildings				49	64	69			
Increase the use of public transport/Encourage less driving	56	59	70	40	51	69			
Positive effect on economy and employment	34	36	45	28	31	42	29	35	39
Costless way to fight climate change	24	30	39	24	27	36	25	39	38
Distributional Impacts of Main Climate Policies									
<i>Believes the following groups would gain</i>									
Those living in rural areas	17	26	50	15	21	43	12	18	37
Low-income earners	16	22	47	17	22	42	12	14	36
The middle class	16	23	48	14	21	40	12	16	36
High-income earners	38	39	51	36	33	41	39	40	49
Self-Interest									
Believes own household would gain	16	23	50	16	20	41	13	16	36
Perceived Fairness and Support									
Support main climate policies	43	56	76	28	37	59	32	42	63
Main climate policies are fair	36	50	70	27	35	55	31	39	58

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 Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

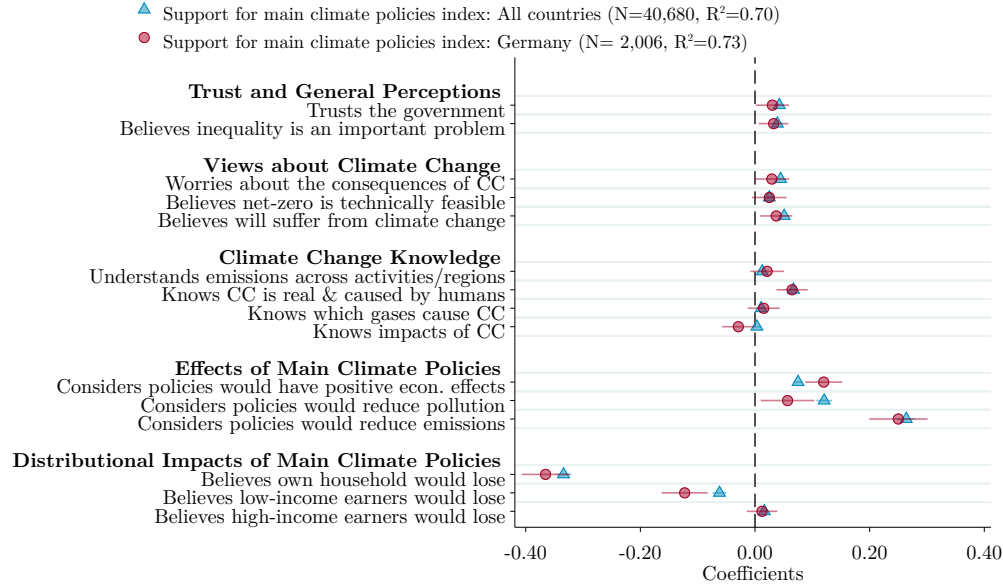
Figure 86: How different groups perceive the effectiveness and distributional effects of the three main climate policies



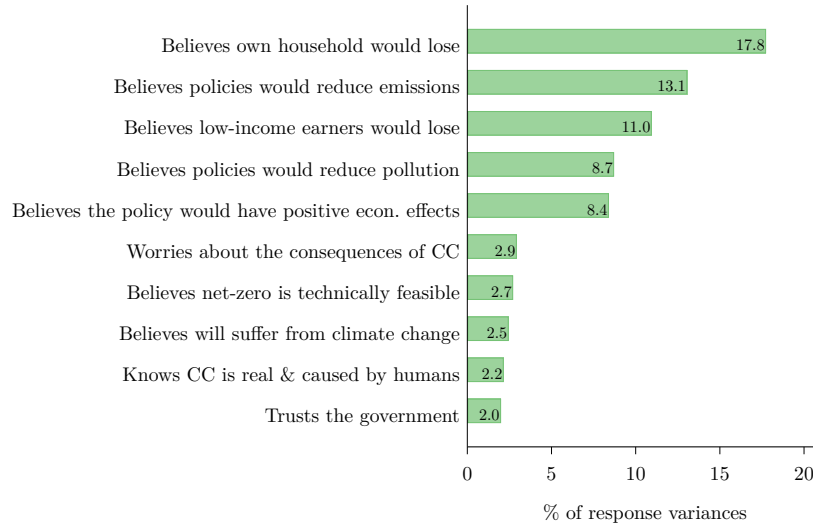
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from two regressions. In the left panel, the indices listed in the legend are regressed on indicator variables for socioeconomic characteristics, as well as treatment indicators (not shown). In the right panel, the same indices are regressed on energy usage indicators, as well as treatment indicators, and socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Each index is constructed by averaging the z-scores of the answers to a given question (e.g., “believes policies would have economic effects”) across all three main policies and standardizing again. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions. See the notes to Figure 83 for a list of the omitted categories.

Figure 87: Beliefs underlying support for the main climate policies

(A) Correlation between support for the three main policies and beliefs



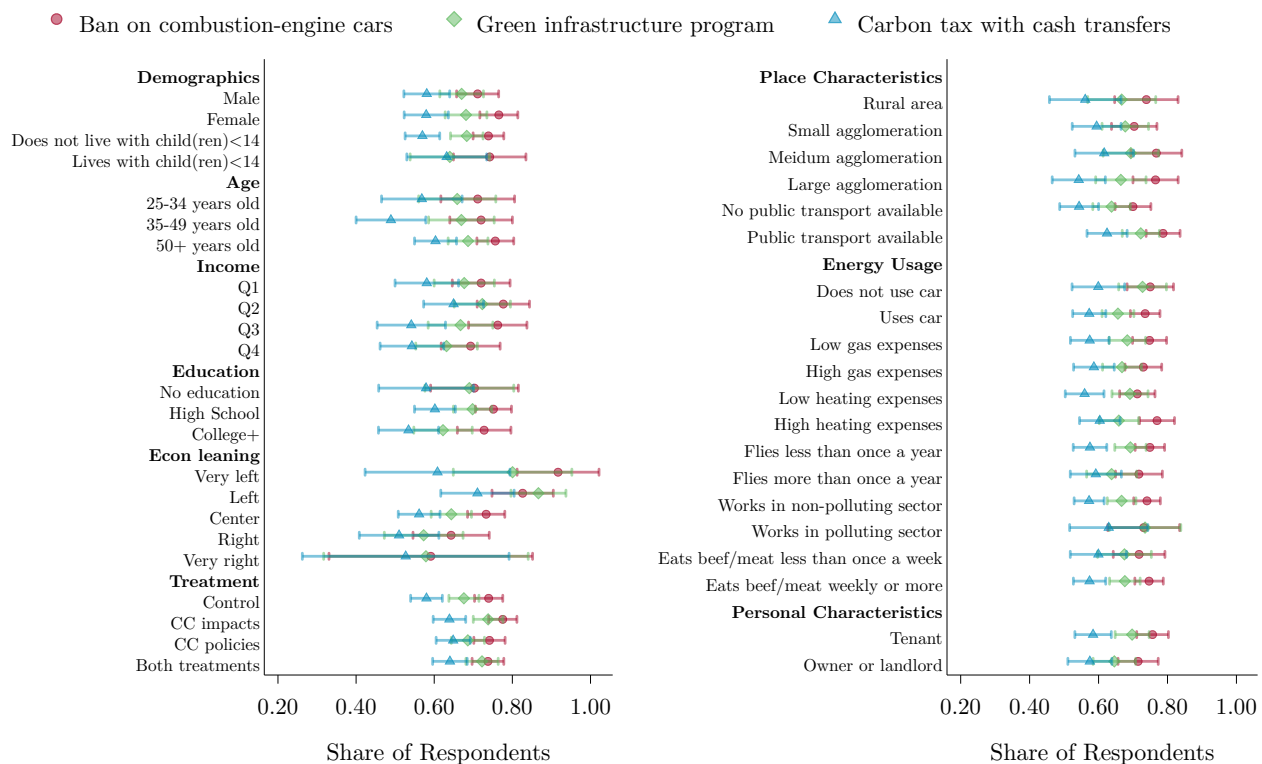
(B) Share of the variation in *Support for main policies* explained by different beliefs



Note: Panel A shows the coefficients from a regression of support for each policy (indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly) on standardized variables measuring respondents' beliefs and perceptions. 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 *Support for main policies* index that is explained by each belief and perception. We use the LMG method (see Grömping 2007). See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

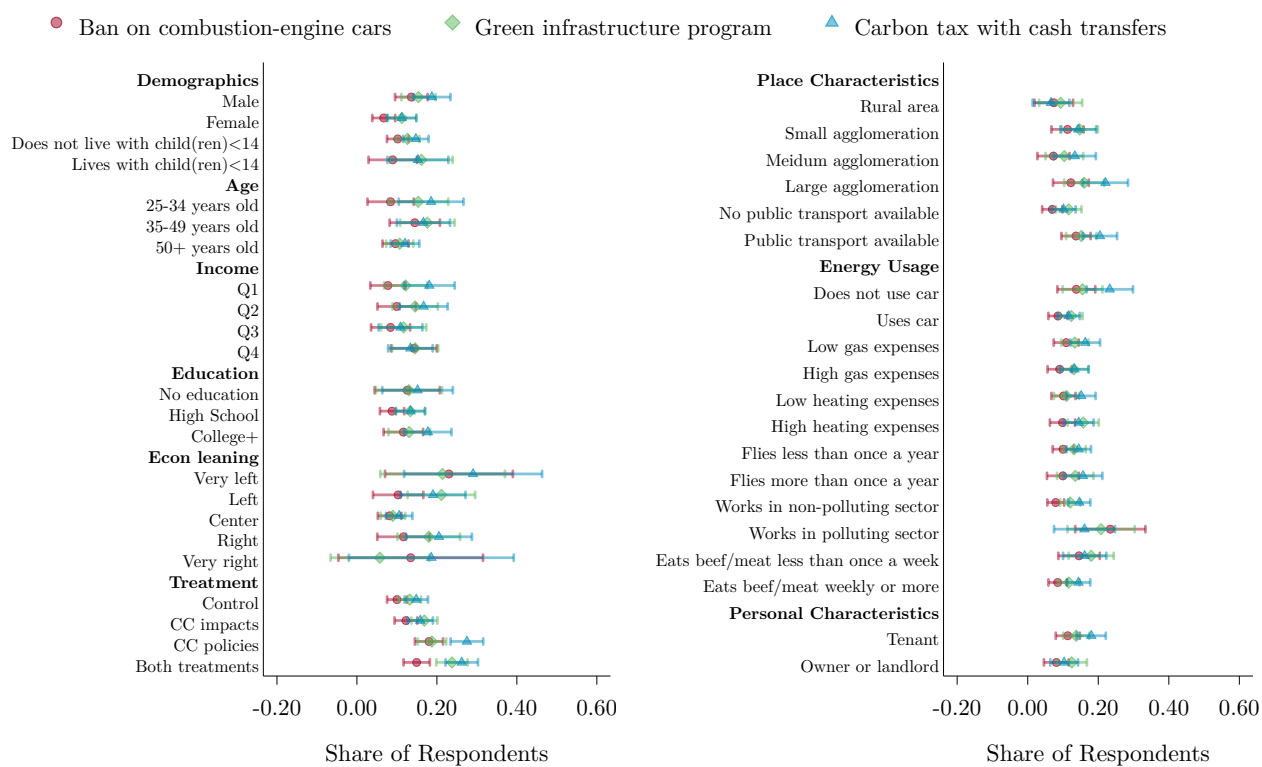
Figure 88: Share of respondents who hold key beliefs about the main climate policies by socioeconomic characteristics, energy usage, and treatment group

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

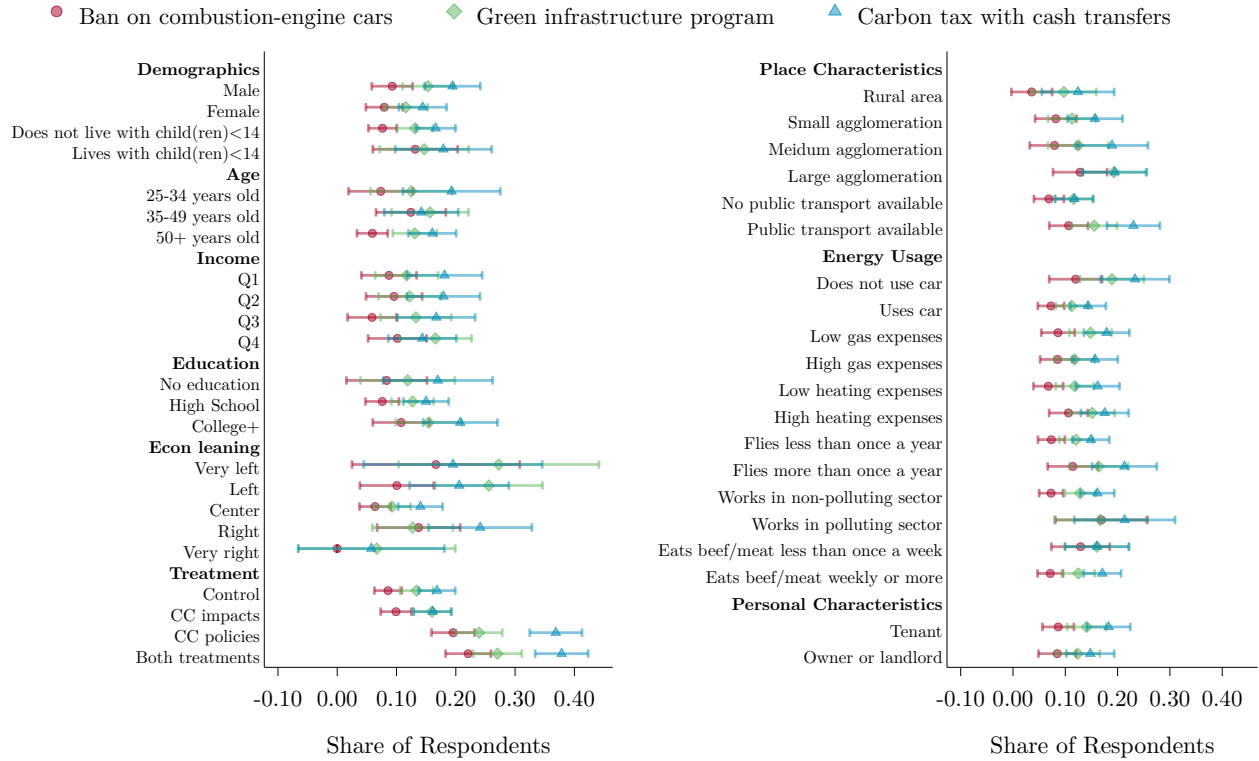


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(B) Share who believes own household would lose from [policy]

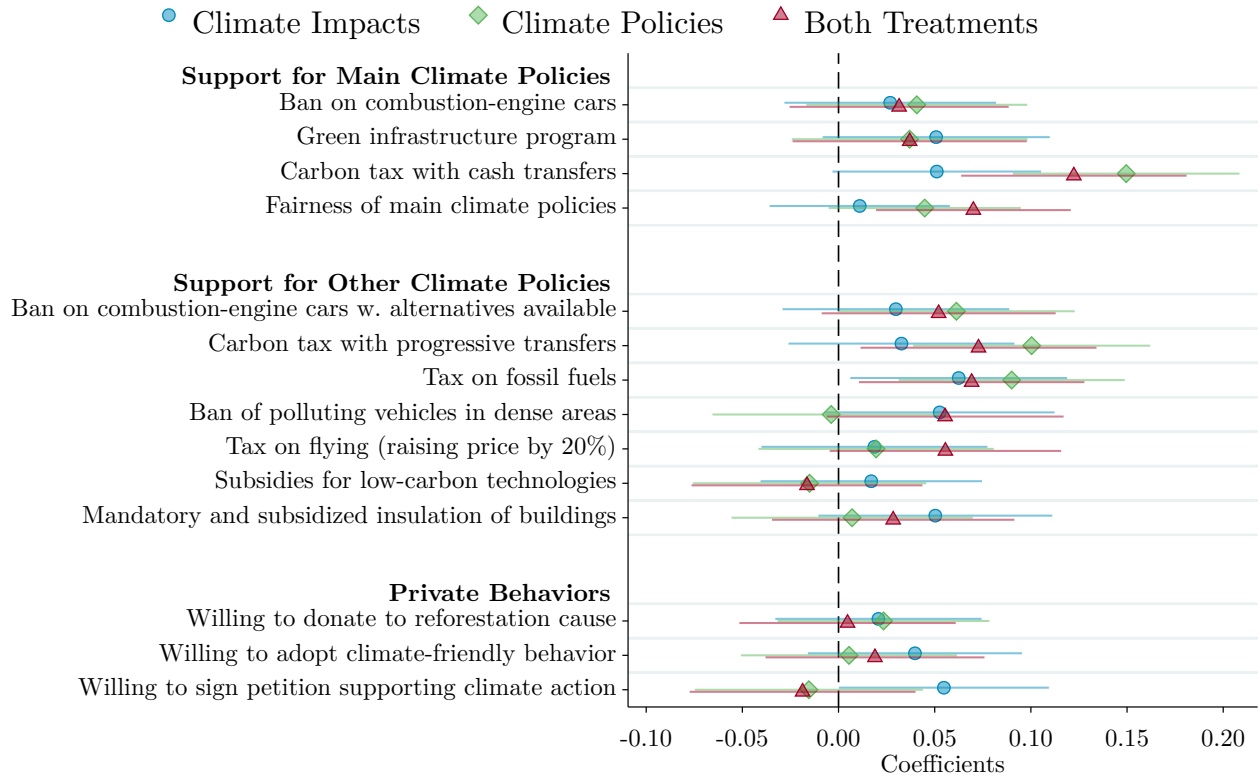


(C) Share who believes low-income earners would lose from [policy]



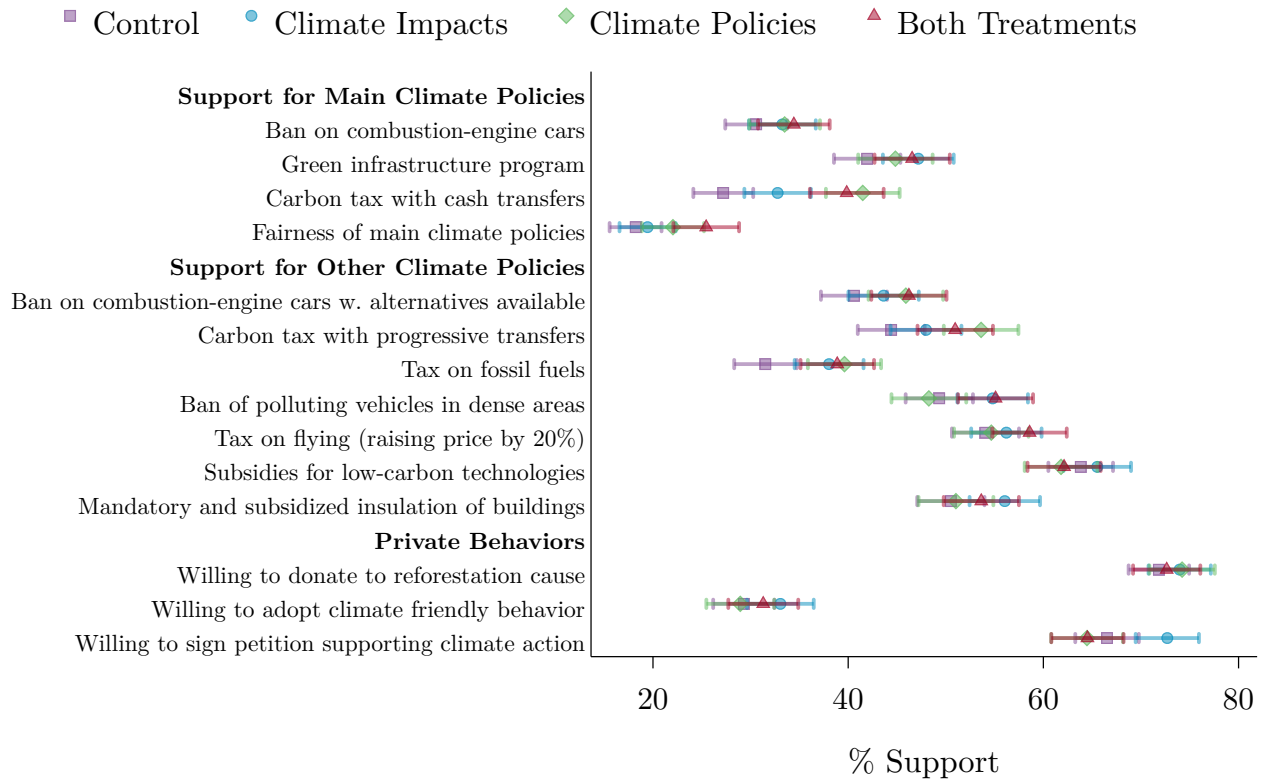
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who agree (somewhat or strongly) with the statement. Means are shown by socioeconomic characteristics, treatment group, and energy usage. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment,” the means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 89: Effects of the treatments on support for climate action



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the indicator variables listed on the left, capturing support for various policies and willingness to change behaviors, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

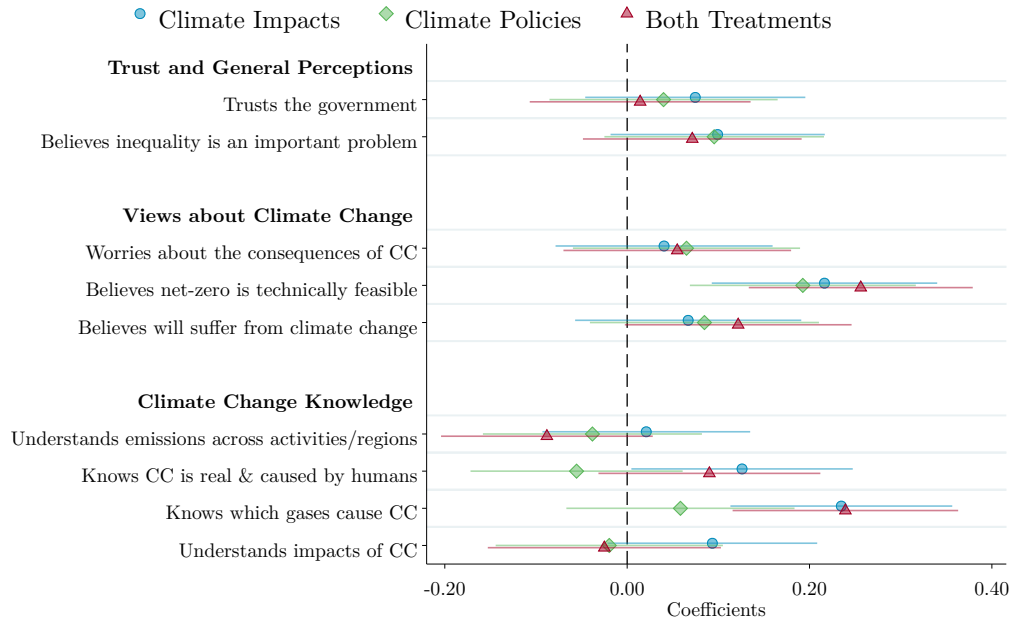
Figure 90: Climate attitudes by treatment group



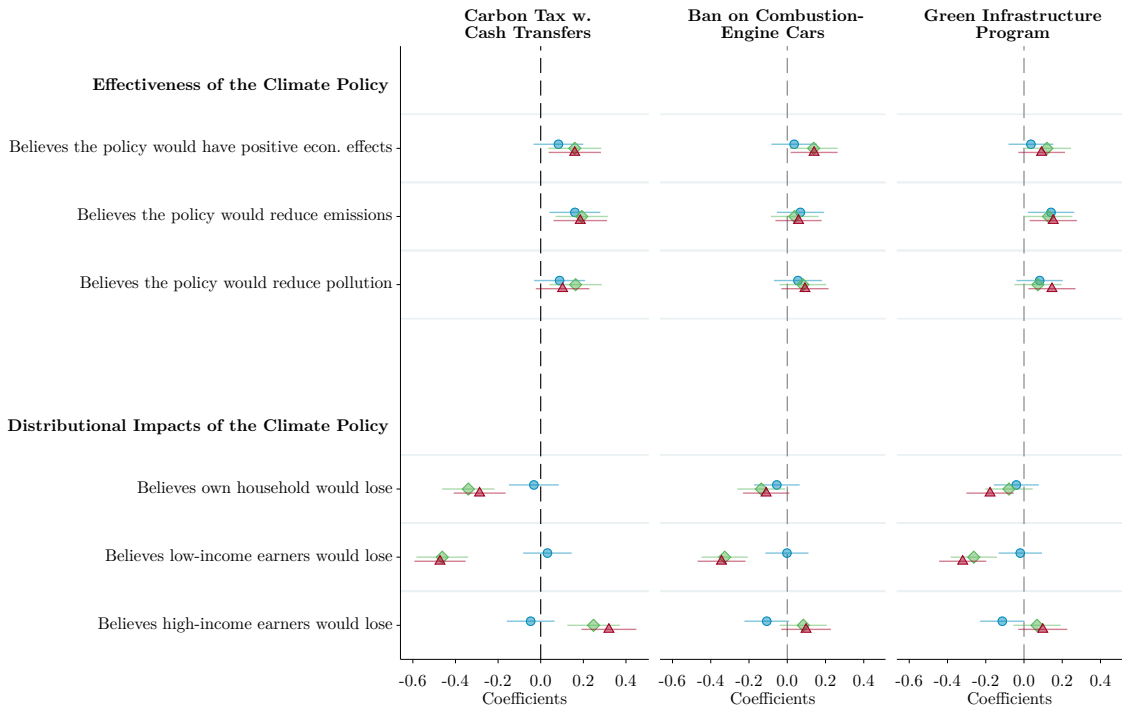
Note: This figure displays the mean of indicator variables by treatment group. Bars represent 90% confidence intervals. Support for policy is an indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly. *Fairness of main climate policies* is an indicator variable equal 1 if on average the respondent somewhat or strongly agrees that each climate policy is fair. *Willing to donate to reforestation cause* equals 1 if the respondent is willing to donate more than 20% 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.

Figure 91: Effects of the treatments on beliefs

(A) Effects of the treatments on reasoning



(B) Effects of the treatments on beliefs about properties of the main climate policies



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of indices listed on the left, capturing respondents' beliefs and perceptions, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Panel A displays the coefficients from the regressions for reasoning, while Panel B displays the coefficients from regressions of beliefs about properties of each of the three policies. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

Fighting Climate Change: Attitudes Toward Climate Policies in India

Supplement for “Fighting Climate Change:
International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies”
by Antoine Dechezleprêtre, Adrien Fabre, Tobias Kruse,
Bluebery Planterose, Ana Sanchez Chico, and Stefanie Stantcheva

This supplement to “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” presents results for India, based on a sample of 2,472 respondents.

The full questionnaire for India is available through the following links:

English: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_07HaTFCaGAKlSrI?Q_Language=EN

Hindi: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_07HaTFCaGAKlSrI?Q_Language=HI

The climate policies video is available here:

English:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_2mjlMdvMpAYJAuG.

Hindi:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_00696ZTnBDTFQ10.

The climate impacts video is available here:

English:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_b91U7goEX1i0FvM.

Hindi:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_bvLcTKdd7WG8SZ8.

Table 14: Sample representativeness – India

	India	
	Population	Sample
Sample size	NA	2,472
Man	0.51	0.58
18-24 years old	0.18	0.23
25-34 years old	0.24	0.27
35-49 years old	0.29	0.24
More than 50 years old	0.28	0.26
Income Q1	0.25	0.27
Income Q2	0.25	0.24
Income Q3	0.25	0.25
Income Q4	0.25	0.24
Region 1	0.27	0.20
Region 2	0.26	0.25
Region 3	0.13	0.15
Region 4	0.20	0.24
Region 5	0.14	0.17
Urban	0.36	0.46
Master or higher (25-64)	0.03	0.30
Vote: Candidate/Party 1	0.37	0.59
Vote: Candidate/Party 2	0.20	0.16
Vote: Candidate/Party 3	NA	NA
Vote: Candidate/Party 4	NA	NA
Unemployment rate (15-64)	0.09	0.04
Home ownership rate	0.87	0.79

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the sample alongside nationally representative statistics. For *Master or higher (25-64)*, the sample statistics are provided for respondents aged between 25 and 64 years old. For the *Voters* 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)*”, among active people (“*Unemployed (searching for a job)*,” “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*”). For *Employment rate (15-64)*, the sample statistics include the share of respondents aged between 15 and 64 years old who indicated being either “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*.” Detailed sources for each variable, as well as the definitions of regions, college education, urban, and voting categories are available in Appendix A-11 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

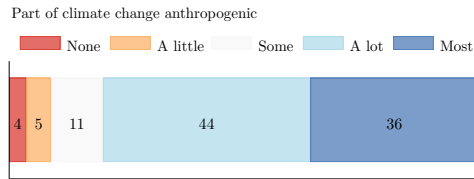
Table 15: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

	Economic leaning					
	Very left	Left	Center	Right	Very right	Not reported
All India Trinamool Congress - AITC	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.04	NA
Any other	0.11	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.02
Bahujan Samaj Party - BSP	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.01	NA
Bharatiya Janata Party - BJP	0.34	0.26	0.30	0.60	0.60	0.57
Communist Party of India (Marxist) - CPI(M)	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	NA
Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam - DMK	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.18
Indian National Congress - INC	0.11	0.11	0.06	0.16	0.19	0.06
Other NDA	NA	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	NA
Other UPA	NA	NA	NA	0.00	NA	NA
Samajwadi Party - SP	NA	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Shiv Sena - SS	NA	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Telugu Desam Party - TDP	0.02	NA	0.00	0.00	NA	0.01
YSR Congress Party - YSR Congress	0.05	NA	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Vote not reported	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.05	0.02	0.04
Did not vote	0.18	0.30	0.39	0.08	0.08	0.09

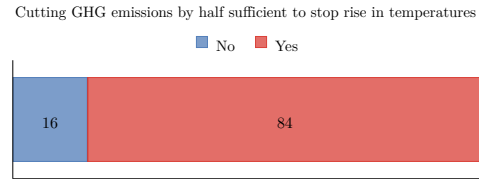
Note: This table displays for each economic leaning the share of votes (among people who indicated having voted), as well as the share of respondents who did not indicate having voted.

Figure 92: Knowledge about climate change

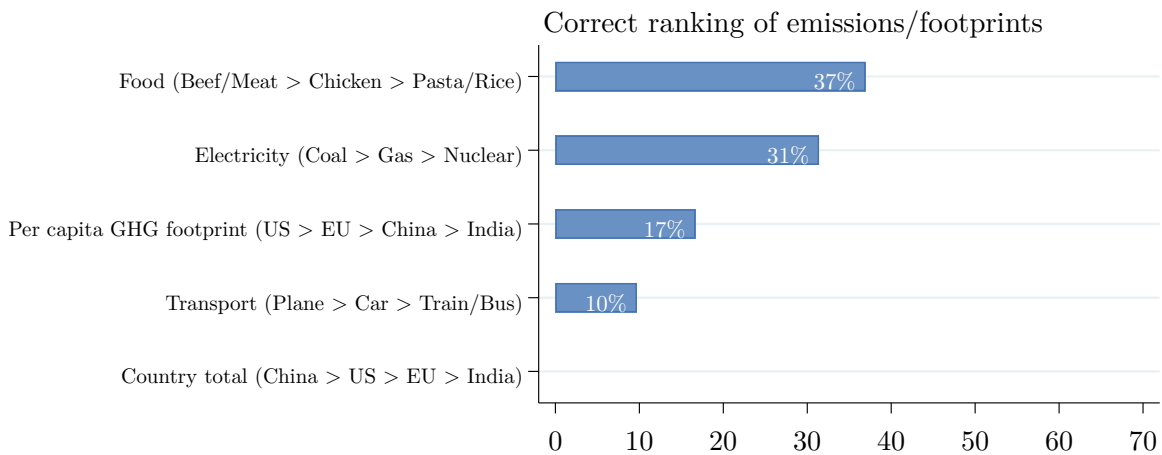
(A) “What part of climate change do you think is due to human activity?”



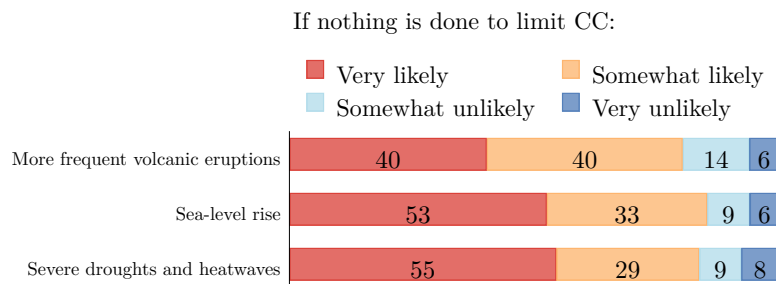
(B) “Do you think that cutting global GHG emissions by half would be sufficient to eventually stop temperatures from rising?”



(C) GHG Emission Ranking

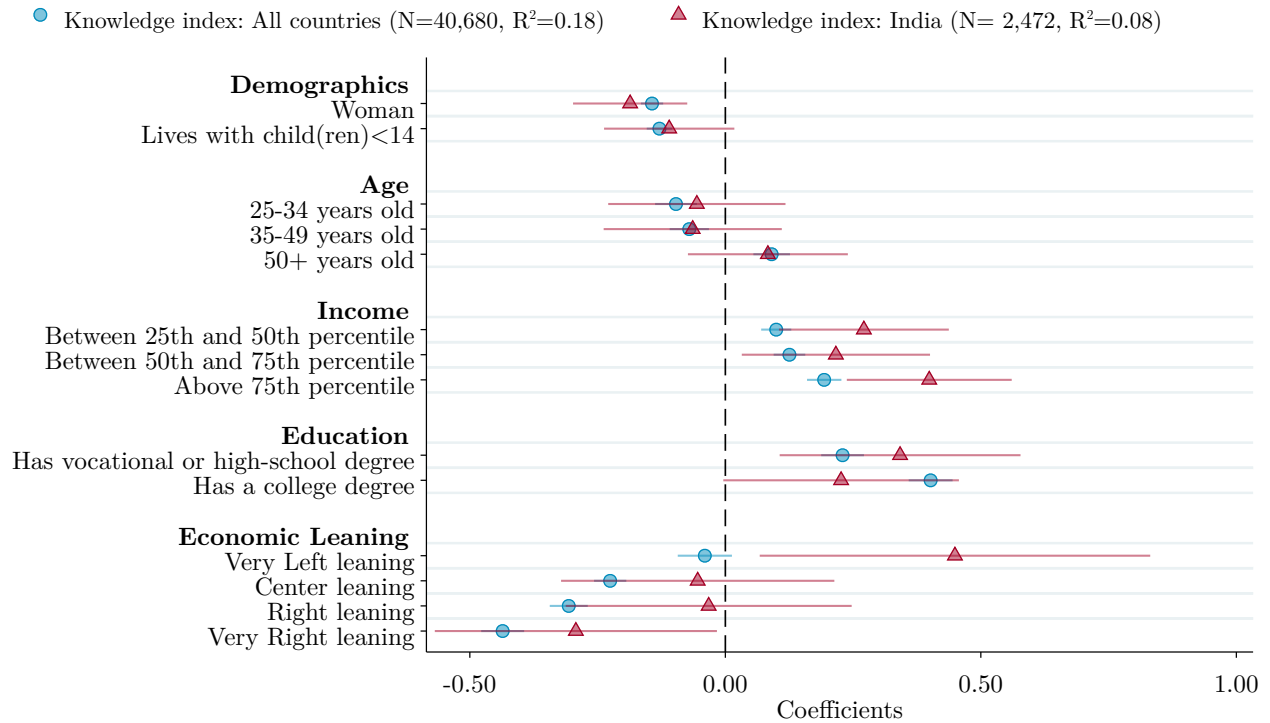


(D) “If nothing is done to limit climate change, how likely do you think it is that climate change will lead to the following events?”



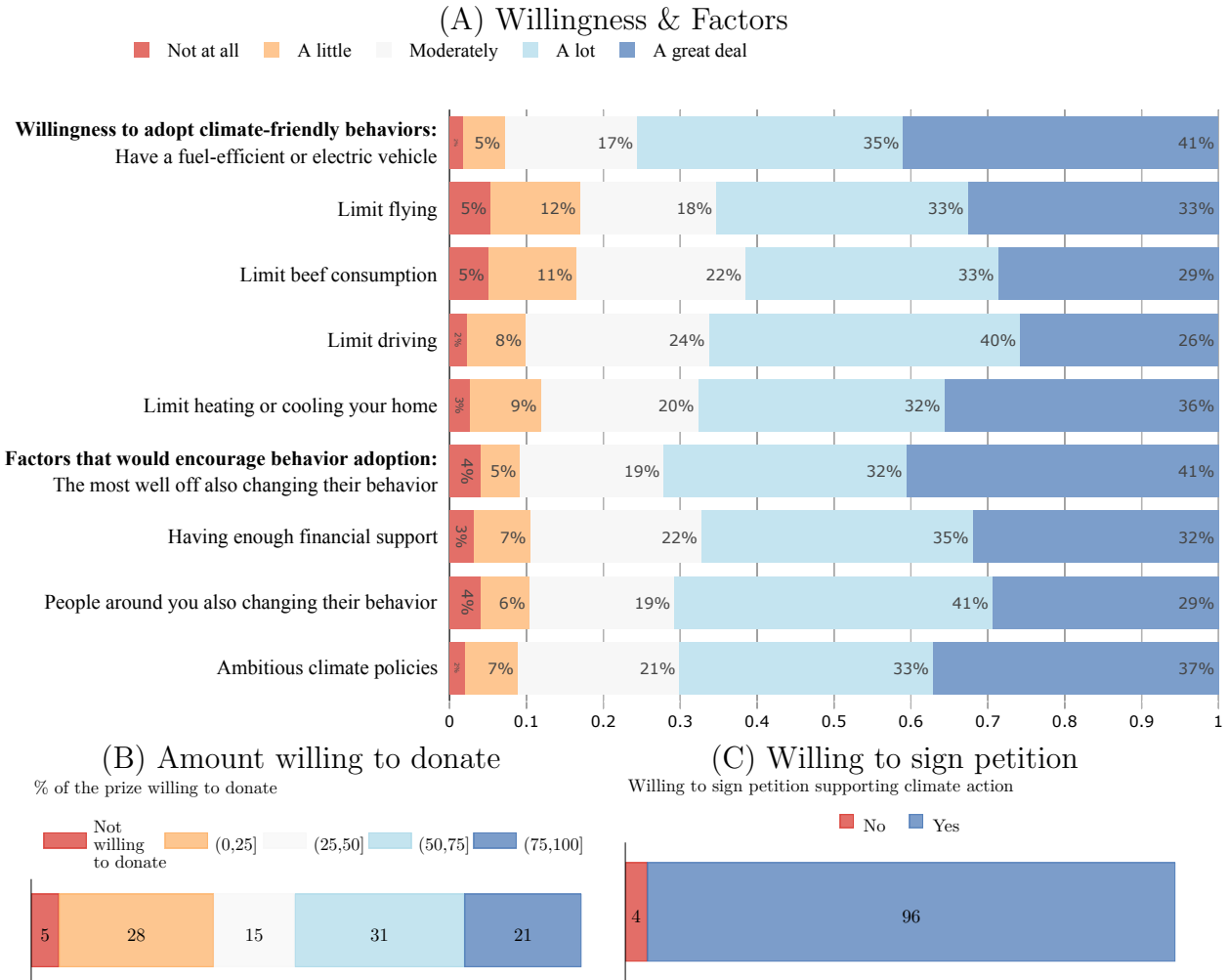
Note: Panel A, B, and D show the distribution of answers to each of the questions mentioned. Panel C shows the percentage of respondents who gave the correct ranking in terms of greenhouse gas emissions for each topic. The shares represented are based on respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos)

Figure 93: Correlation between knowledge (*Knowledge index*) and socioeconomic characteristics



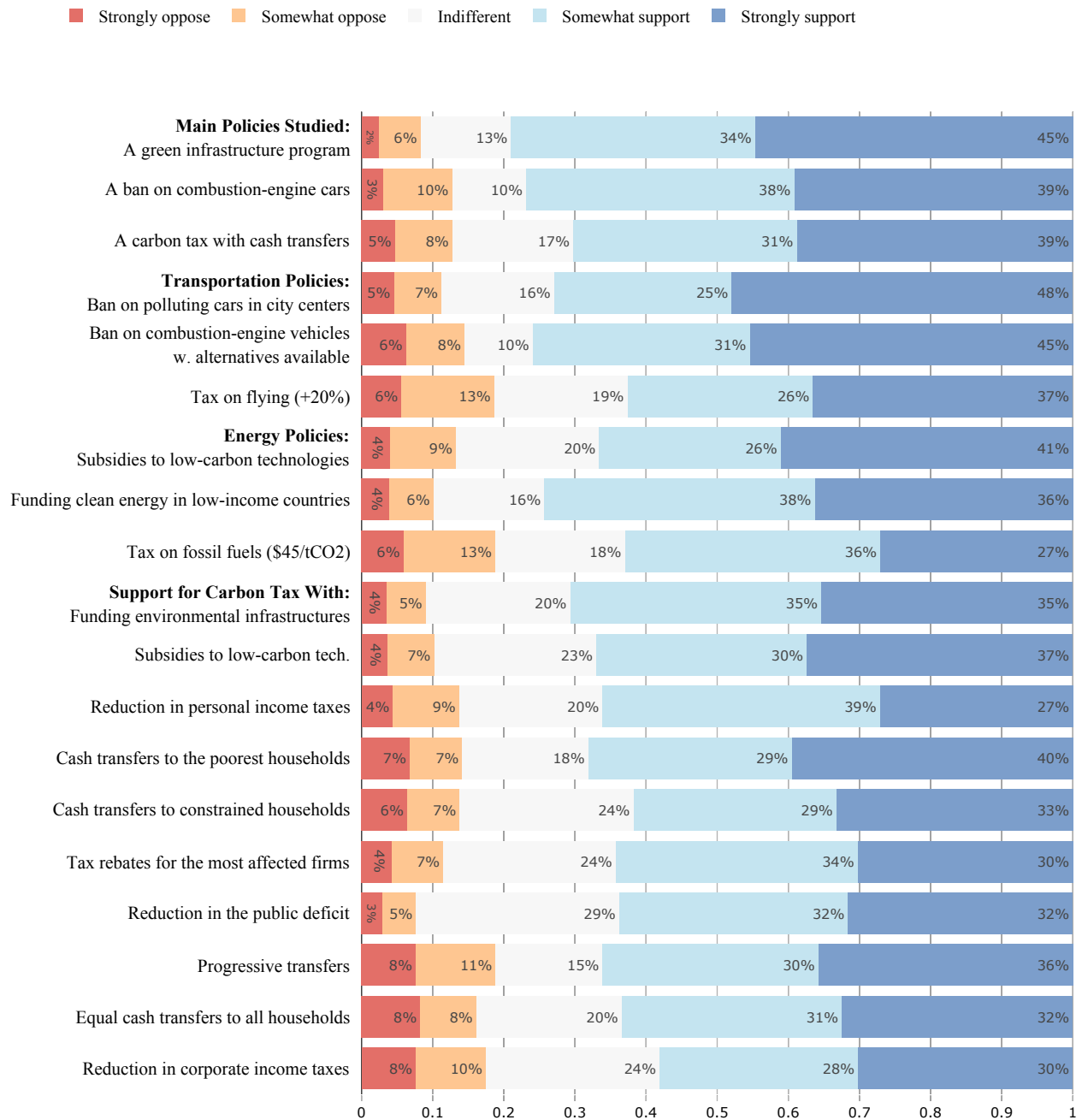
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from an OLS regression of the *Knowledge index* on indicators for individual socioeconomic characteristics. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted categories are “male” for *gender* (*gender*: “other” is not displayed), “18-34 years old” for *age*, lowest income quartile for *income*, “no schooling, or highest level achieved is primary or lower secondary education” for *education*, “left leaning” for *economic leaning*. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

Figure 94: Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors



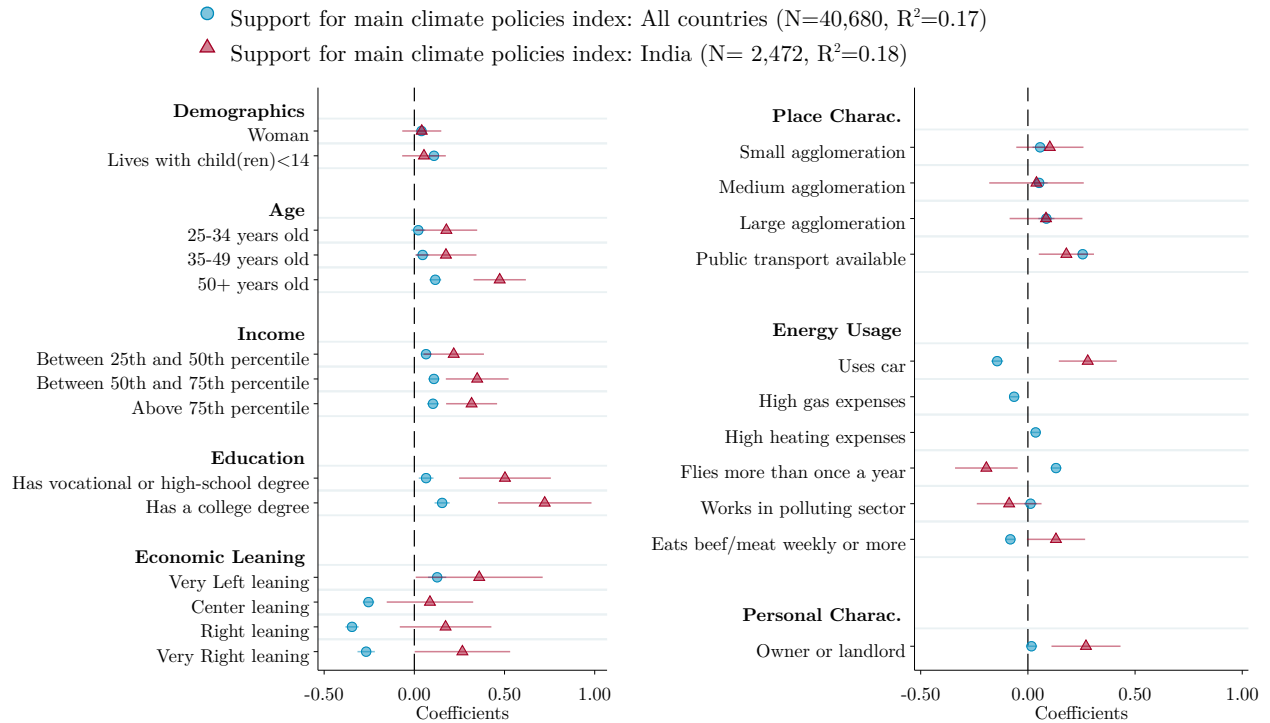
Note: Panel A shows the distribution of answers to two questions, *Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors* are answers to the question “*To what extent would you be willing to adopt the following behaviors?*” and *Factors that would encourage behavior adoption* correspond to answers to the question “*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.)?*”. Panel B displays the percentage of the prize people are willing to donate (0%, between 0% and 25%, between 25% and 50%, between 50% and 75%, above 75%). Panel C shows the shares of respondents willing to sign a petition to “stand up for real climate action”. All results are based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos).

Figure 95: Share of respondents who support or oppose climate change policies.



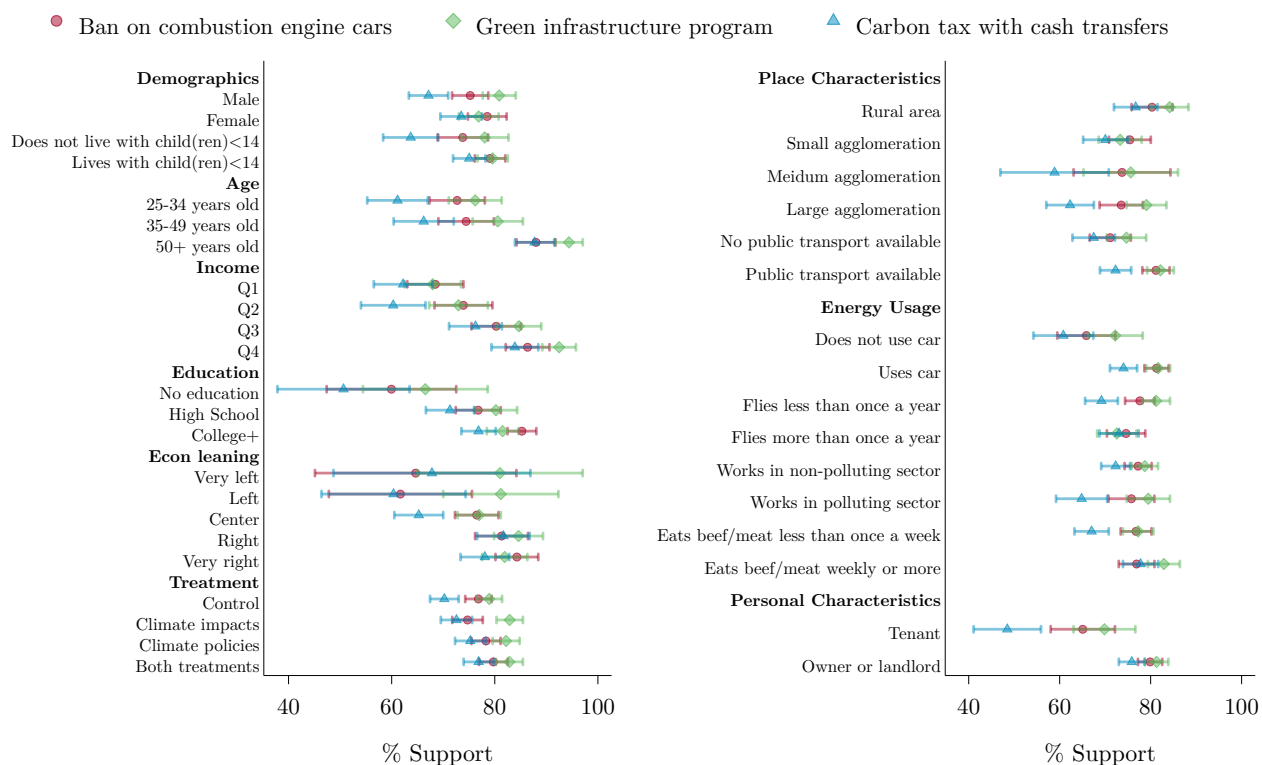
Note: The figure shows the distribution of support to each policy, based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). For the exact phrasing of each question, see Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

Figure 96: Correlation between “*Support for main climate policies index*” and socioeconomic and energy usage characteristics



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the *Support for main climate policies index* on socioeconomic indicators (left panel) and energy usage indicators (right panel). In the right panel, we control for but do not display the coefficients on socioeconomic indicators. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted category for *Place characteristics* is “Rural or very small agglomeration.” Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. For a list of all omitted categories, see the notes to Figure 93. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed definitions of the variables.

Figure 97: Share who support the main climate policies by socioeconomic, energy usage characteristics, and treatment group



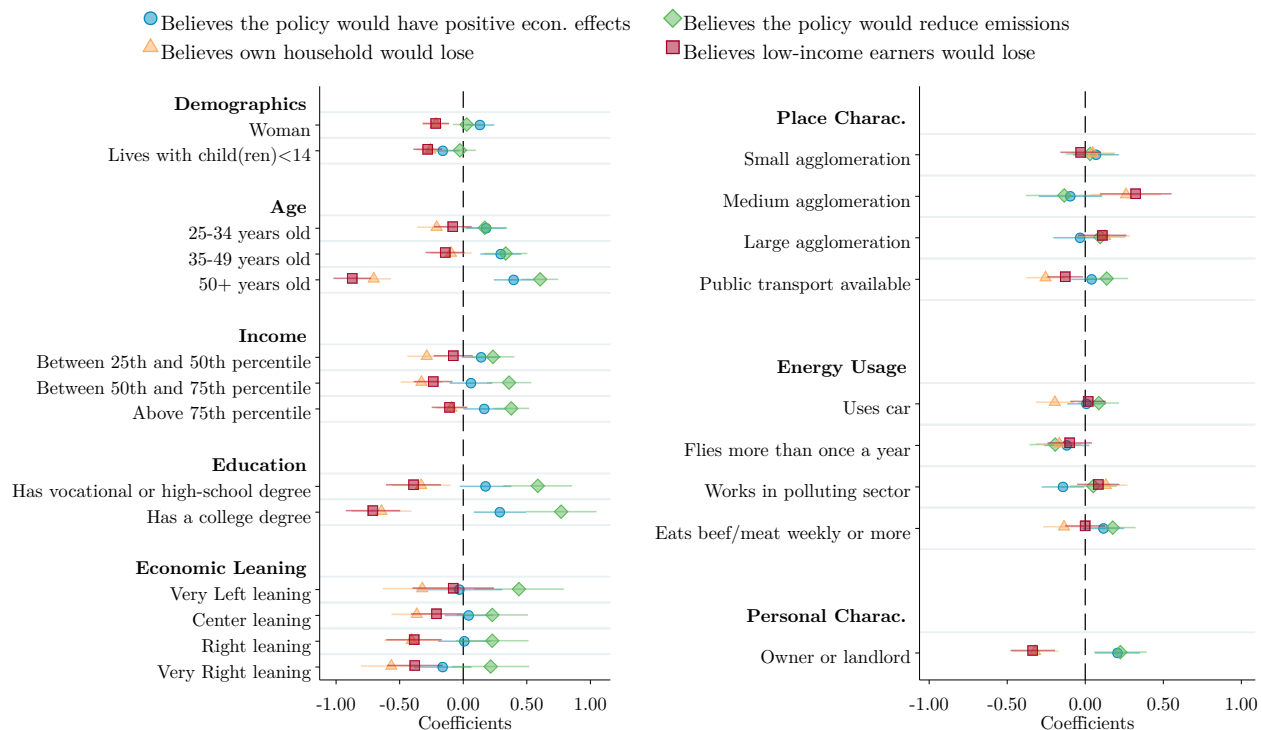
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who support (somewhat or strongly) each of the three main policies, by group. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment” all means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 98: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

	Green Infrastructure Program			Carbon Tax w. Cash Transfers			Ban on Combustion-Engine Cars		
	India	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	India	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	India	High Inc.	Middle Inc.
Effectiveness of Main Climate Policies									
Reduce air pollution	79	74	81	83	68	80	81	77	82
Reduce GHG emissions/Reduce CO ₂ emissions from cars				79	64	75	79	71	76
Make electricity production greener	80	69	77						
Encourage insulation of buildings				75	64	69			
Increase the use of public transport/Encourage less driving	76	59	70	80	51	69			
Positive effect on economy and employment	45	36	45	42	31	42	40	35	39
Costless way to fight climate change	41	30	39	41	27	36	41	39	38
Distributional Impacts of Main Climate Policies									
<i>Believes the following groups would gain</i>									
Those living in rural areas	61	26	50	60	21	43	56	18	37
Low-income earners	56	22	47	57	22	42	54	14	36
The middle class	55	23	48	52	21	40	50	16	36
High-income earners	49	39	51	45	33	41	50	40	49
Self-Interest									
Believes own household would gain	64	23	50	58	20	41	55	16	36
Perceived Fairness and Support									
Support main climate policies	76	56	76	71	37	59	75	42	63
Main climate policies are fair	79	50	70	72	35	55	74	39	58

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 Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

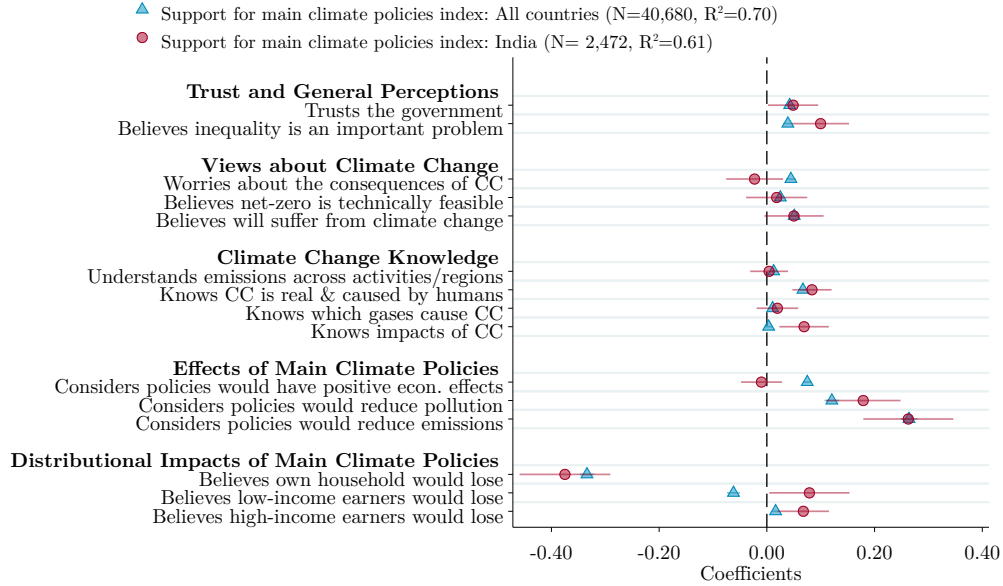
Figure 99: How different groups perceive the effectiveness and distributional effects of the three main climate policies



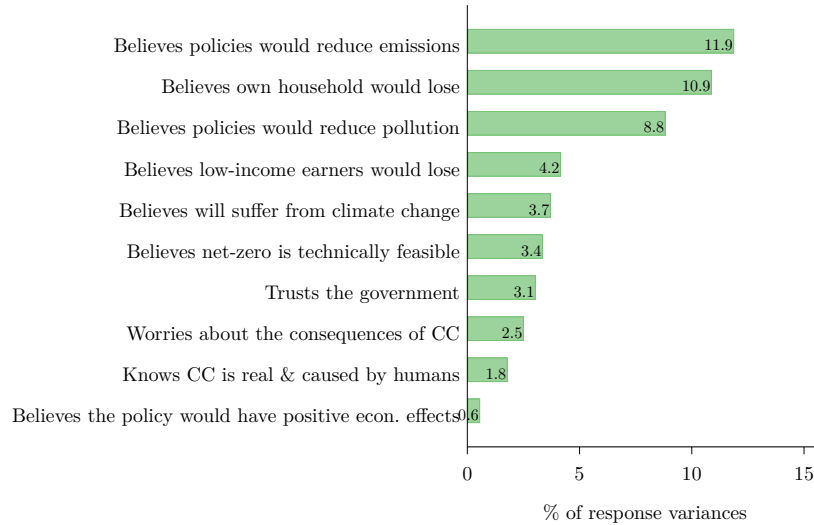
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from two regressions. In the left panel, the indices listed in the legend are regressed on indicator variables for socioeconomic characteristics, as well as treatment indicators (not shown). In the right panel, the same indices are regressed on energy usage indicators, as well as treatment indicators, and socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Each index is constructed by averaging the z-scores of the answers to a given question (e.g., “believes policies would have economic effects”) across all three main policies and standardizing again. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions. See the notes to Figure 96 for a list of the omitted categories.

Figure 100: Beliefs underlying support for the main climate policies

(A) Correlation between support for the three main policies and beliefs



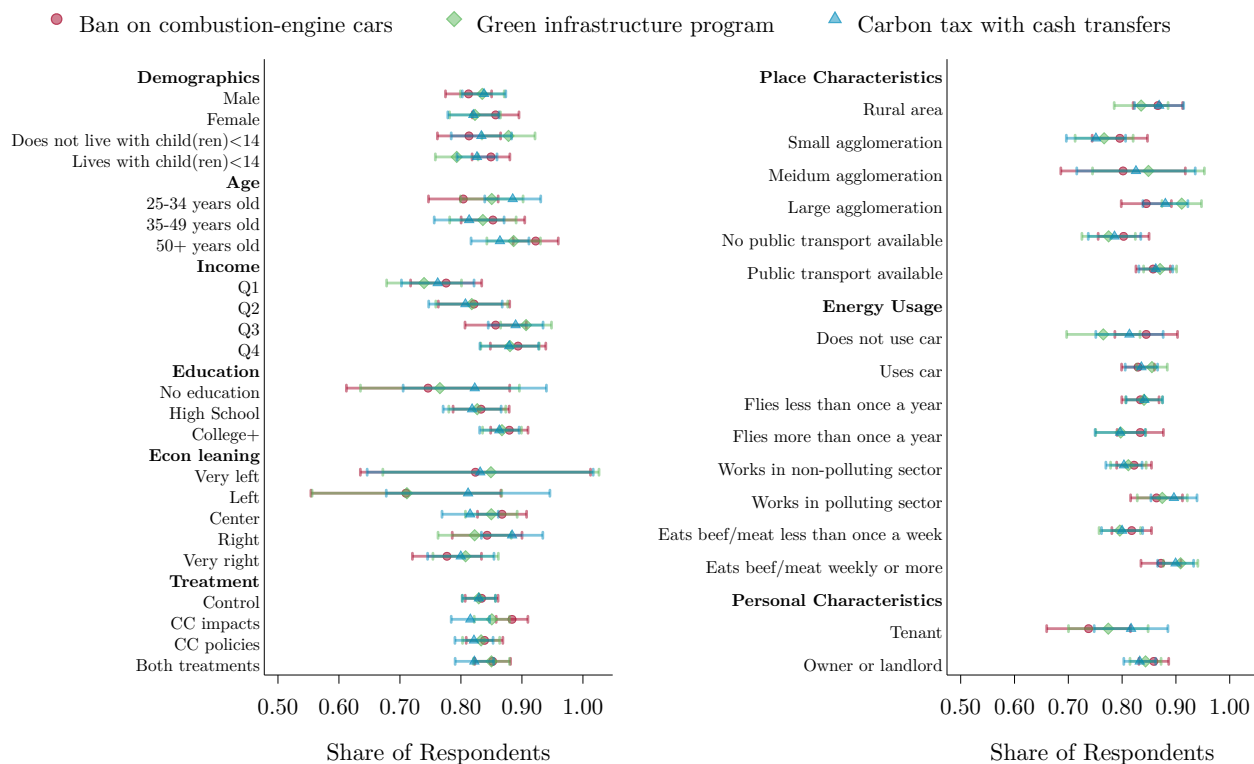
(B) Share of the variation in *Support for main policies* explained by different beliefs



Note: Panel A shows the coefficients from a regression of support for each policy (indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly) on standardized variables measuring respondents’ beliefs and perceptions. 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 *Support for main policies* index that is explained by each belief and perception. We use the LMG method (see Grömping 2007). See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

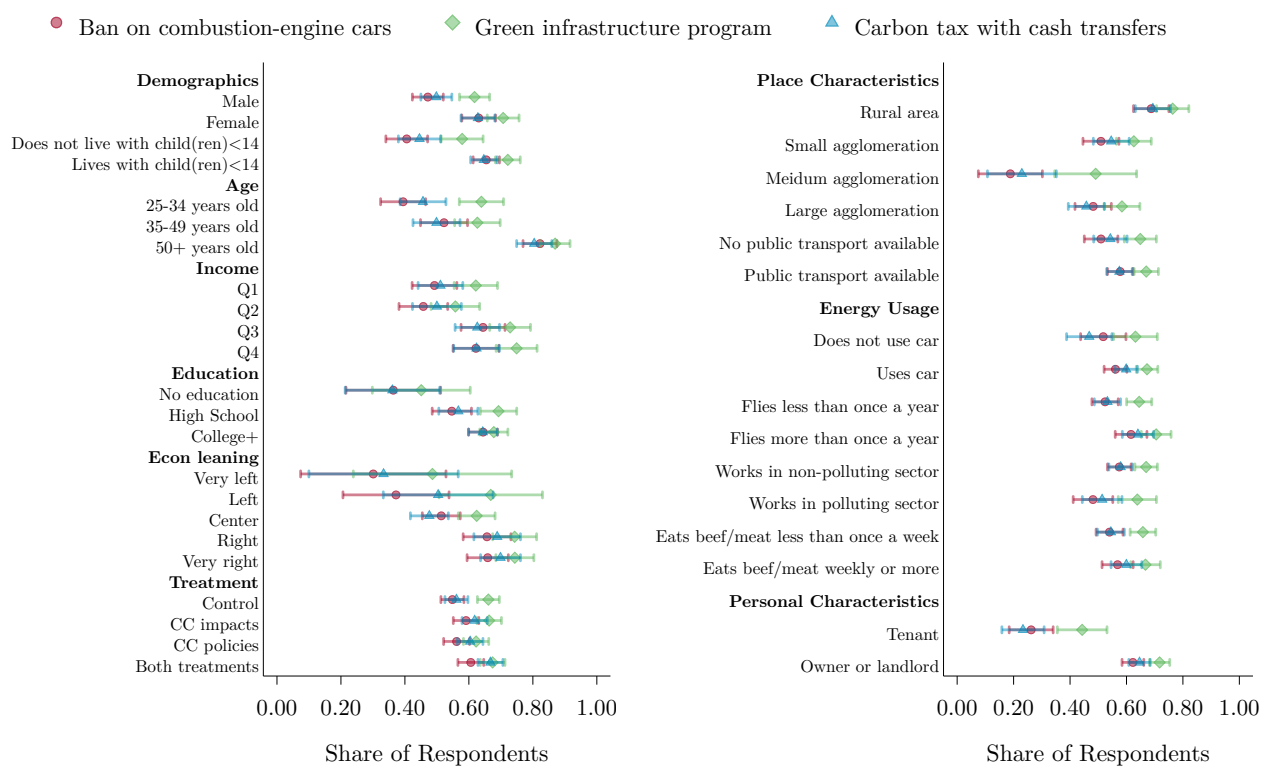
Figure 101: Share of respondents who hold key beliefs about the main climate policies by socioeconomic characteristics, energy usage, and treatment group

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

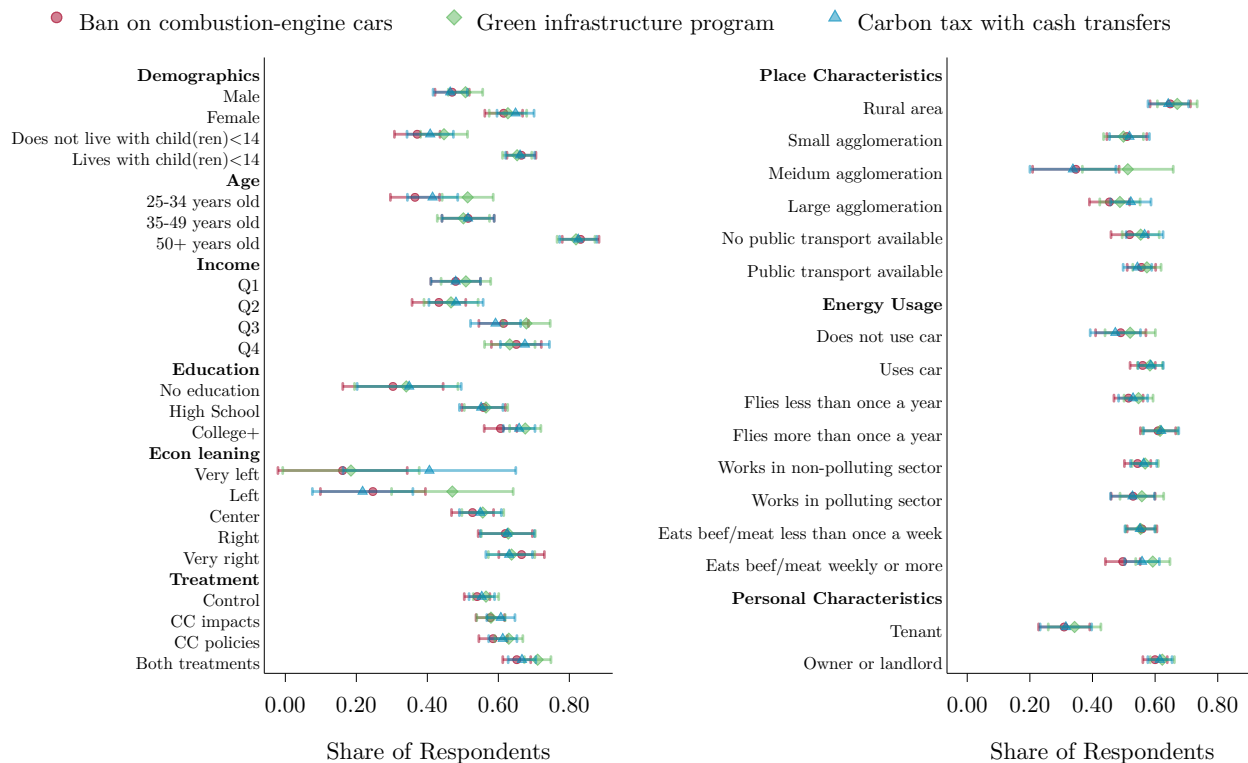


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(B) Share who believes own household would lose from [policy]

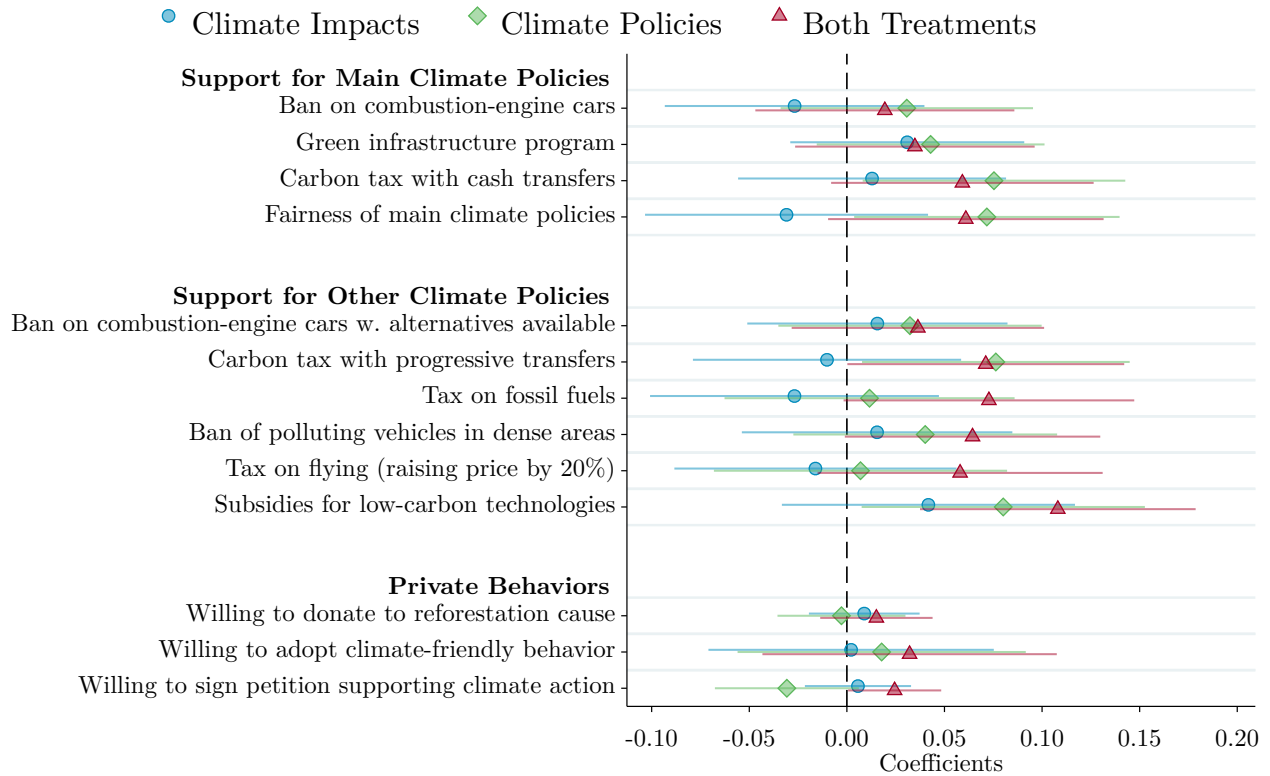


(C) Share who believes low-income earners would lose from [policy]



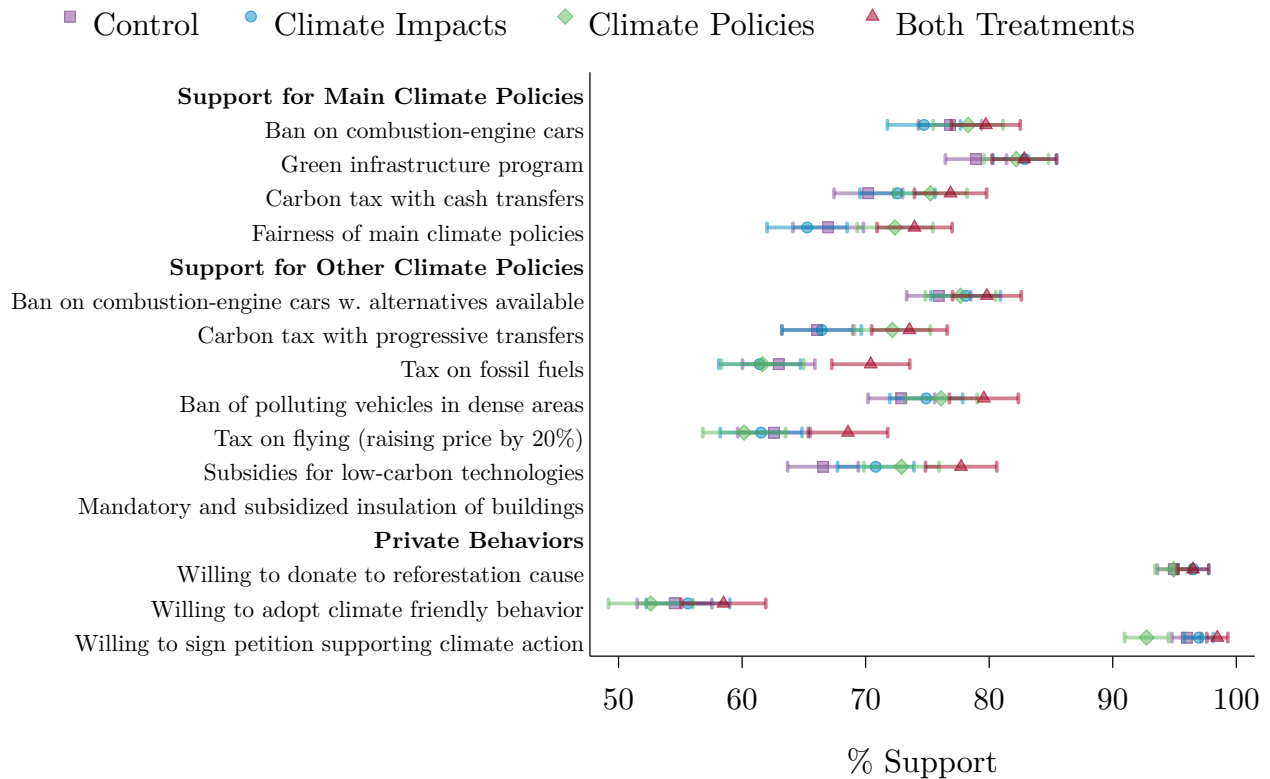
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who agree (somewhat or strongly) with the statement. Means are shown by socioeconomic characteristics, treatment group, and energy usage. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment,” the means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 102: Effects of the treatments on support for climate action



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the indicator variables listed on the left, capturing support for various policies and willingness to change behaviors, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

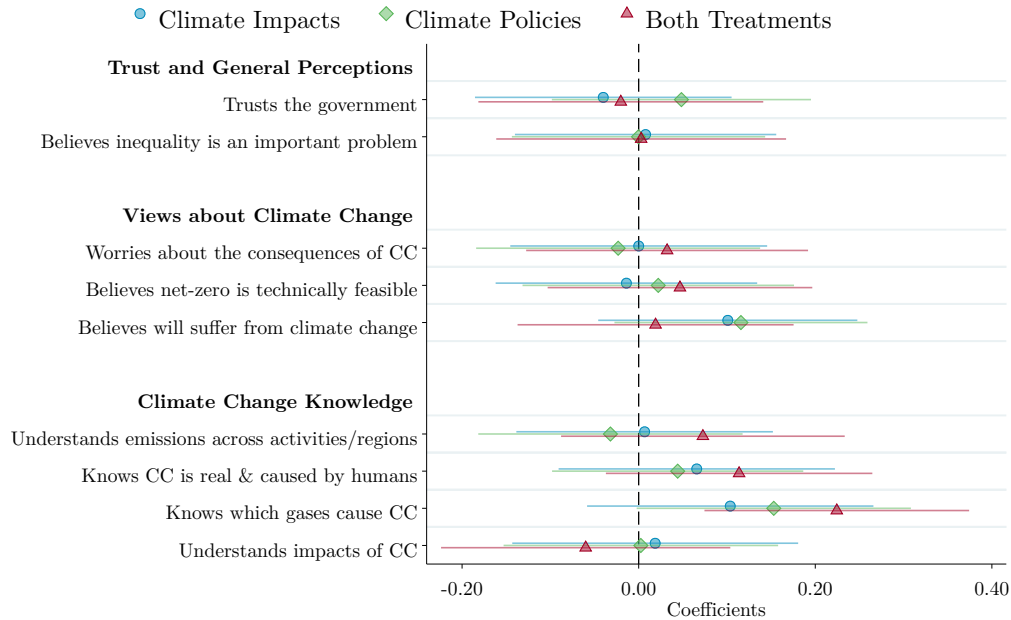
Figure 103: Climate attitudes by treatment group



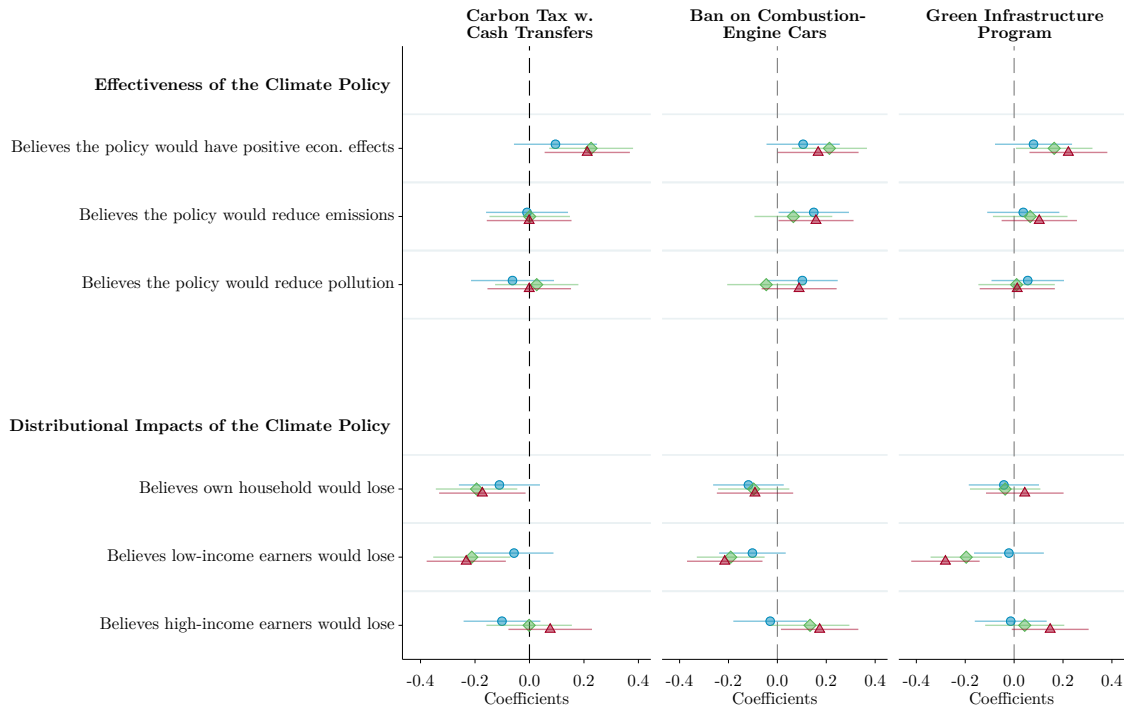
Note: This figure displays the mean of indicator variables by treatment group. Bars represent 90% confidence intervals. Support for policy is an indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly. *Fairness of main climate policies* is an indicator variable equal 1 if on average the respondent somewhat or strongly agrees that each climate policy is fair. *Willing to donate to reforestation cause* equals 1 if the respondent is willing to donate more than 20% 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.

Figure 104: Effects of the treatments on beliefs

(A) Effects of the treatments on reasoning



(B) Effects of the treatments on beliefs about properties of the main climate policies



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of indices listed on the left, capturing respondents' beliefs and perceptions, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Panel A displays the coefficients from the regressions for reasoning, while Panel B displays the coefficients from regressions of beliefs about properties of each of the three policies. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

Fighting Climate Change: Attitudes Toward Climate Policies in Indonesia

Supplement for “Fighting Climate Change:
International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies”
by Antoine Dechezleprêtre, Adrien Fabre, Tobias Kruse,
Bluebery Planterose, Ana Sanchez Chico, and Stefanie Stantcheva

This supplement to “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” presents results for Indonesia, based on a sample of 2,488 respondents.

The full questionnaire for Indonesia is available through the following link:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_3mV8QUArjqZ0htc?Q_Language=ID

The climate policies video is available here:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_1RqbYYeT2c0n0Pc.

The climate impacts video is available here:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_9QQCwEicwdwYp94.

Table 16: Sample representativeness – Indonesia

	Indonesia	
	Population	Sample
Sample size	NA	2,488
Man	0.50	0.52
18-24 years old	0.17	0.19
25-34 years old	0.23	0.26
35-49 years old	0.31	0.31
More than 50 years old	0.29	0.24
Income Q1	0.25	0.28
Income Q2	0.25	0.24
Income Q3	0.25	0.23
Income Q4	0.25	0.25
Region 1	0.08	0.07
Region 2	0.30	0.31
Region 3	0.13	0.11
Region 4	0.21	0.20
Region 5	0.27	0.31
Urban	0.57	0.62
Master or higher (25-64)	0.07	0.04
Vote: Candidate/Party 1	0.19	0.42
Vote: Candidate/Party 2	0.13	0.18
Vote: Candidate/Party 3	0.12	0.05
Vote: Candidate/Party 4	NA	NA
Unemployment rate (15-64)	0.06	0.05
Home ownership rate	0.84	0.89

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the sample alongside nationally representative statistics. For *Master or higher (25-64)*, the sample statistics are provided for respondents aged between 25 and 64 years old. For the *Voters* 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)*”, among active people (“*Unemployed (searching for a job)*,” “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*”). For *Employment rate (15-64)*, the sample statistics include the share of respondents aged between 15 and 64 years old who indicated being either “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*.” Detailed sources for each variable, as well as the definitions of regions, college education, urban, and voting categories are available in Appendix A-11 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

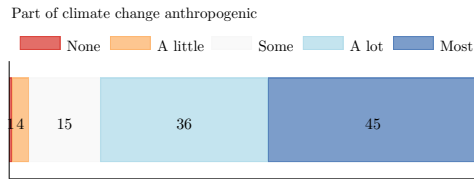
Table 17: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

	Economic leaning					
	Very left	Left	Center	Right	Very right	Not reported
Demokrat	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.04
Gerindra	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.15	0.27	0.13
Golkar	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.04
Nasdem	NA	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	NA
PAN	NA	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.00	NA
PDI-P	0.39	0.31	0.29	0.41	0.52	0.35
PKB	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	NA
PKS	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.02	0.09
PPP	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	NA
Vote not reported	0.23	0.15	0.18	0.09	0.02	0.22
Did not vote	0.09	0.16	0.13	0.08	0.03	0.13

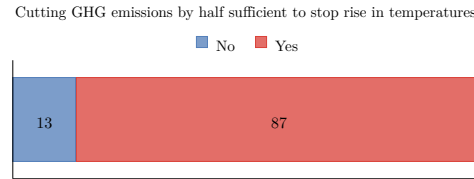
Note: This table displays for each economic leaning the share of votes (among people who indicated having voted), as well as the share of respondents who did not indicate having voted.

Figure 105: Knowledge about climate change

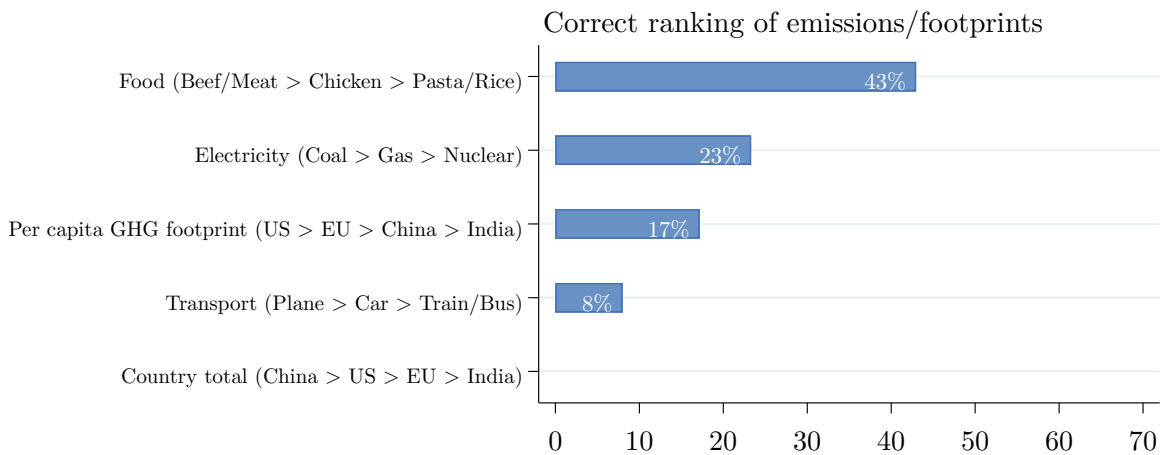
(A) “What part of climate change do you think is due to human activity?”



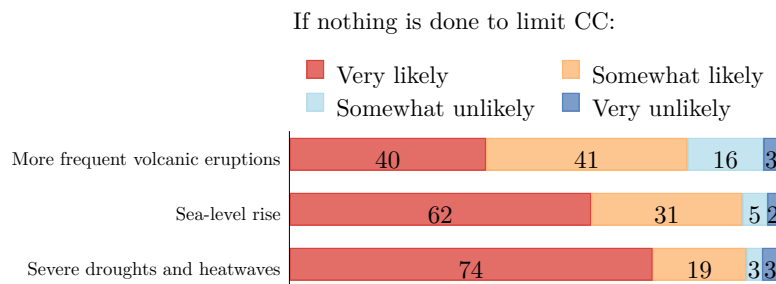
(B) “Do you think that cutting global GHG emissions by half would be sufficient to eventually stop temperatures from rising?”



(C) GHG Emission Ranking

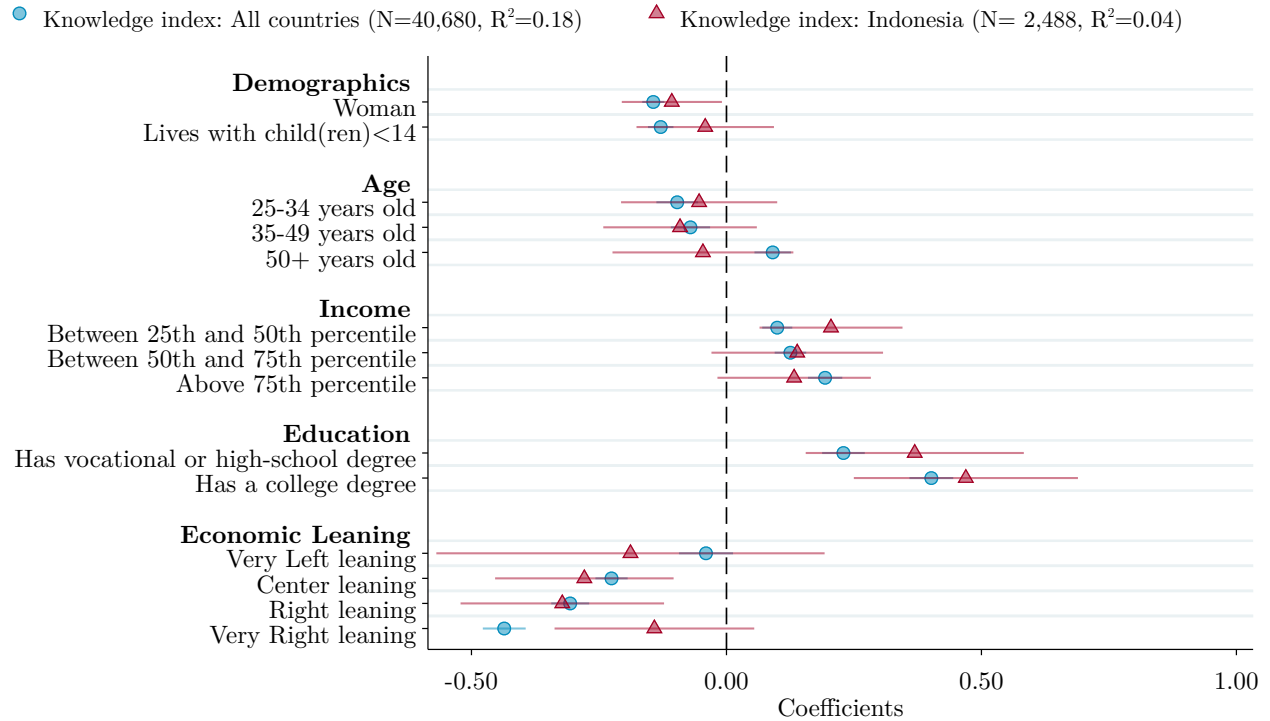


(D) “If nothing is done to limit climate change, how likely do you think it is that climate change will lead to the following events?”



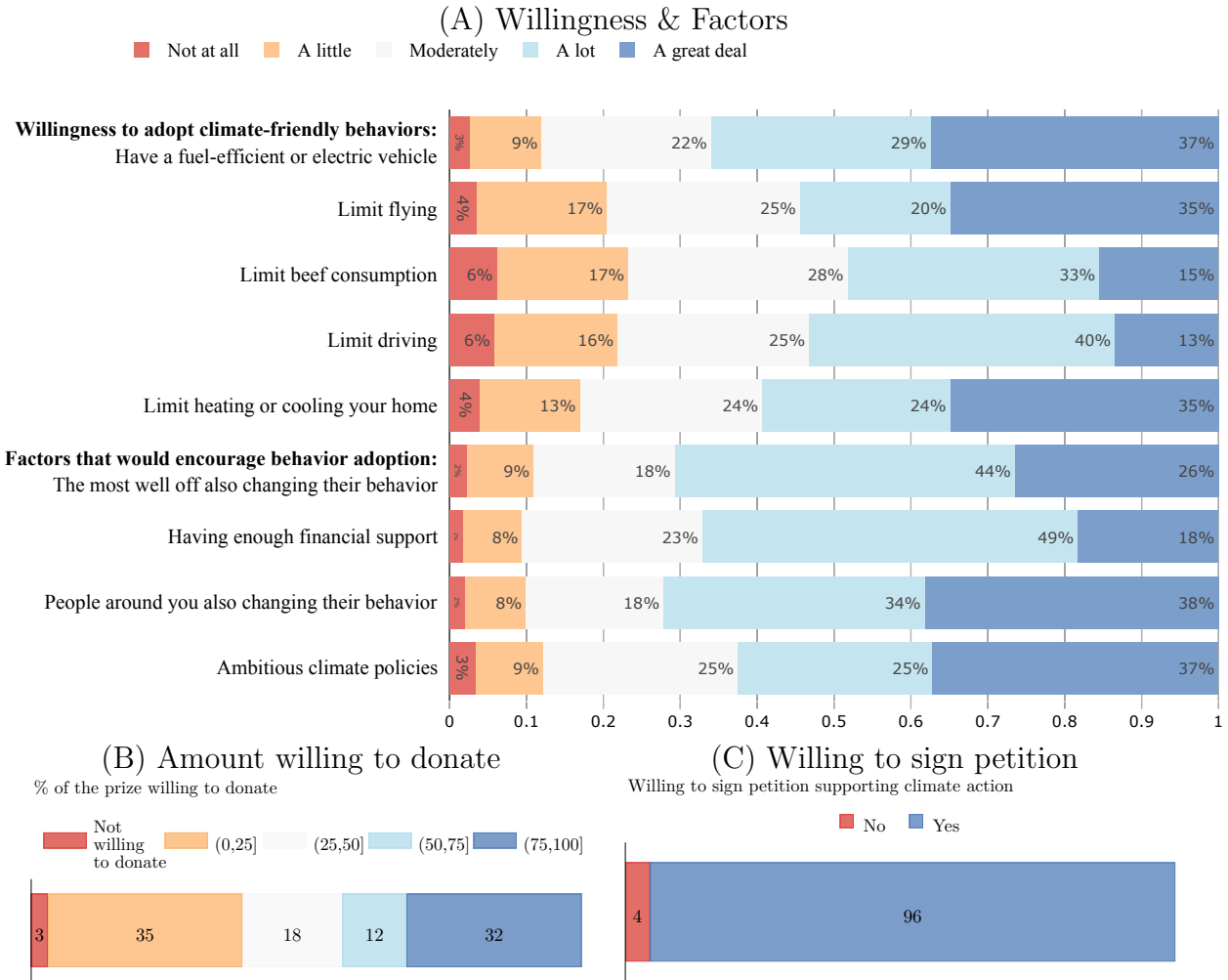
Note: Panel A, B, and D show the distribution of answers to each of the questions mentioned. Panel C shows the percentage of respondents who gave the correct ranking in terms of greenhouse gas emissions for each topic. The shares represented are based on respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos)

Figure 106: Correlation between knowledge (*Knowledge index*) and socioeconomic characteristics



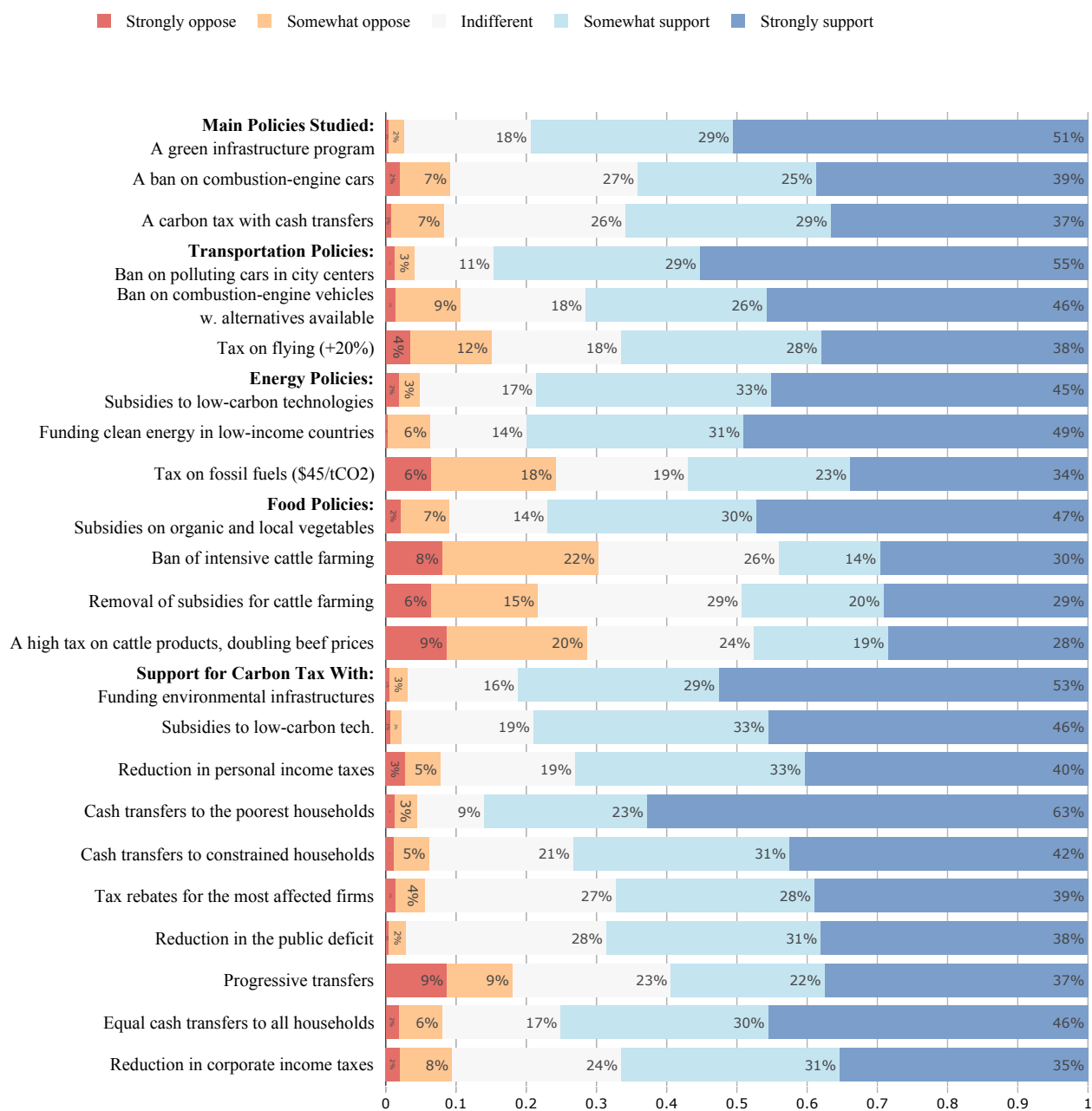
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from an OLS regression of the *Knowledge index* on indicators for individual socioeconomic characteristics. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted categories are “male” for *gender* (*gender*: “other” is not displayed), “18-34 years old” for *age*, lowest income quartile for *income*, “no schooling, or highest level achieved is primary or lower secondary education” for *education*, “left leaning” for *economic leaning*. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

Figure 107: Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors



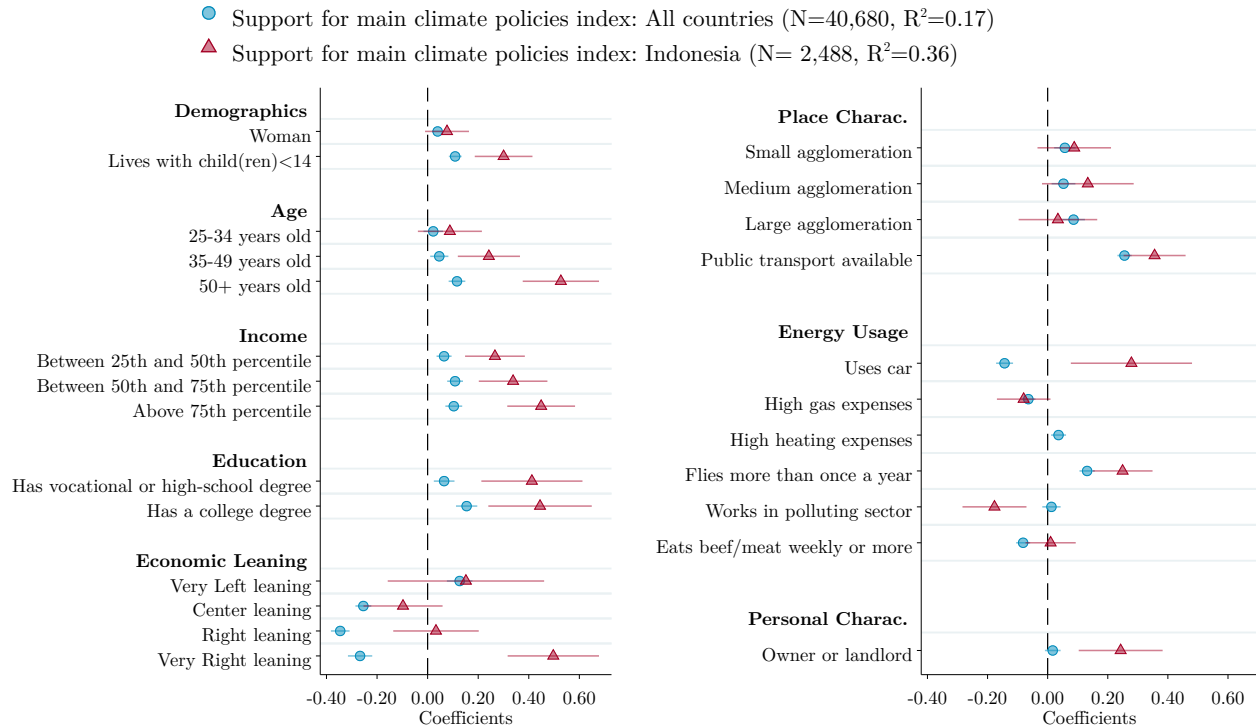
Note: Panel A shows the distribution of answers to two questions, *Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors* are answers to the question “*To what extent would you be willing to adopt the following behaviors?*” and *Factors that would encourage behavior adoption* correspond to answers to the question “*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.)?*”. Panel B displays the percentage of the prize people are willing to donate (0%, between 0% and 25%, between 25% and 50%, between 50% and 75%, above 75%). Panel C shows the shares of respondents willing to sign a petition to “stand up for real climate action”. All results are based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos).

Figure 108: Share of respondents who support or oppose climate change policies.



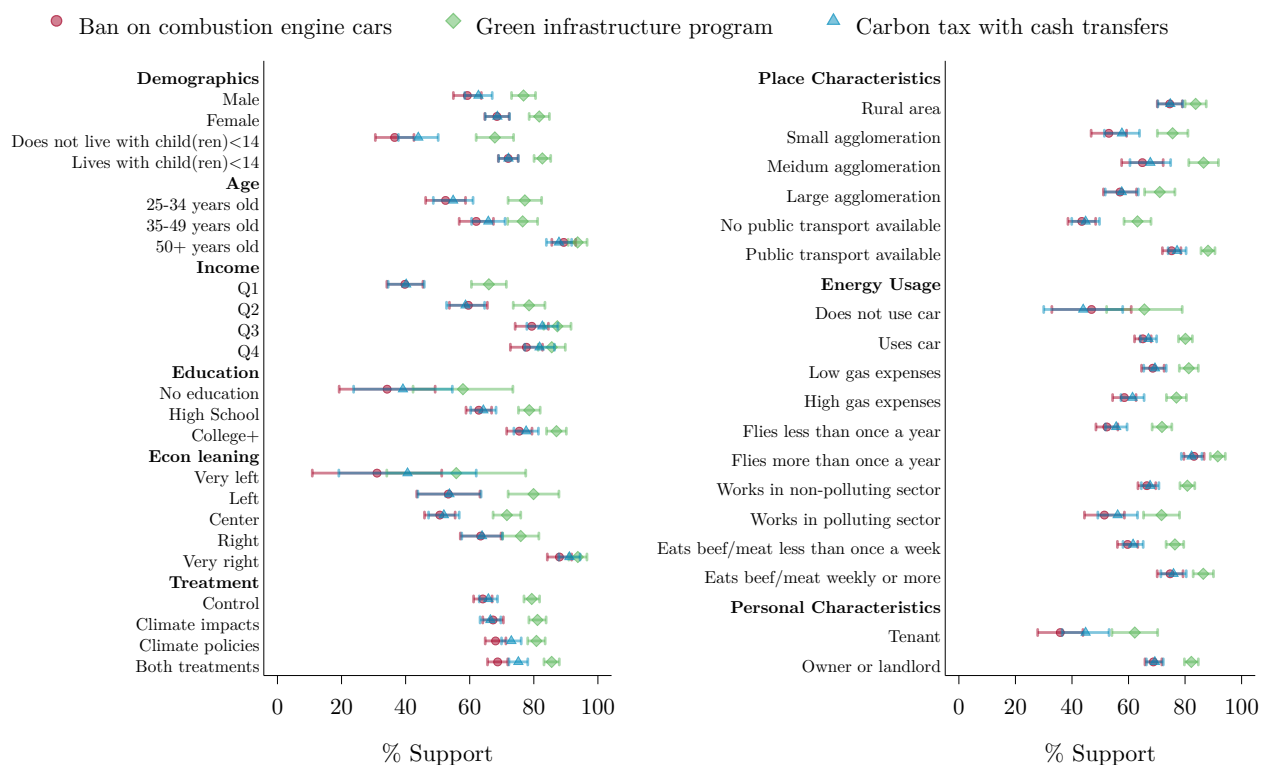
Note: The figure shows the distribution of support to each policy, based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). For the exact phrasing of each question, see Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

Figure 109: Correlation between “*Support for main climate policies index*” and socioeconomic and energy usage characteristics



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the *Support for main climate policies index* on socioeconomic indicators (left panel) and energy usage indicators (right panel). In the right panel, we control for but do not display the coefficients on socioeconomic indicators. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted category for *Place characteristics* is “Rural or very small agglomeration.” Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. For a list of all omitted categories, see the notes to Figure 106. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed definitions of the variables.

Figure 110: Share who support the main climate policies by socioeconomic, energy usage characteristics, and treatment group



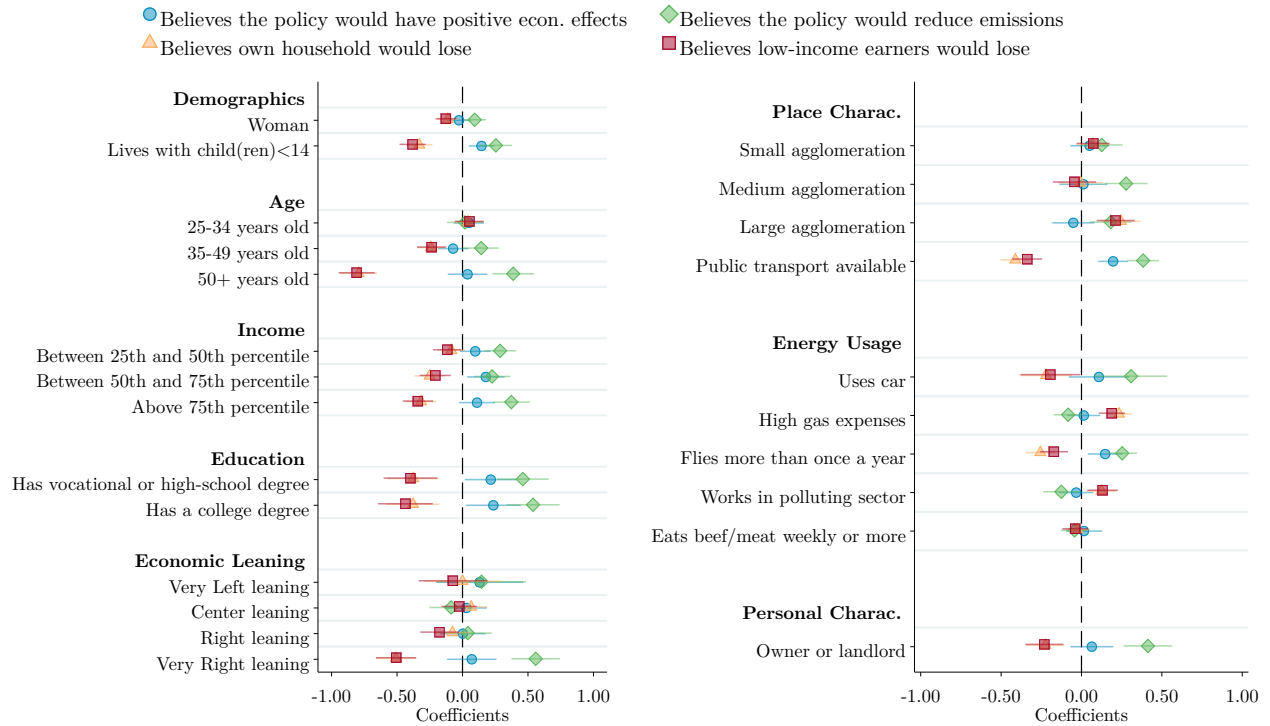
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who support (somewhat or strongly) each of the three main policies, by group. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment” all means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 111: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

	Green Infrastructure Program			Carbon Tax w. Cash Transfers			Ban on Combustion-Engine Cars		
	Indonesia	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	Indonesia	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	Indonesia	High Inc.	Middle Inc.
Effectiveness of Main Climate Policies									
Reduce air pollution	88	74	81	86	68	80	87	77	82
Reduce GHG emissions/Reduce CO ₂ emissions from cars				81	64	75	79	71	76
Make electricity production greener	78	69	77						
Encourage insulation of buildings				72	64	69			
Increase the use of public transport/Encourage less driving	77	59	70	70	51	69			
Positive effect on economy and employment	47	36	45	45	31	42	41	35	39
Costless way to fight climate change	44	30	39	40	27	36	41	39	38
Distributional Impacts of Main Climate Policies									
<i>Believes the following groups would gain</i>									
Those living in rural areas	59	26	50	50	21	43	49	18	37
Low-income earners	56	22	47	50	22	42	46	14	36
The middle class	56	23	48	49	21	40	46	16	36
High-income earners	59	39	51	51	33	41	55	40	49
Self-Interest									
Believes own household would gain	58	23	50	50	20	41	45	16	36
Perceived Fairness and Support									
Support main climate policies	79	56	76	67	37	59	63	42	63
Main climate policies are fair	68	50	70	56	35	55	61	39	58

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 Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

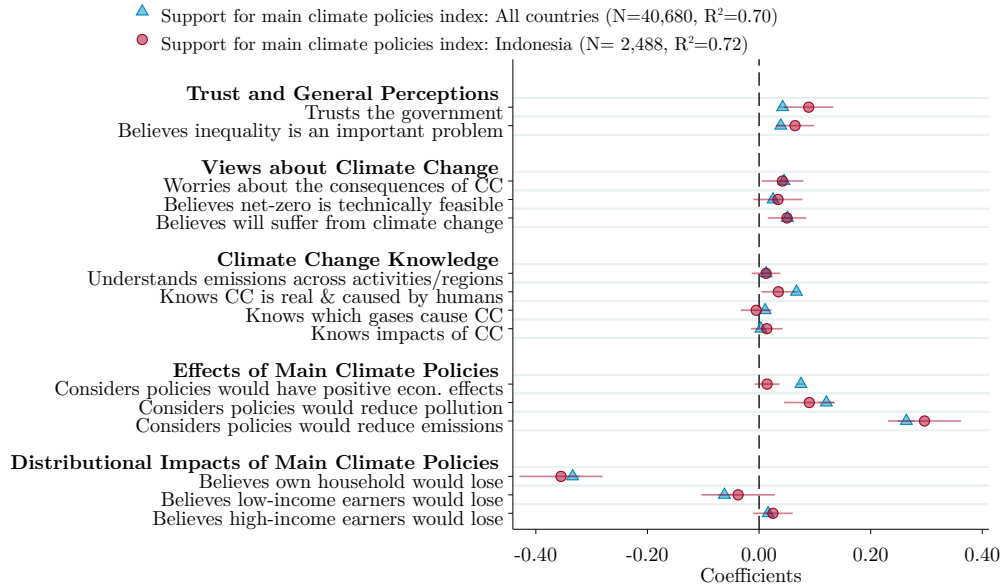
Figure 112: How different groups perceive the effectiveness and distributional effects of the three main climate policies



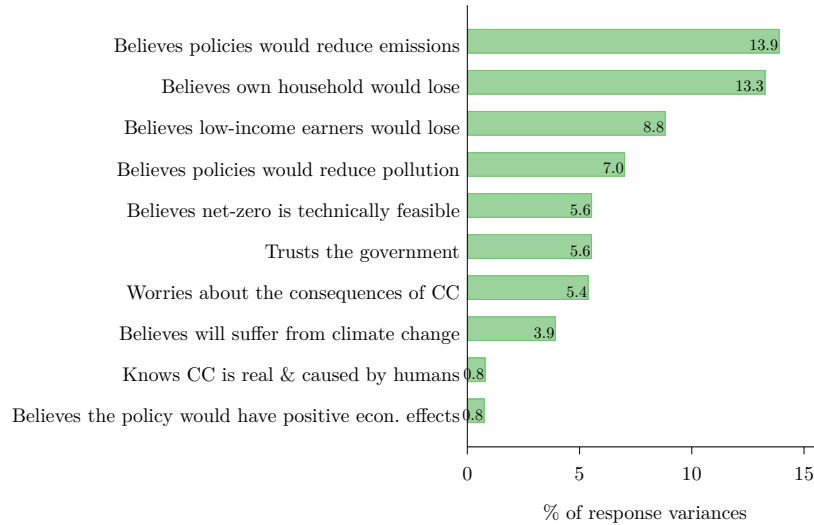
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from two regressions. In the left panel, the indices listed in the legend are regressed on indicator variables for socioeconomic characteristics, as well as treatment indicators (not shown). In the right panel, the same indices are regressed on energy usage indicators, as well as treatment indicators, and socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Each index is constructed by averaging the z-scores of the answers to a given question (e.g., “believes policies would have economic effects”) across all three main policies and standardizing again. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions. See the notes to Figure 109 for a list of the omitted categories.

Figure 113: Beliefs underlying support for the main climate policies

(A) Correlation between support for the three main policies and beliefs



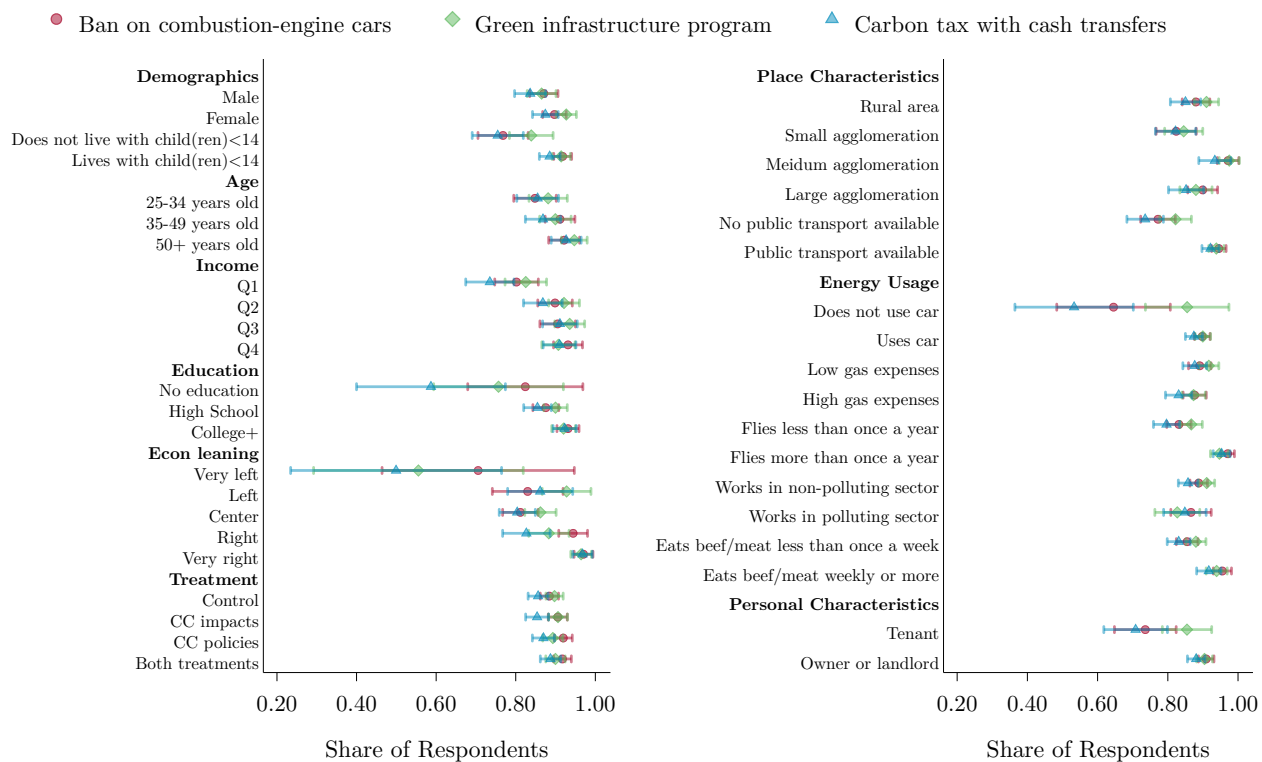
(B) Share of the variation in *Support for main policies* explained by different beliefs



Note: Panel A shows the coefficients from a regression of support for each policy (indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly) on standardized variables measuring respondents' beliefs and perceptions. 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 *Support for main policies* index that is explained by each belief and perception. We use the LMG method (see Grömping 2007). See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

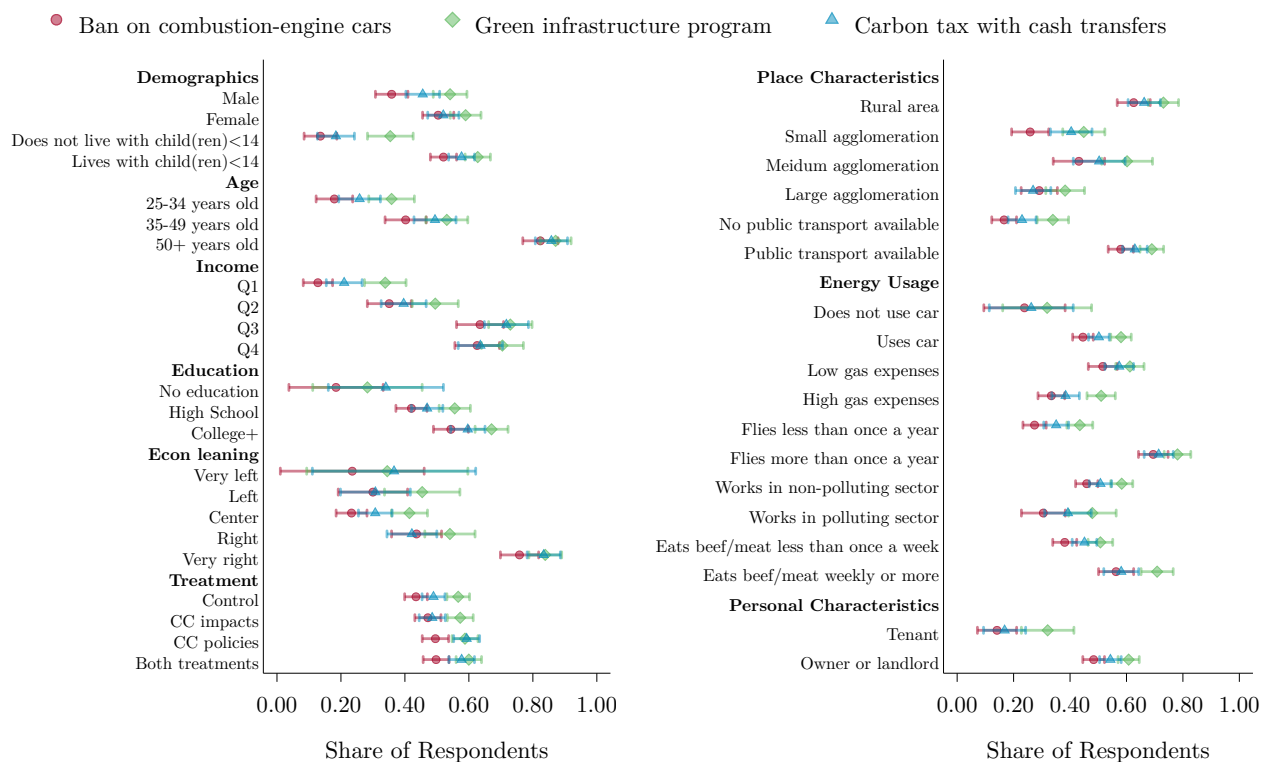
Figure 114: Share of respondents who hold key beliefs about the main climate policies by socioeconomic characteristics, energy usage, and treatment group

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

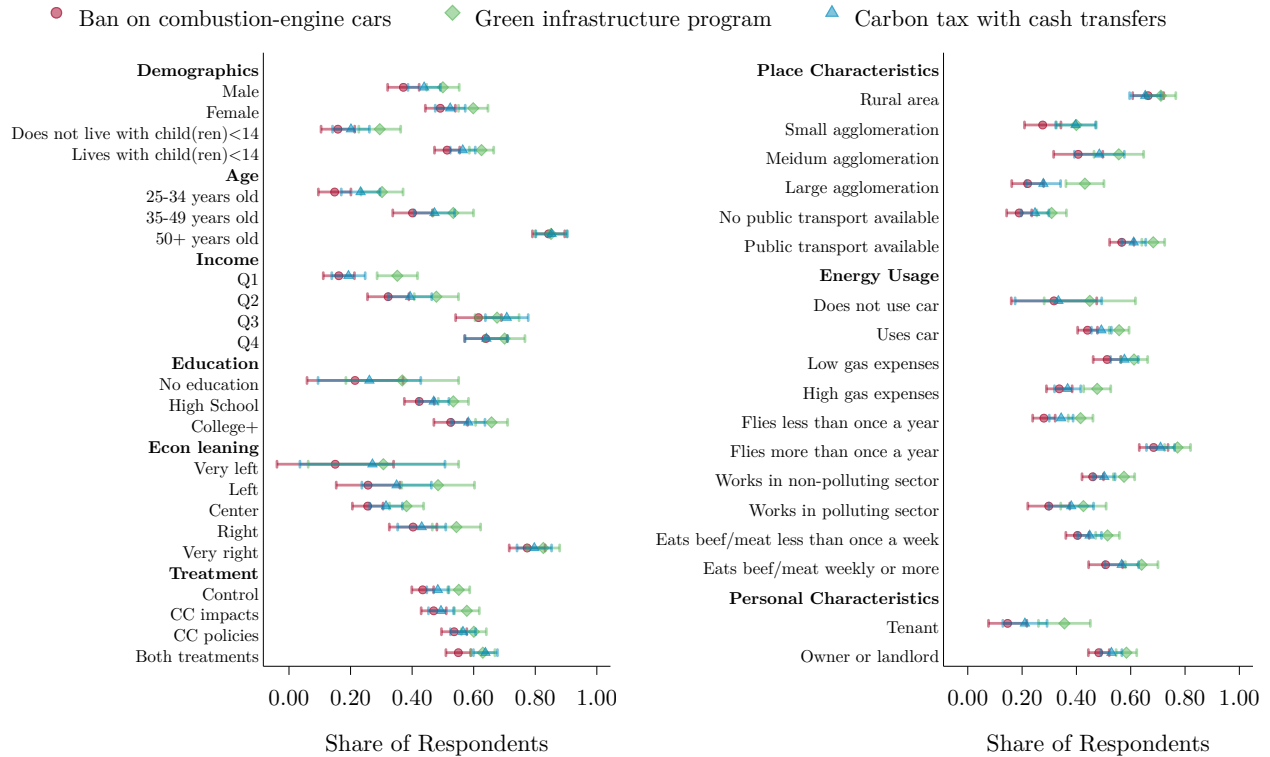


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(B) Share who believes own household would lose from [policy]

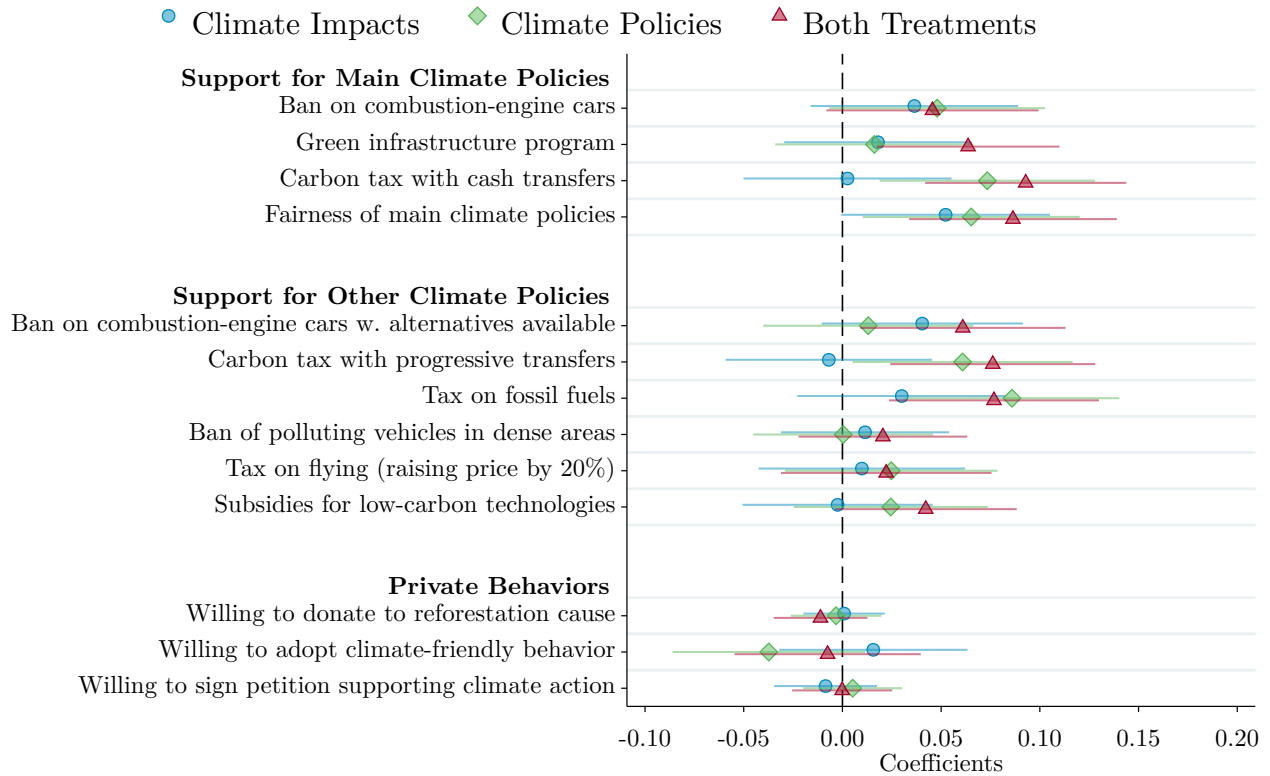


(C) Share who believes low-income earners would lose from [policy]



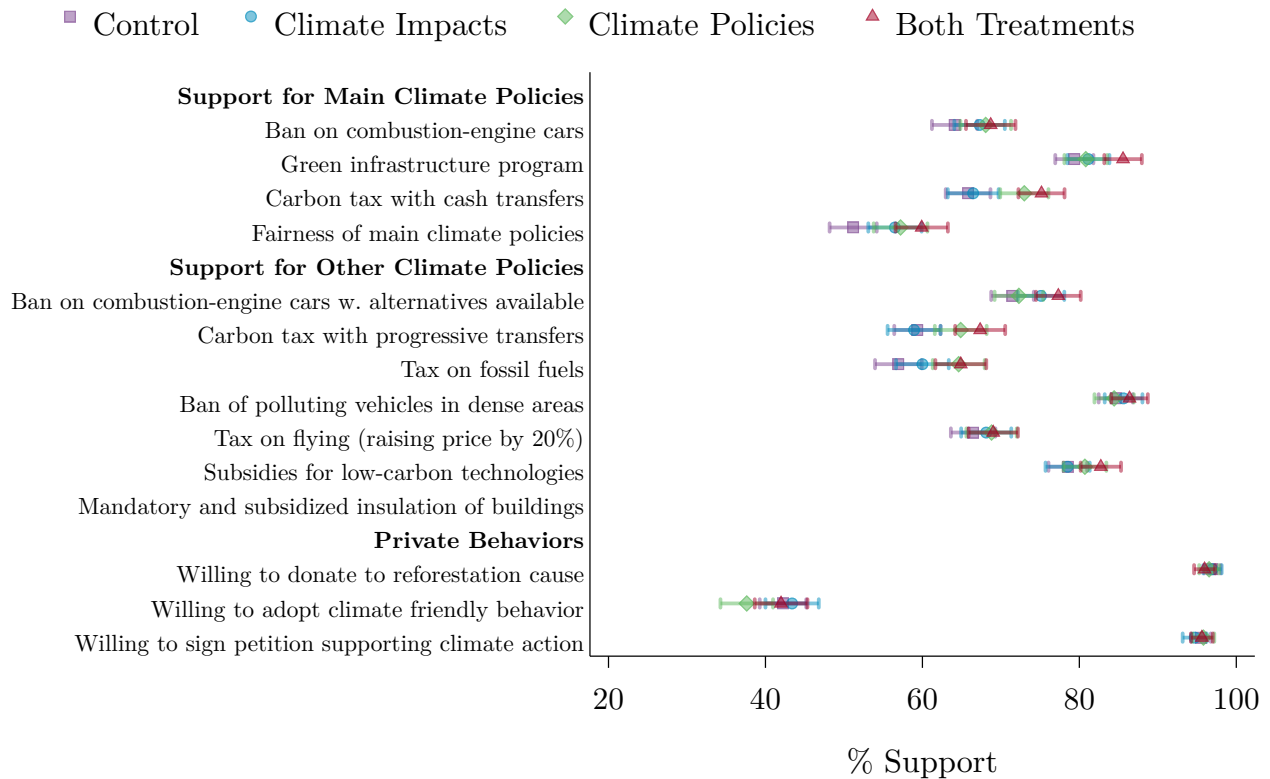
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who agree (somewhat or strongly) with the statement. Means are shown by socioeconomic characteristics, treatment group, and energy usage. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment,” the means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 115: Effects of the treatments on support for climate action



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the indicator variables listed on the left, capturing support for various policies and willingness to change behaviors, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

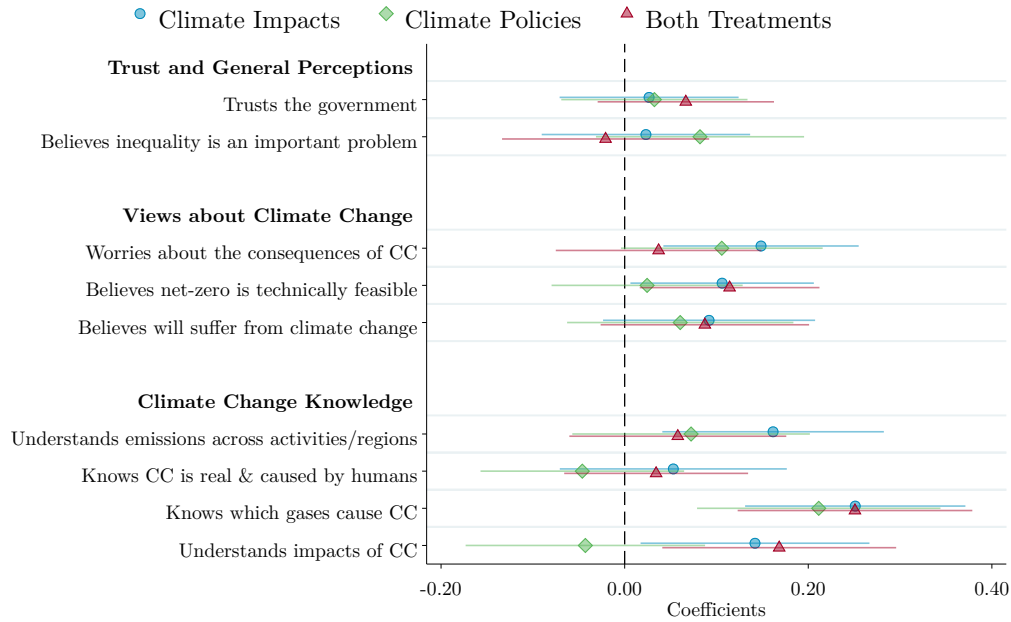
Figure 116: Climate attitudes by treatment group



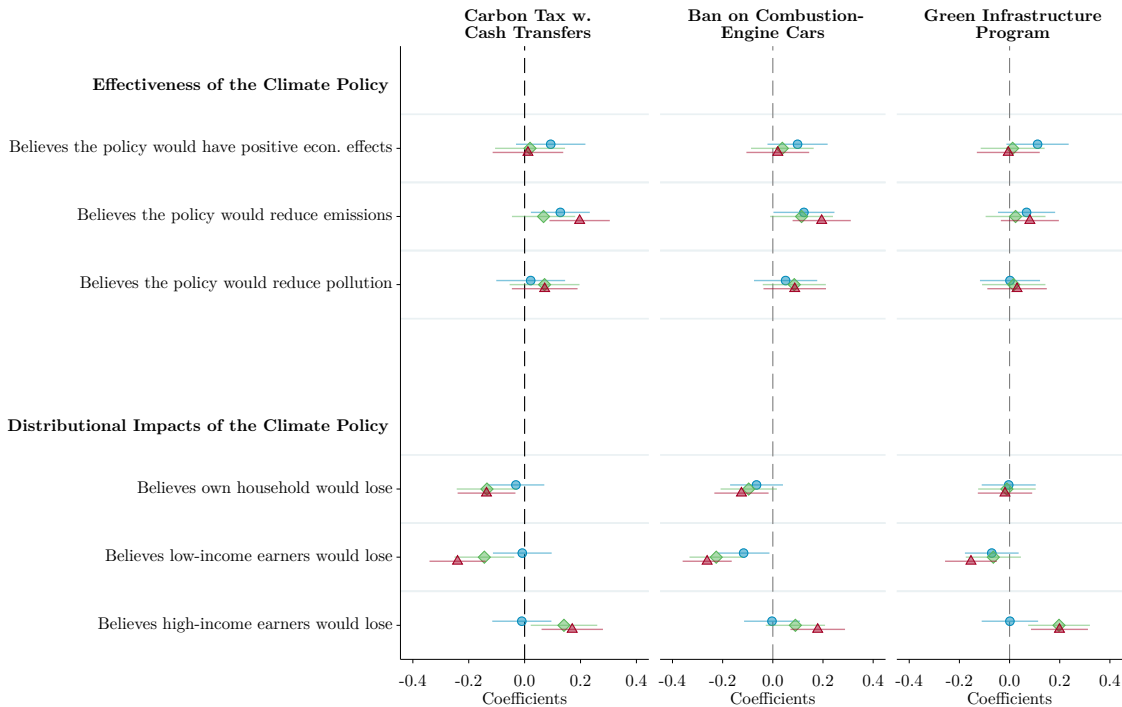
Note: This figure displays the mean of indicator variables by treatment group. Bars represent 90% confidence intervals. Support for policy is an indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly. *Fairness of main climate policies* is an indicator variable equal 1 if on average the respondent somewhat or strongly agrees that each climate policy is fair. *Willing to donate to reforestation cause* equals 1 if the respondent is willing to donate more than 20% 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.

Figure 117: Effects of the treatments on beliefs

(A) Effects of the treatments on reasoning



(B) Effects of the treatments on beliefs about properties of the main climate policies



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of indices listed on the left, capturing respondents' beliefs and perceptions, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Panel A displays the coefficients from the regressions for reasoning, while Panel B displays the coefficients from regressions of beliefs about properties of each of the three policies. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

Fighting Climate Change: Attitudes Toward Climate Policies in Italy

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International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies”
by Antoine Dechezleprêtre, Adrien Fabre, Tobias Kruse,
Bluebery Planterose, Ana Sanchez Chico, and Stefanie Stantcheva

This supplement to “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” presents results for Italy, based on a sample of 2,088 respondents.

The full questionnaire for Italy is available through the following link:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_bpiASf7NzB8u0wS?Q_Language=IT

The climate policies video is available here:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_6mMBZqNPLgvUKZo.

The climate impacts video is available here:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_1GpaU9A0p0uA246.

Table 18: Sample representativeness – Italy

	Italy	
	Population	Sample
Sample size	NA	2,088
Man	0.48	0.49
18-24 years old	0.08	0.09
25-34 years old	0.12	0.13
35-49 years old	0.24	0.26
More than 50 years old	0.56	0.52
Income Q1	0.25	0.28
Income Q2	0.25	0.28
Income Q3	0.25	0.23
Income Q4	0.25	0.21
Region 1	0.20	0.20
Region 2	0.11	0.12
Region 3	0.19	0.17
Region 4	0.27	0.30
Region 5	0.23	0.21
Urban	0.83	0.89
College education (25-64)	0.29	0.38
Vote: Candidate/Party 1	0.36	0.20
Vote: Candidate/Party 2	0.20	0.27
Vote: Candidate/Party 3	0.19	0.17
Vote: Candidate/Party 4	NA	NA
Unemployment rate (15-64)	0.09	0.17
Home ownership rate	0.74	0.75

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the sample 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 *Voters* 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)*”, among active people (“*Unemployed (searching for a job)*,” “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*”). For *Employment rate (15-64)*, the sample statistics include the share of respondents aged between 15 and 64 years old who indicated being either “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*.” Detailed sources for each variable, as well as the definitions of regions, college education, urban, and voting categories are available in Appendix A-11 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

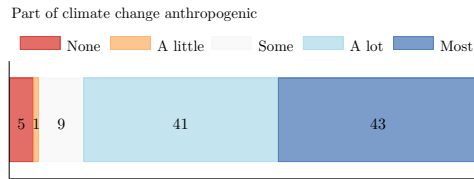
Table 19: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

	Economic leaning					
	Very left	Left	Center	Right	Very right	Not reported
Altro	0.11	0.06	0.10	0.01	0.04	0.06
Forza Italia	0.01	NA	0.07	0.15	0.12	0.03
Fratelli d'Italia	NA	0.01	0.03	0.14	0.18	NA
Lega	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.36	0.43	0.03
Liberi e Uguali	0.14	0.05	0.01	NA	NA	0.03
Movimento 5 Stelle	0.30	0.42	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.22
Partito Democratico	0.30	0.30	0.28	0.15	0.10	0.08
Preferisco non dirlo	0.05	0.05	0.17	0.07	0.02	0.11
Vote not reported	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Did not vote	0.10	0.10	0.17	0.10	0.10	0.44

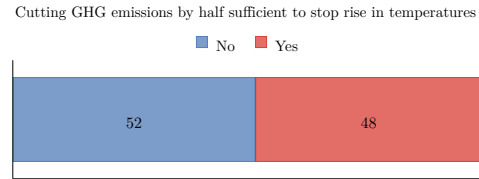
Note: This table displays for each economic leaning the share of votes (among people who indicated having voted), as well as the share of respondents who did not indicate having voted.

Figure 118: Knowledge about climate change

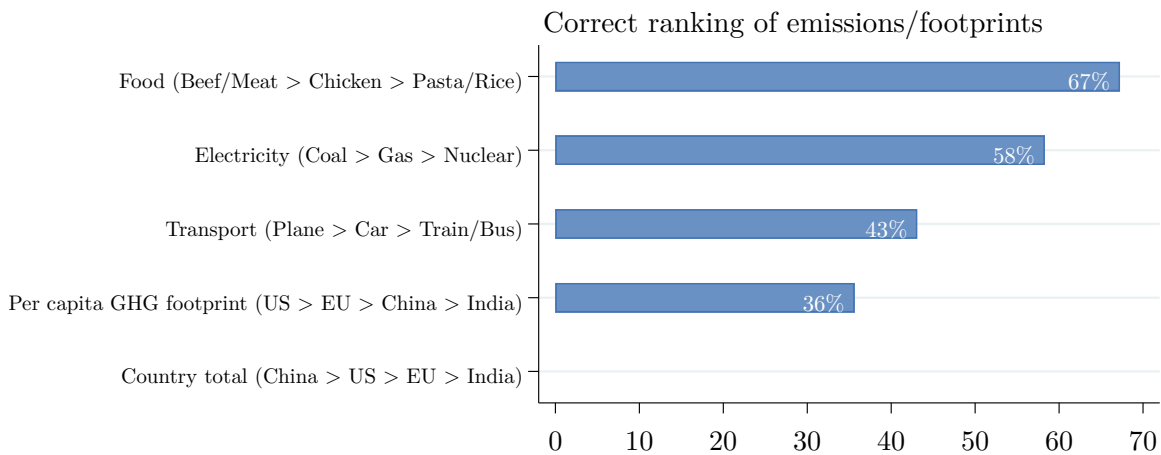
(A) “What part of climate change do you think is due to human activity?”



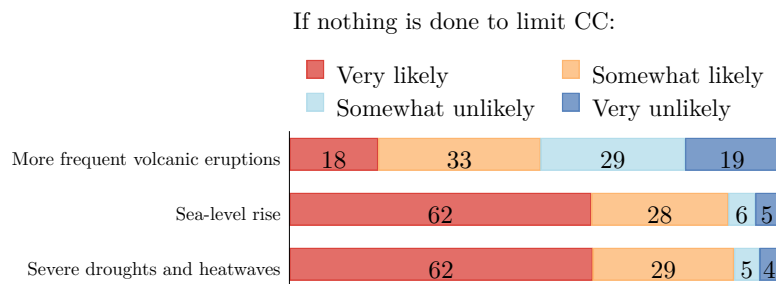
(B) “Do you think that cutting global GHG emissions by half would be sufficient to eventually stop temperatures from rising?”



(C) GHG Emission Ranking

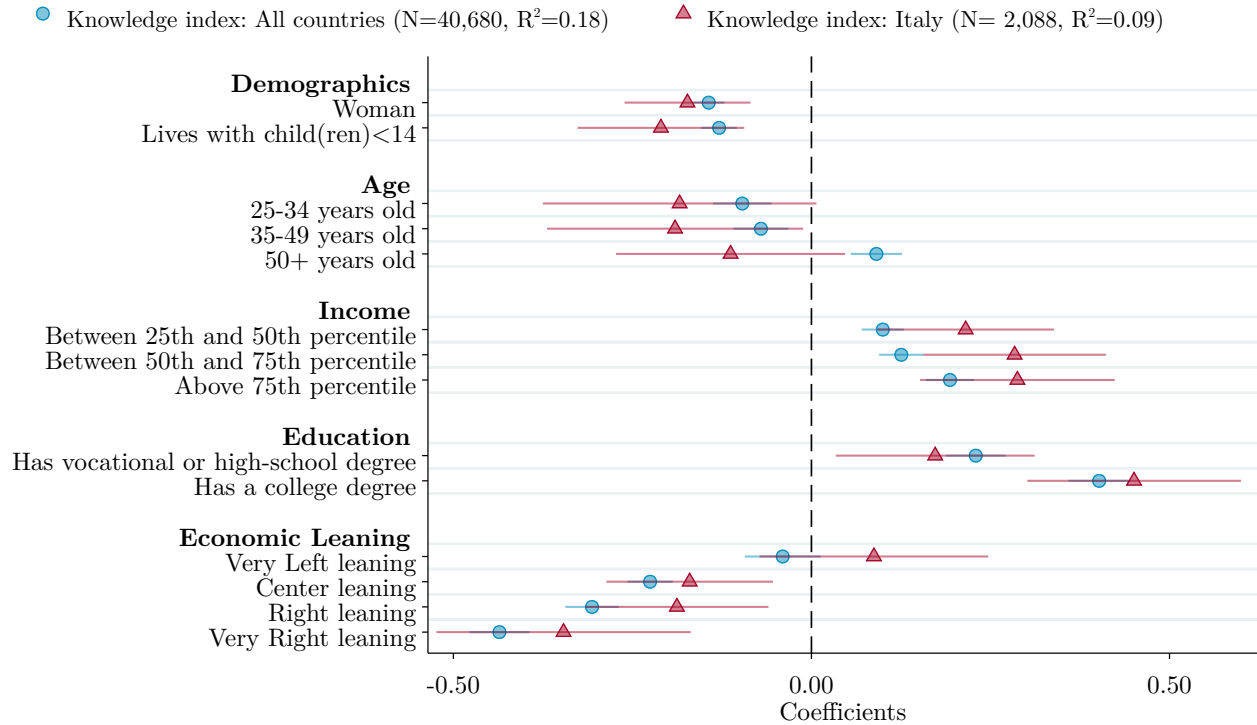


(D) “If nothing is done to limit climate change, how likely do you think it is that climate change will lead to the following events?”



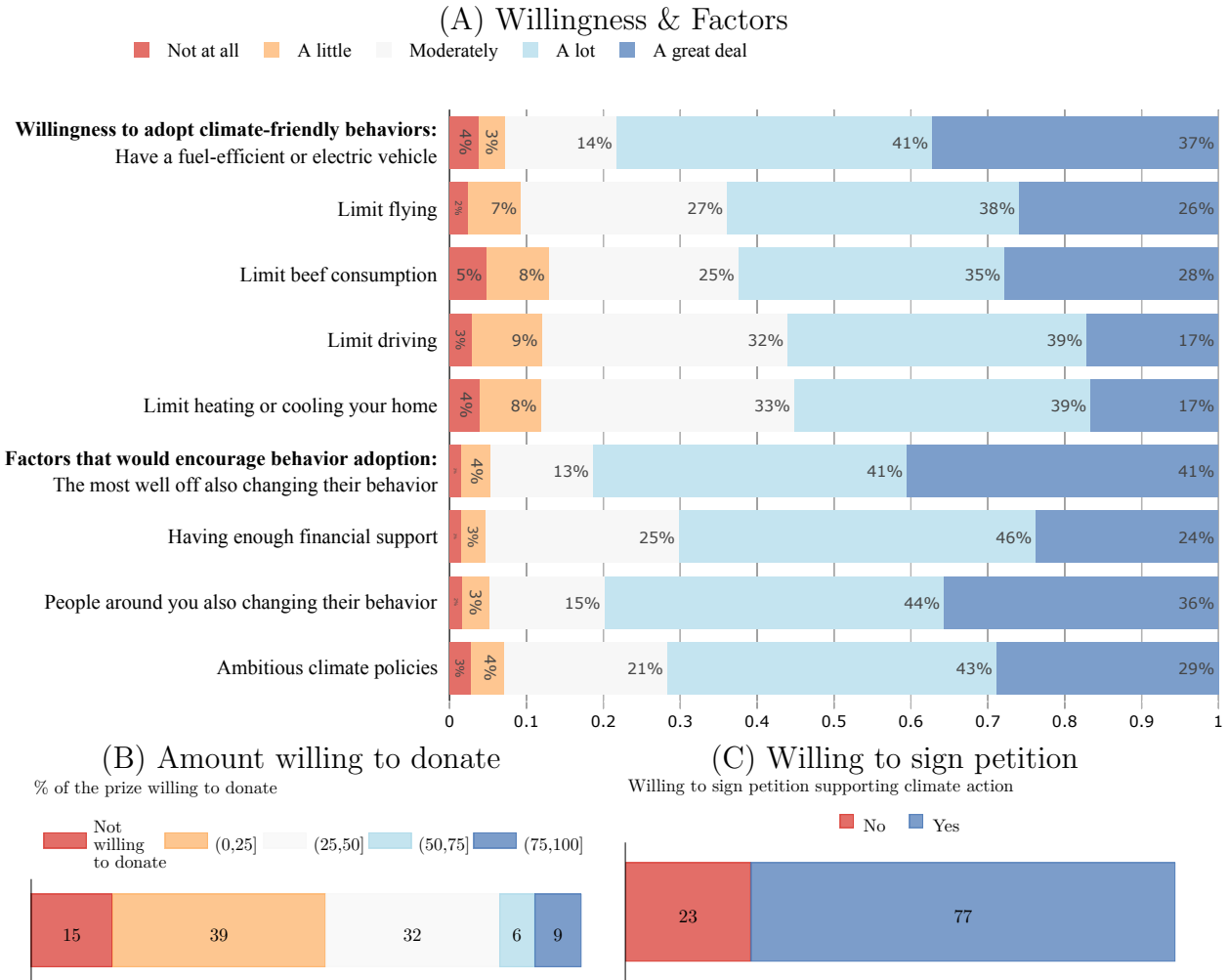
Note: Panel A, B, and D show the distribution of answers to each of the questions mentioned. Panel C shows the percentage of respondents who gave the correct ranking in terms of greenhouse gas emissions for each topic. The shares represented are based on respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos)

Figure 119: Correlation between knowledge (*Knowledge index*) and socioeconomic characteristics



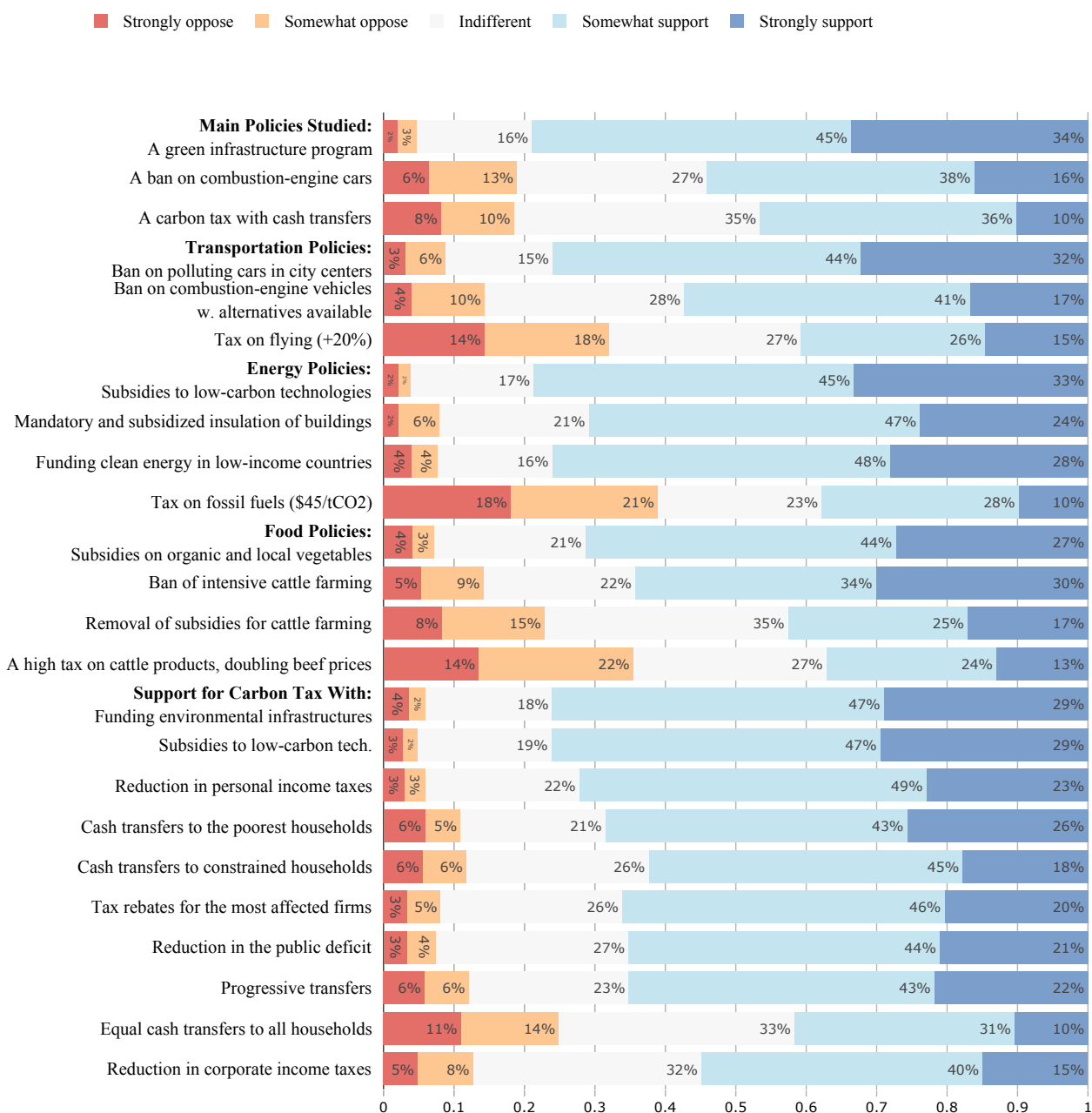
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from an OLS regression of the *Knowledge index* on indicators for individual socioeconomic characteristics. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted categories are “male” for *gender* (*gender*: “other” is not displayed), “18-34 years old” for *age*, lowest income quartile for *income*, “no schooling, or highest level achieved is primary or lower secondary education” for *education*, “left leaning” for *economic leaning*. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

Figure 120: Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors



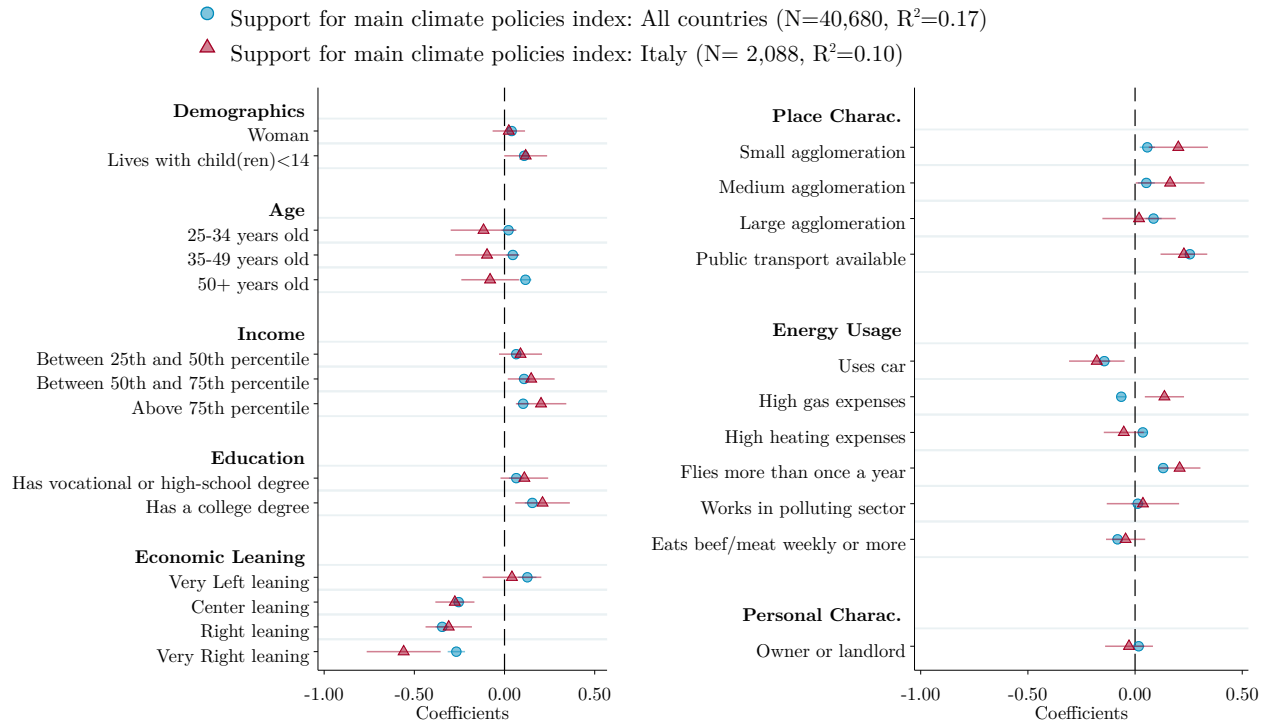
Note: Panel A shows the distribution of answers to two questions, *Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors* are answers to the question “*To what extent would you be willing to adopt the following behaviors?*” and *Factors that would encourage behavior adoption* correspond to answers to the question “*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.)?*”. Panel B displays the percentage of the prize people are willing to donate (0%, between 0% and 25%, between 25% and 50%, between 50% and 75%, above 75%). Panel C shows the shares of respondents willing to sign a petition to “stand up for real climate action”. All results are based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos).

Figure 121: Share of respondents who support or oppose climate change policies.



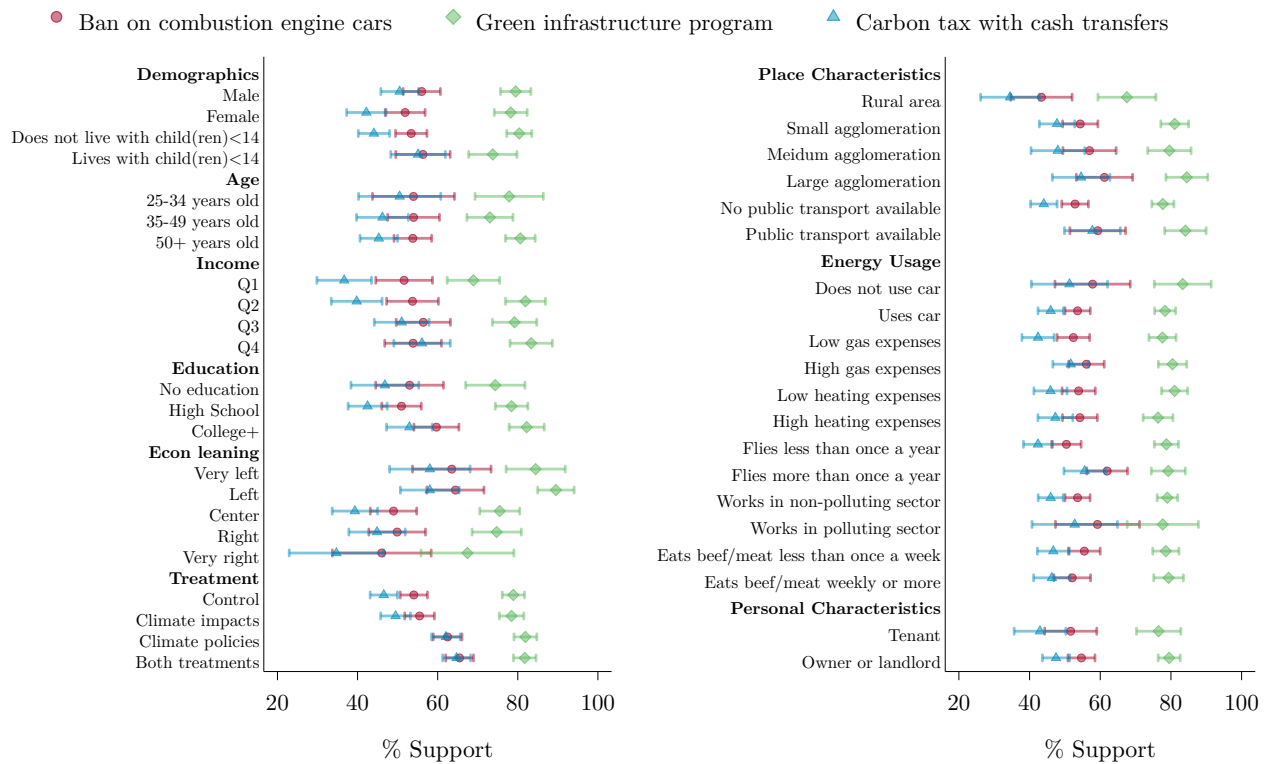
Note: The figure shows the distribution of support to each policy, based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). For the exact phrasing of each question, see Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

Figure 122: Correlation between “*Support for main climate policies index*” and socioeconomic and energy usage characteristics



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the *Support for main climate policies index* on socioeconomic indicators (left panel) and energy usage indicators (right panel). In the right panel, we control for but do not display the coefficients on socioeconomic indicators. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted category for *Place characteristics* is “Rural or very small agglomeration.” Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. For a list of all omitted categories, see the notes to Figure 119. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed definitions of the variables.

Figure 123: Share who support the main climate policies by socioeconomic, energy usage characteristics, and treatment group



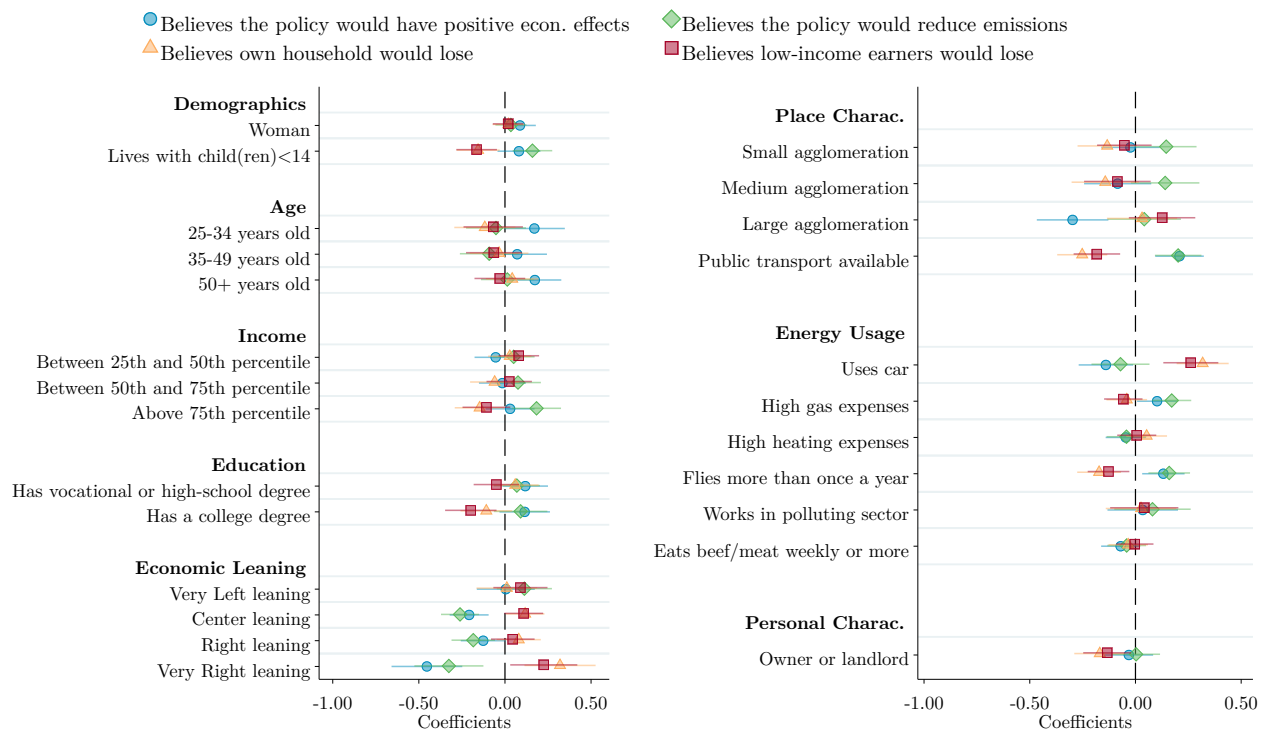
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who support (somewhat or strongly) each of the three main policies, by group. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment” all means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 124: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

	Green Infrastructure Program			Carbon Tax w. Cash Transfers			Ban on Combustion-Engine Cars		
	Italy	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	Italy	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	Italy	High Inc.	Middle Inc.
Effectiveness of Main Climate Policies									
Reduce air pollution	83	74	81	74	68	80	84	77	82
Reduce GHG emissions/Reduce CO ₂ emissions from cars				72	64	75	80	71	76
Make electricity production greener	78	69	77						
Encourage insulation of buildings				67	64	69			
Increase the use of public transport/Encourage less driving	66	59	70	50	51	69			
Positive effect on economy and employment	46	36	45	36	31	42	41	35	39
Costless way to fight climate change	37	30	39	33	27	36	35	39	38
Distributional Impacts of Main Climate Policies									
<i>Believes the following groups would gain</i>									
Those living in rural areas	32	26	50	27	21	43	26	18	37
Low-income earners	28	22	47	26	22	42	18	14	36
The middle class	30	23	48	24	21	40	21	16	36
High-income earners	45	39	51	37	33	41	43	40	49
Self-Interest									
Believes own household would gain	23	23	50	20	20	41	17	16	36
Perceived Fairness and Support									
Support main climate policies	76	56	76	47	37	59	53	42	63
Main climate policies are fair	75	50	70	45	35	55	58	39	58

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 Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

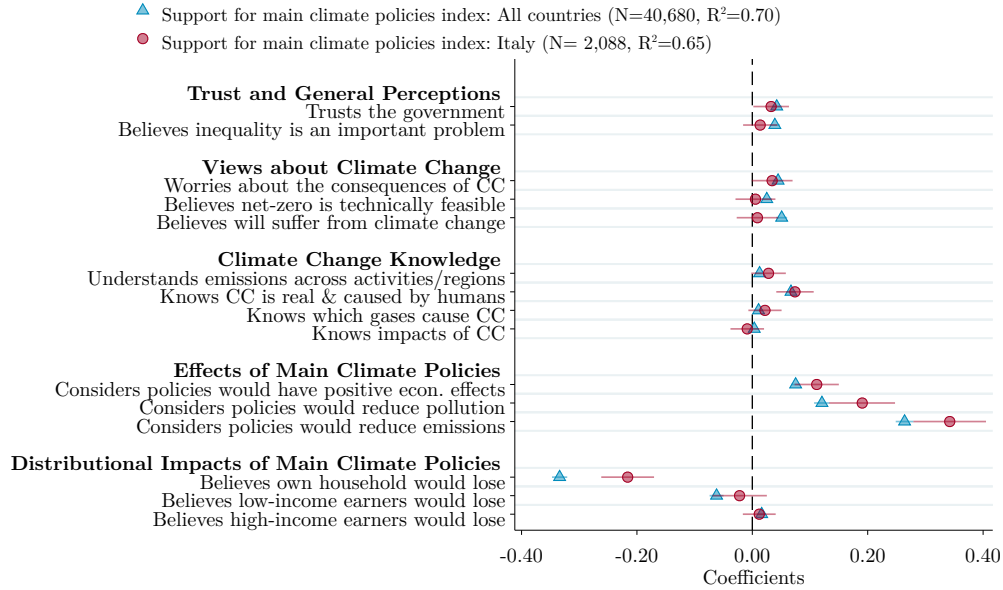
Figure 125: How different groups perceive the effectiveness and distributional effects of the three main climate policies



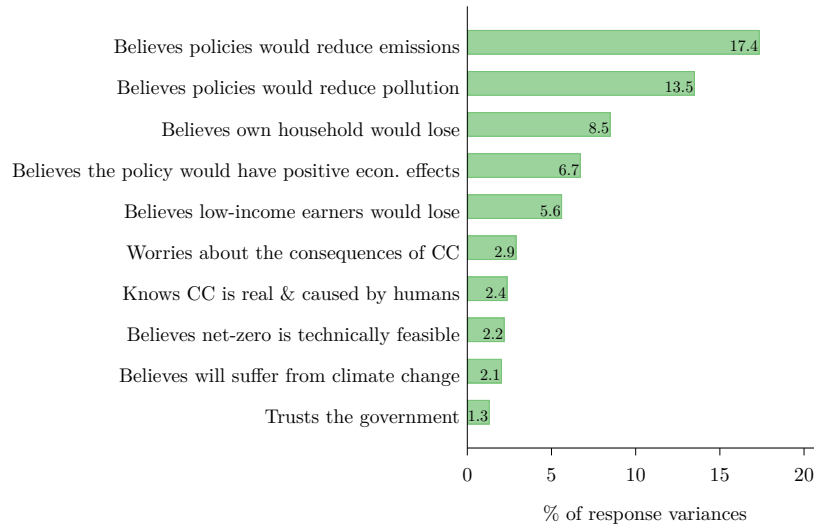
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from two regressions. In the left panel, the indices listed in the legend are regressed on indicator variables for socioeconomic characteristics, as well as treatment indicators (not shown). In the right panel, the same indices are regressed on energy usage indicators, as well as treatment indicators, and socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Each index is constructed by averaging the z-scores of the answers to a given question (e.g., “believes policies would have economic effects”) across all three main policies and standardizing again. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions. See the notes to Figure 122 for a list of the omitted categories.

Figure 126: Beliefs underlying support for the main climate policies

(A) Correlation between support for the three main policies and beliefs



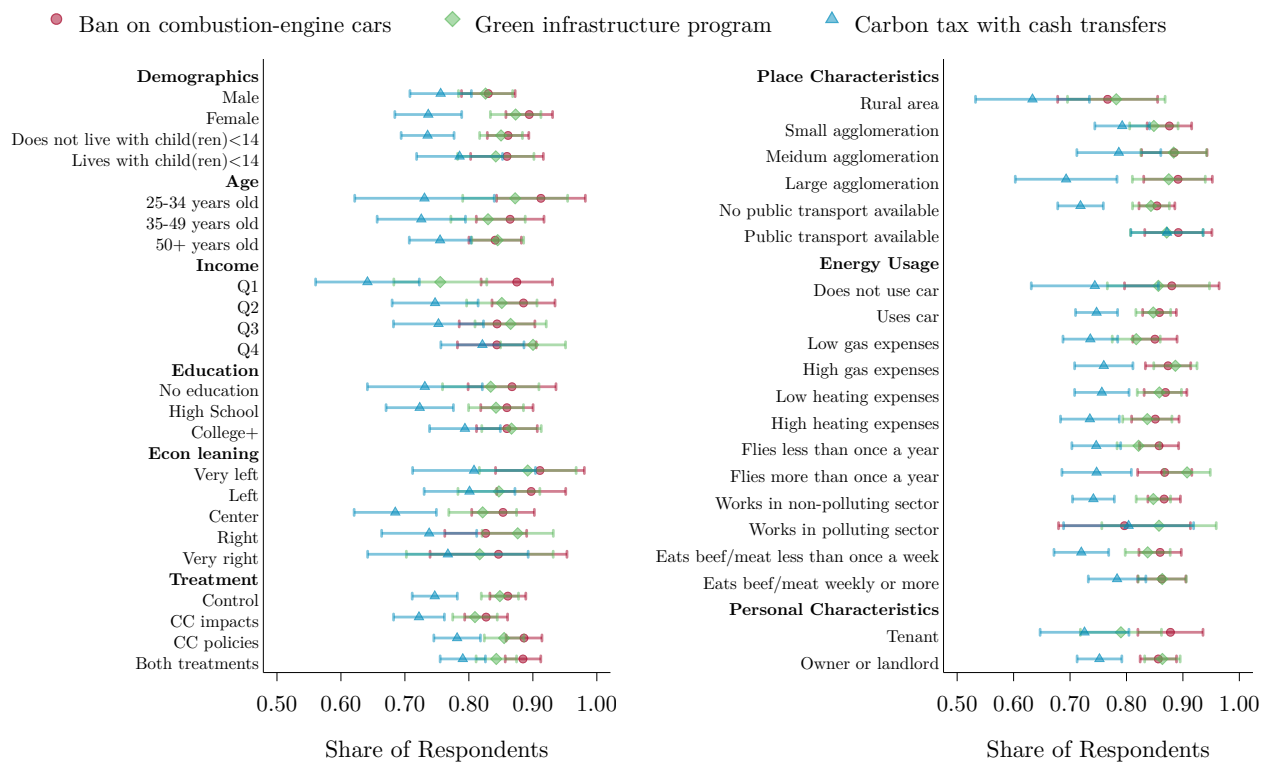
(B) Share of the variation in *Support for main policies* explained by different beliefs



Note: Panel A shows the coefficients from a regression of support for each policy (indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly) on standardized variables measuring respondents’ beliefs and perceptions. 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 *Support for main policies* index that is explained by each belief and perception. We use the LMG method (see Grömping 2007). See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

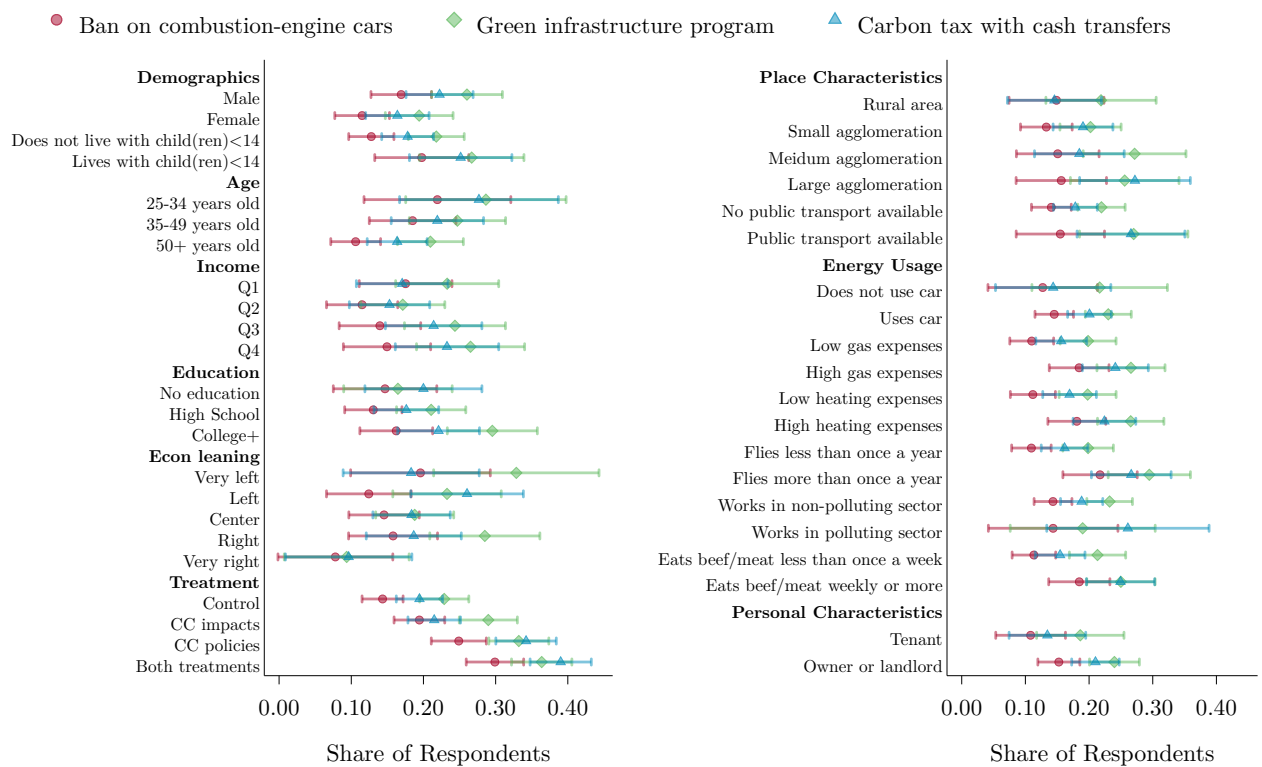
Figure 127: Share of respondents who hold key beliefs about the main climate policies by socioeconomic characteristics, energy usage, and treatment group

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

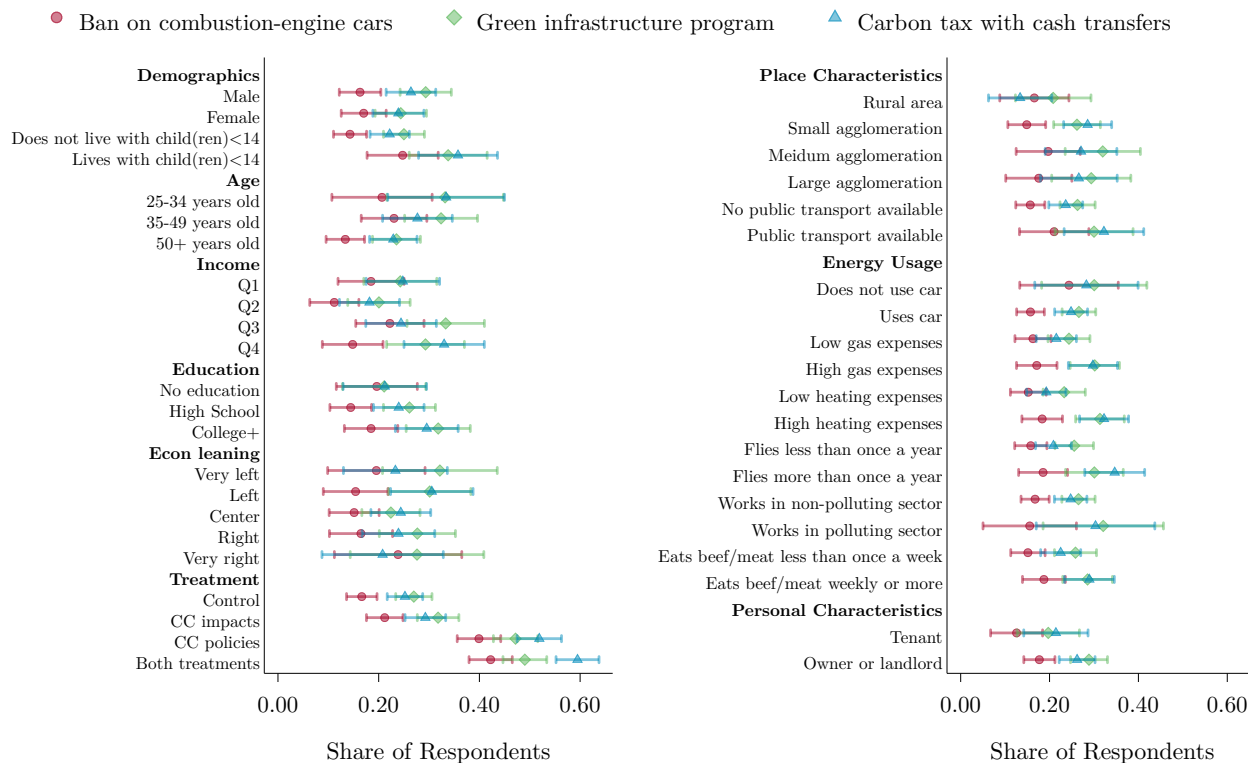


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(B) Share who believes own household would lose from [policy]

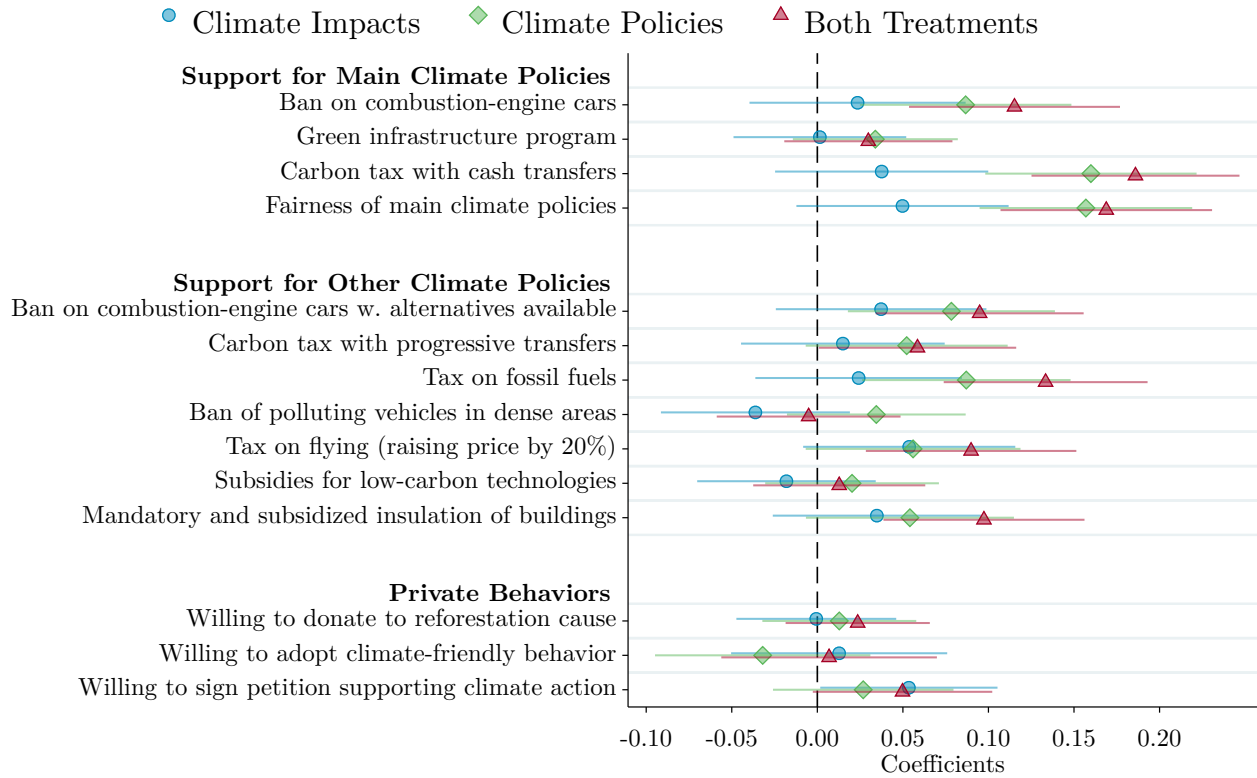


(C) Share who believes low-income earners would lose from [policy]



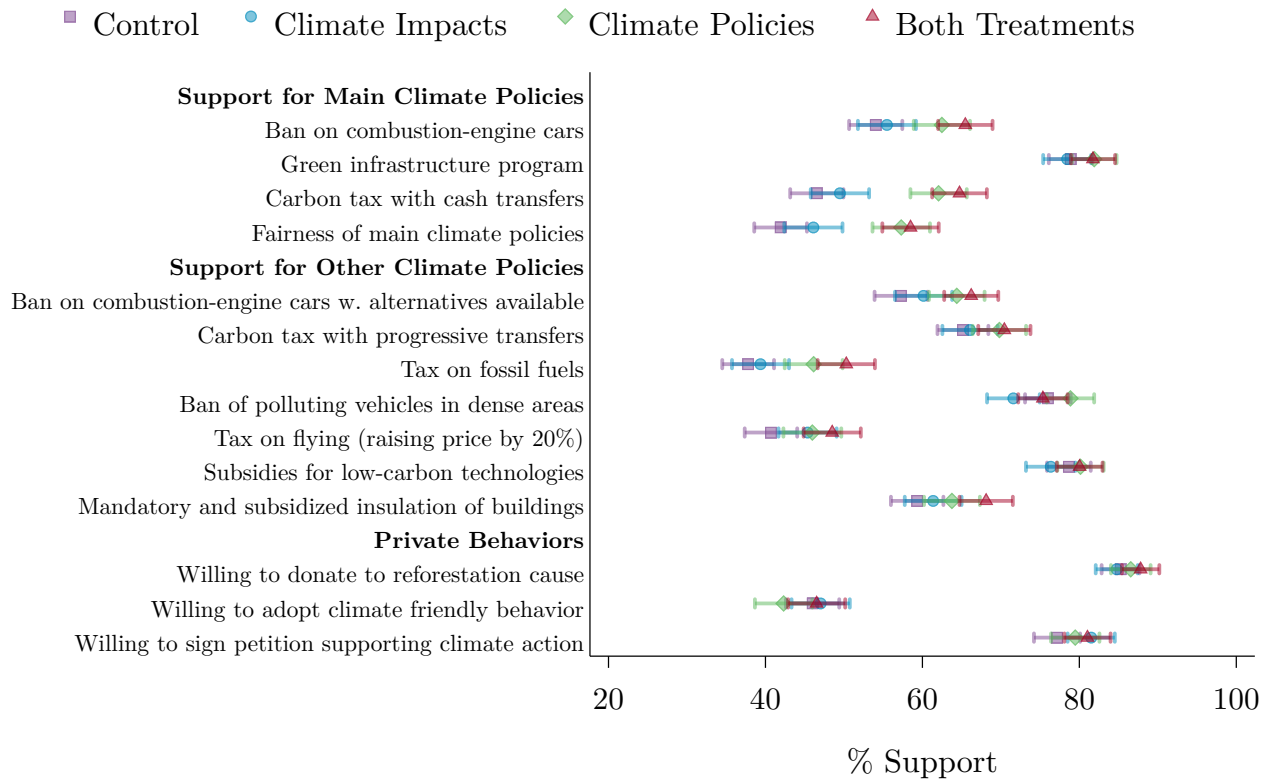
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who agree (somewhat or strongly) with the statement. Means are shown by socioeconomic characteristics, treatment group, and energy usage. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment,” the means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 128: Effects of the treatments on support for climate action



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the indicator variables listed on the left, capturing support for various policies and willingness to change behaviors, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

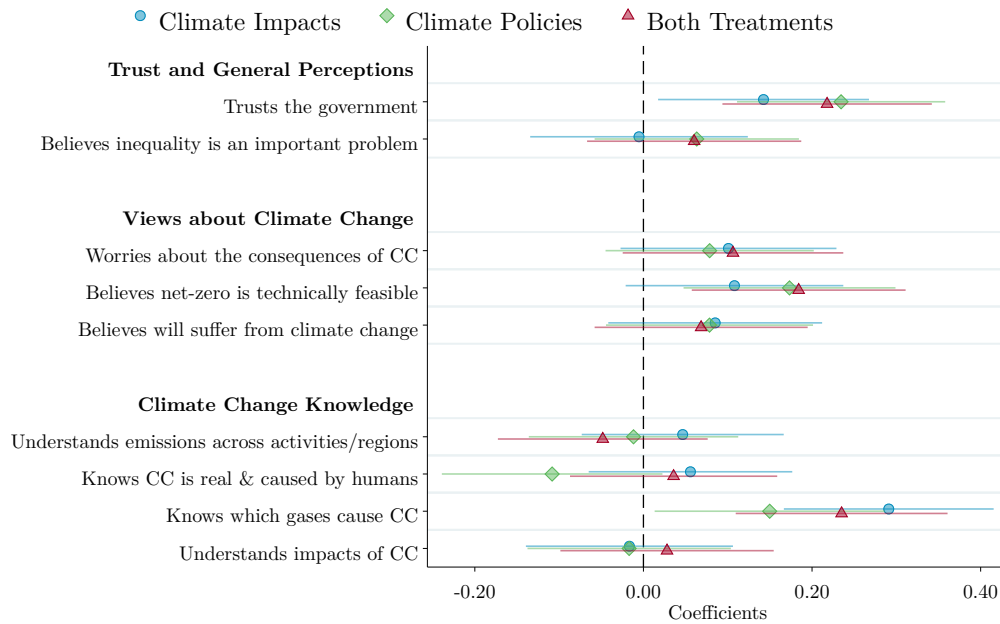
Figure 129: Climate attitudes by treatment group



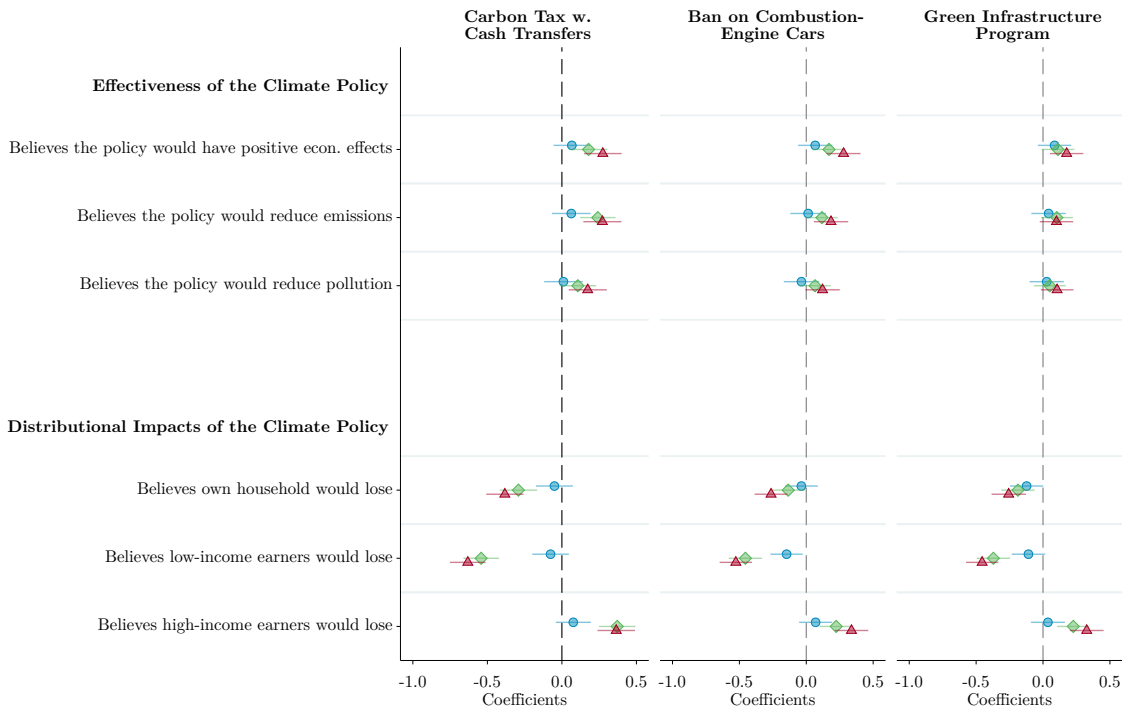
Note: This figure displays the mean of indicator variables by treatment group. Bars represent 90% confidence intervals. Support for policy is an indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly. *Fairness of main climate policies* is an indicator variable equal 1 if on average the respondent somewhat or strongly agrees that each climate policy is fair. *Willing to donate to reforestation cause* equals 1 if the respondent is willing to donate more than 20% 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.

Figure 130: Effects of the treatments on beliefs

(A) Effects of the treatments on reasoning



(B) Effects of the treatments on beliefs about properties of the main climate policies



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of indices listed on the left, capturing respondents' beliefs and perceptions, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Panel A displays the coefficients from the regressions for reasoning, while Panel B displays the coefficients from regressions of beliefs about properties of each of the three policies. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

Fighting Climate Change: Attitudes Toward Climate Policies in Japan

Supplement for “Fighting Climate Change:
International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies”
by Antoine Dechezleprêtre, Adrien Fabre, Tobias Kruse,
Bluebery Planterose, Ana Sanchez Chico, and Stefanie Stantcheva

This supplement to “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” presents results for Japan, based on a sample of 1,990 respondents.

The full questionnaire for Japan is available through the following link:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_6FE480tnfRWabRQ?Q_Language=JA

The climate policies video is available here:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_OrCWm2QnbEfaR1k.

The climate impacts video is available here:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_e3BFKqjnqsS0waW.

Table 20: Sample representativeness – Japan

	Japan	
	Population	Sample
Sample size	NA	1,990
Man	0.48	0.54
18-24 years old	0.08	0.08
25-34 years old	0.12	0.13
35-49 years old	0.24	0.27
More than 50 years old	0.56	0.53
Income Q1	0.25	0.27
Income Q2	0.25	0.27
Income Q3	0.25	0.27
Income Q4	0.25	0.19
Region 1	0.17	0.18
Region 2	0.18	0.19
Region 3	0.35	0.38
Region 4	0.11	0.10
Region 5	0.20	0.16
Urban	0.70	0.76
College education (25-64)	0.53	0.59
Vote: Candidate/Party 1	0.35	0.44
Vote: Candidate/Party 2	0.20	0.16
Vote: Candidate/Party 3	0.14	0.10
Vote: Candidate/Party 4	NA	NA
Unemployment rate (15-64)	0.03	0.05
Home ownership rate	0.55	0.72

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the sample 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 *Voters* 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)*”, among active people (“*Unemployed (searching for a job)*,” “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*”). For *Employment rate (15-64)*, the sample statistics include the share of respondents aged between 15 and 64 years old who indicated being either “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*.” Detailed sources for each variable, as well as the definitions of regions, college education, urban, and voting categories are available in Appendix A-11 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

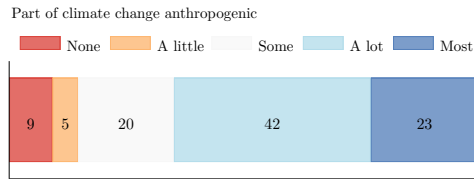
Table 21: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

	Economic leaning					
	Very left	Left	Center	Right	Very right	Not reported
Constitutional Democratic Party of Japan	0.24	0.32	0.12	0.03	0.01	0.11
Democratic Party For the People	NA	0.02	0.02	0.01	NA	NA
Japan Innovation Party	0.02	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.04	0.04
Japanese Communist Party	0.20	0.11	0.03	0.01	NA	0.15
Komeito	NA	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.04
Liberal Democratic Party	0.14	0.15	0.29	0.65	0.73	0.04
Other	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04
Social Democratic Party	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA
Vote not reported	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.03	0.01	0.15
Did not vote	0.18	0.15	0.24	0.12	0.15	0.44

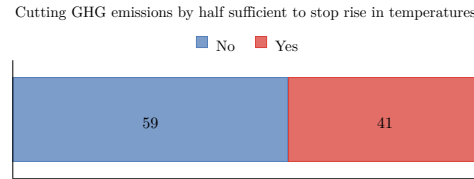
Note: This table displays for each economic leaning the share of votes (among people who indicated having voted), as well as the share of respondents who did not indicate having voted.

Figure 131: Knowledge about climate change

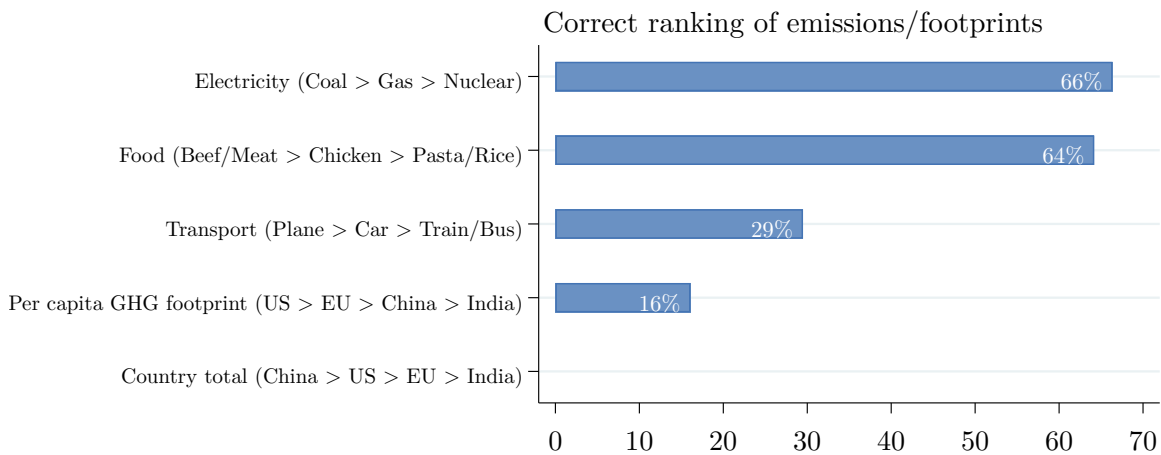
(A) “What part of climate change do you think is due to human activity?”



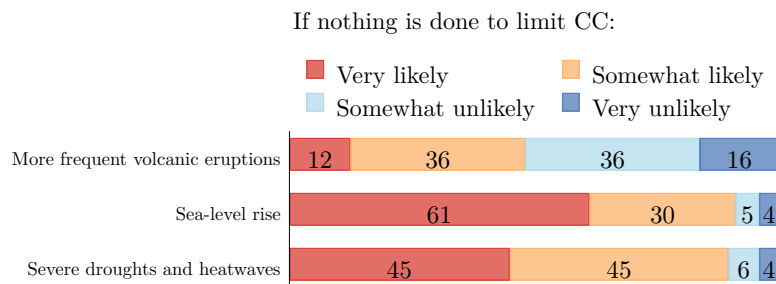
(B) “Do you think that cutting global GHG emissions by half would be sufficient to eventually stop temperatures from rising?”



(C) GHG Emission Ranking

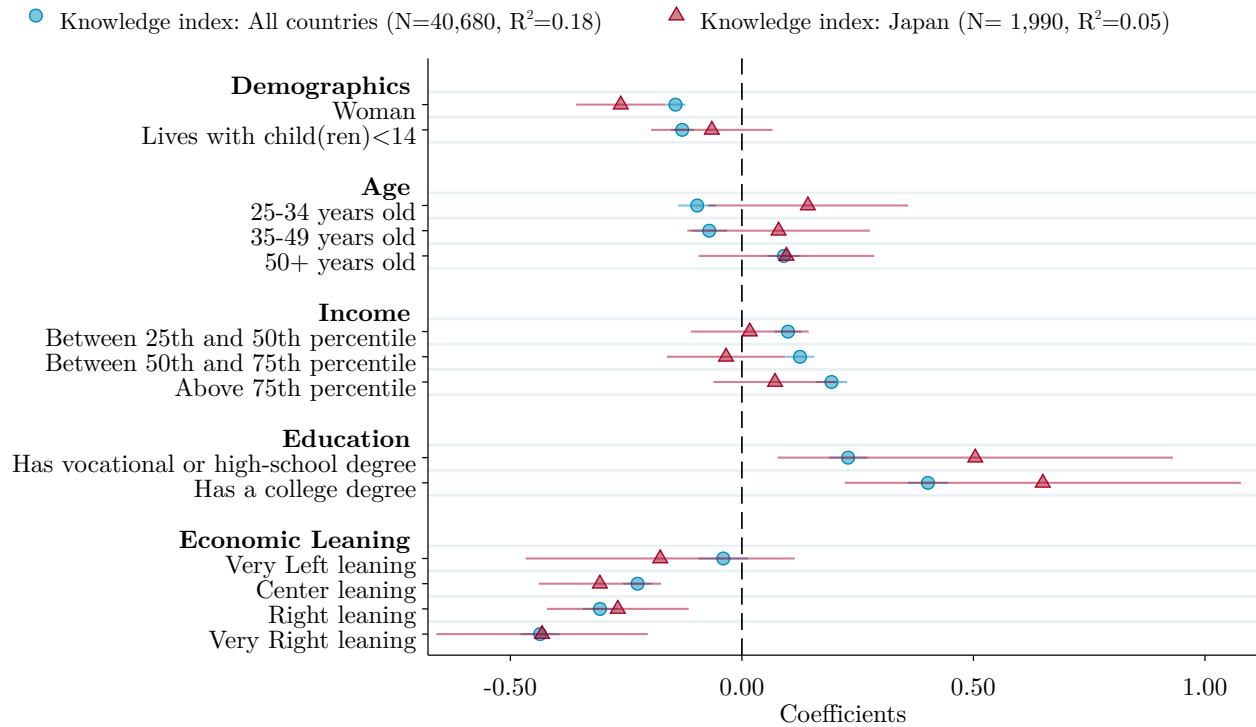


(D) “If nothing is done to limit climate change, how likely do you think it is that climate change will lead to the following events?”



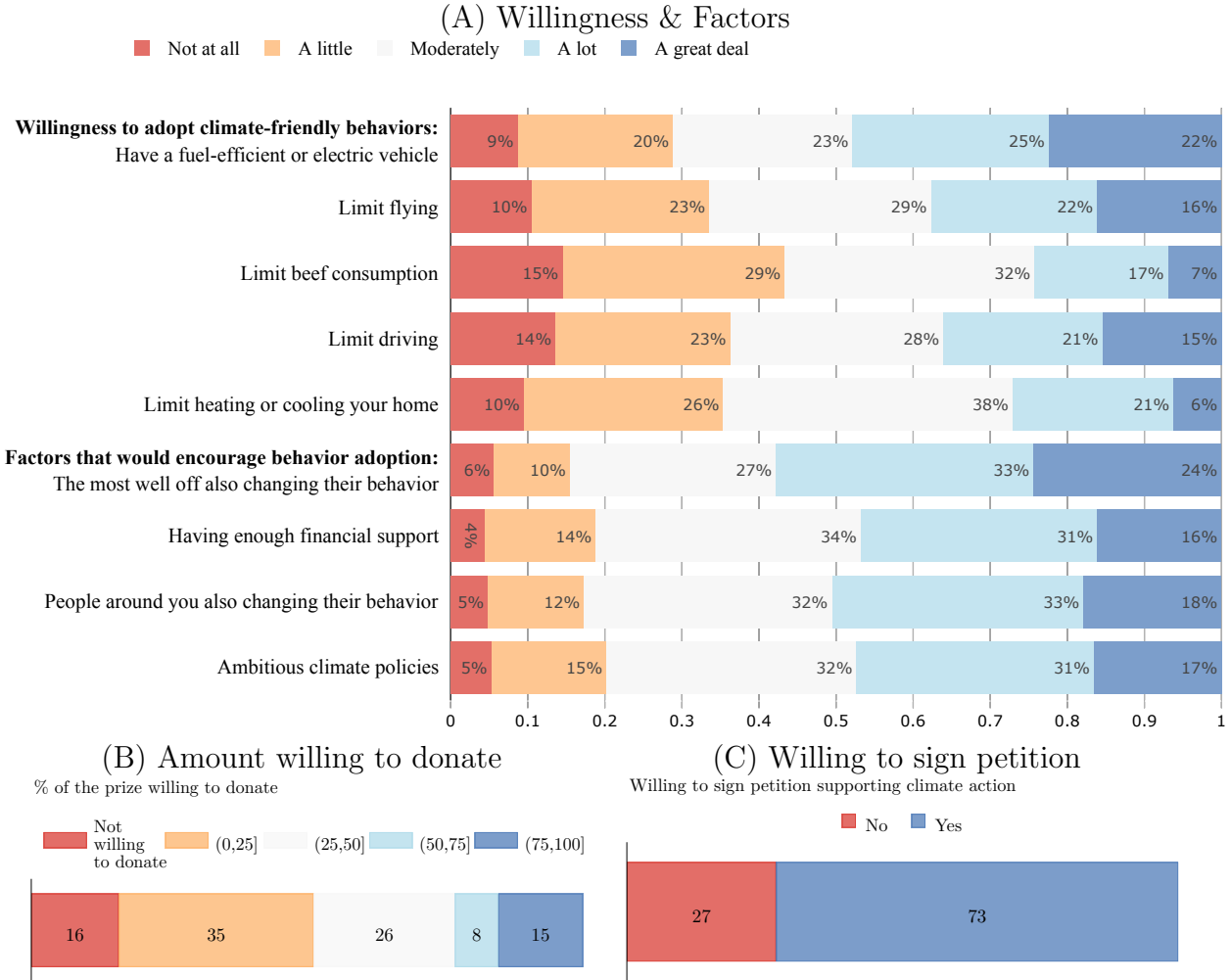
Note: Panel A, B, and D show the distribution of answers to each of the questions mentioned. Panel C shows the percentage of respondents who gave the correct ranking in terms of greenhouse gas emissions for each topic. The shares represented are based on respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos)

Figure 132: Correlation between knowledge (*Knowledge index*) and socioeconomic characteristics



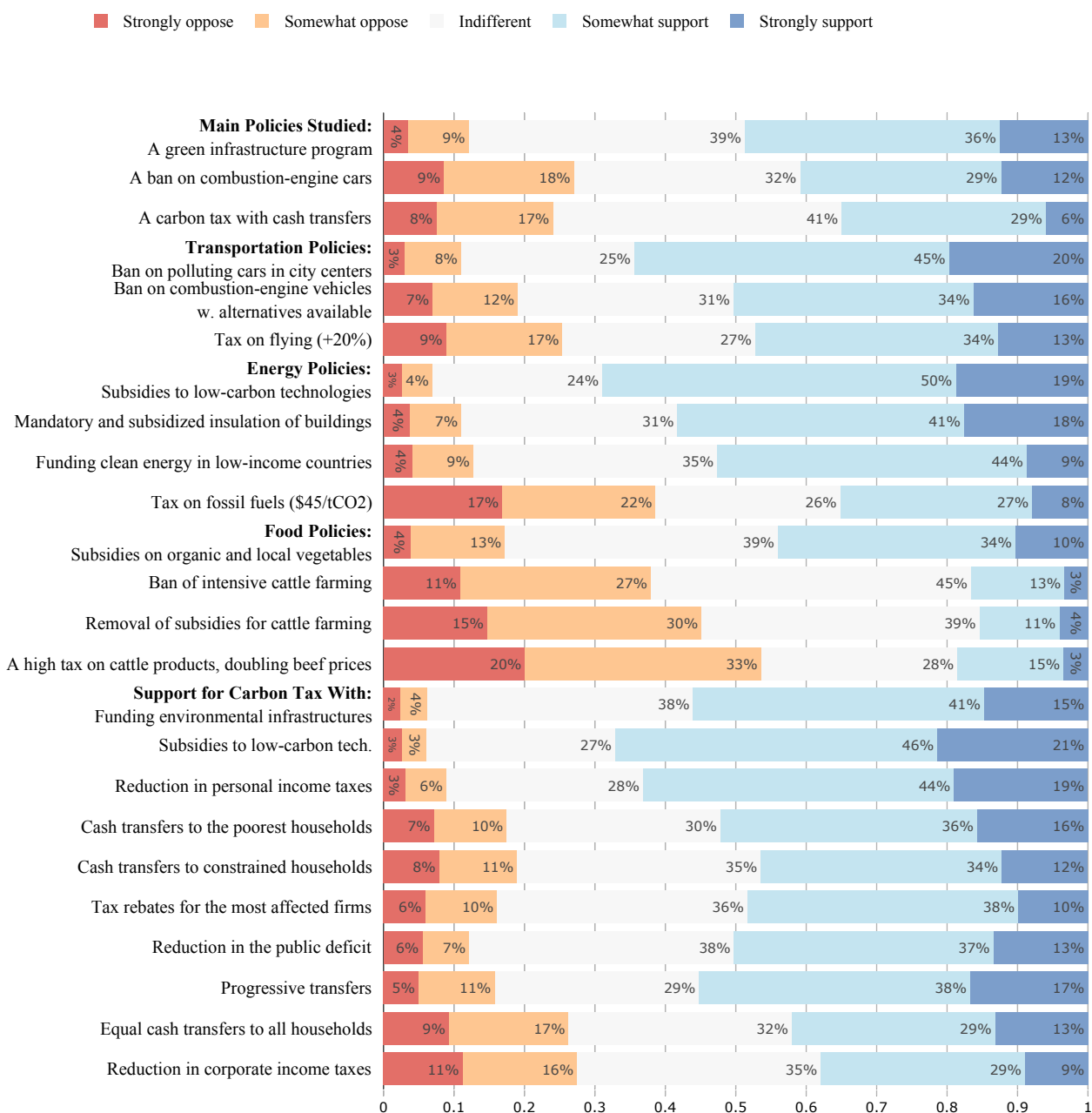
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from an OLS regression of the *Knowledge index* on indicators for individual socioeconomic characteristics. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted categories are “male” for *gender* (*gender*: “other” is not displayed), “18-34 years old” for *age*, lowest income quartile for *income*, “no schooling, or highest level achieved is primary or lower secondary education” for *education*, “left leaning” for *economic leaning*. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

Figure 133: Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors



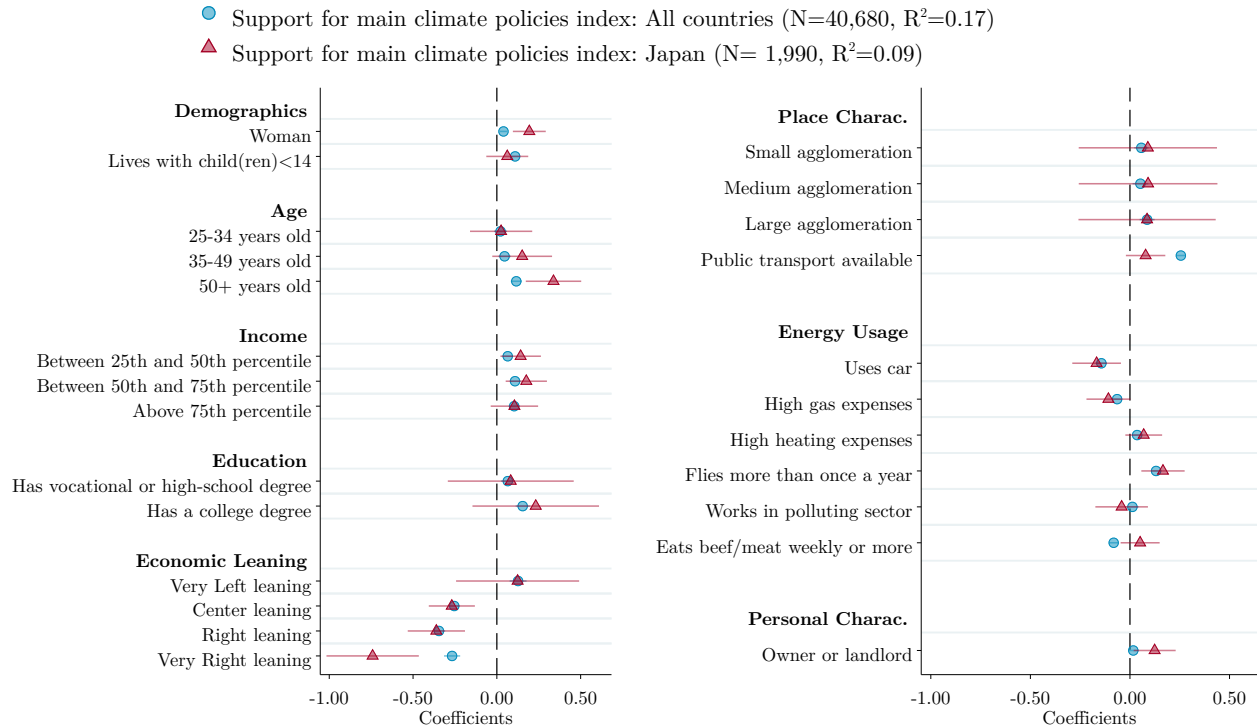
Note: Panel A shows the distribution of answers to two questions, *Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors* are answers to the question “*To what extent would you be willing to adopt the following behaviors?*” and *Factors that would encourage behavior adoption* correspond to answers to the question “*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.)?*”. Panel B displays the percentage of the prize people are willing to donate (0%, between 0% and 25%, between 25% and 50%, between 50% and 75%, above 75%). Panel C shows the shares of respondents willing to sign a petition to “stand up for real climate action”. All results are based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos).

Figure 134: Share of respondents who support or oppose climate change policies.



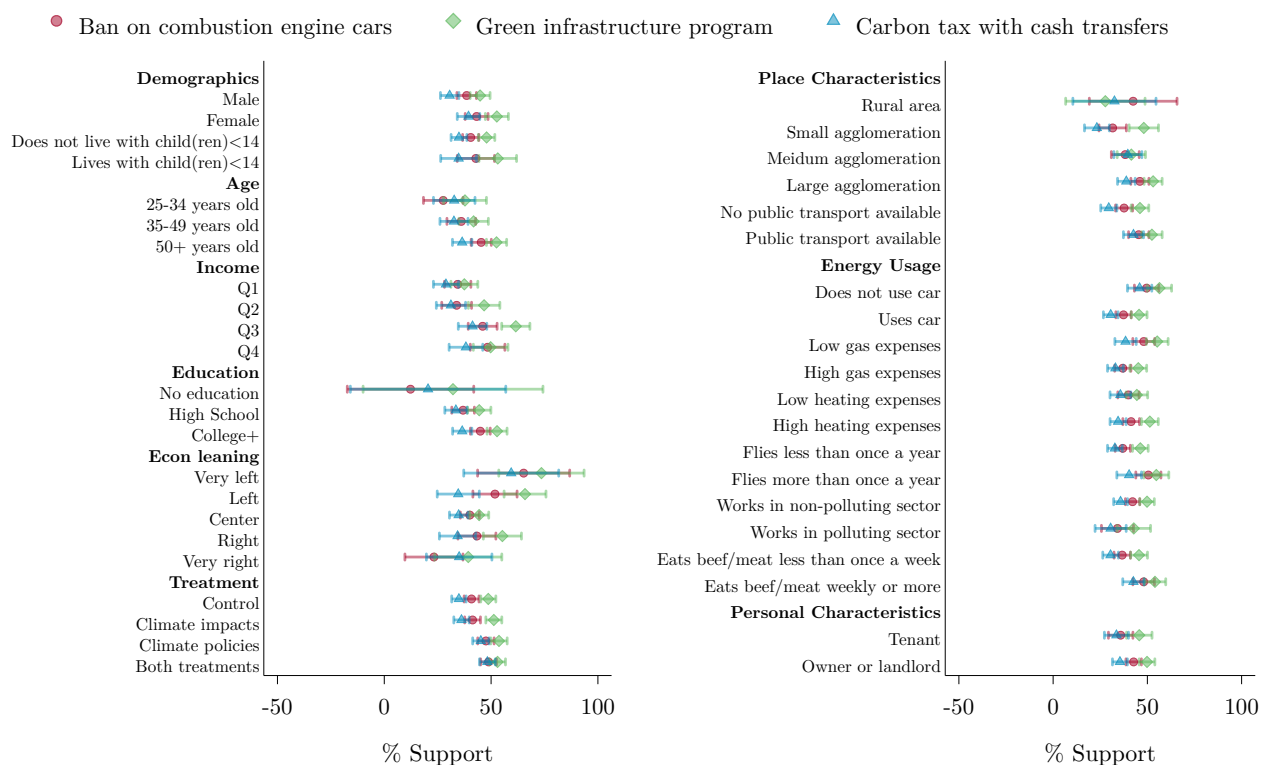
Note: The figure shows the distribution of support to each policy, based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). For the exact phrasing of each question, see Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

Figure 135: Correlation between “*Support for main climate policies index*” and socioeconomic and energy usage characteristics



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the *Support for main climate policies index* on socioeconomic indicators (left panel) and energy usage indicators (right panel). In the right panel, we control for but do not display the coefficients on socioeconomic indicators. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted category for *Place characteristics* is “Rural or very small agglomeration.” Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. For a list of all omitted categories, see the notes to Figure 132. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed definitions of the variables.

Figure 136: Share who support the main climate policies by socioeconomic, energy usage characteristics, and treatment group



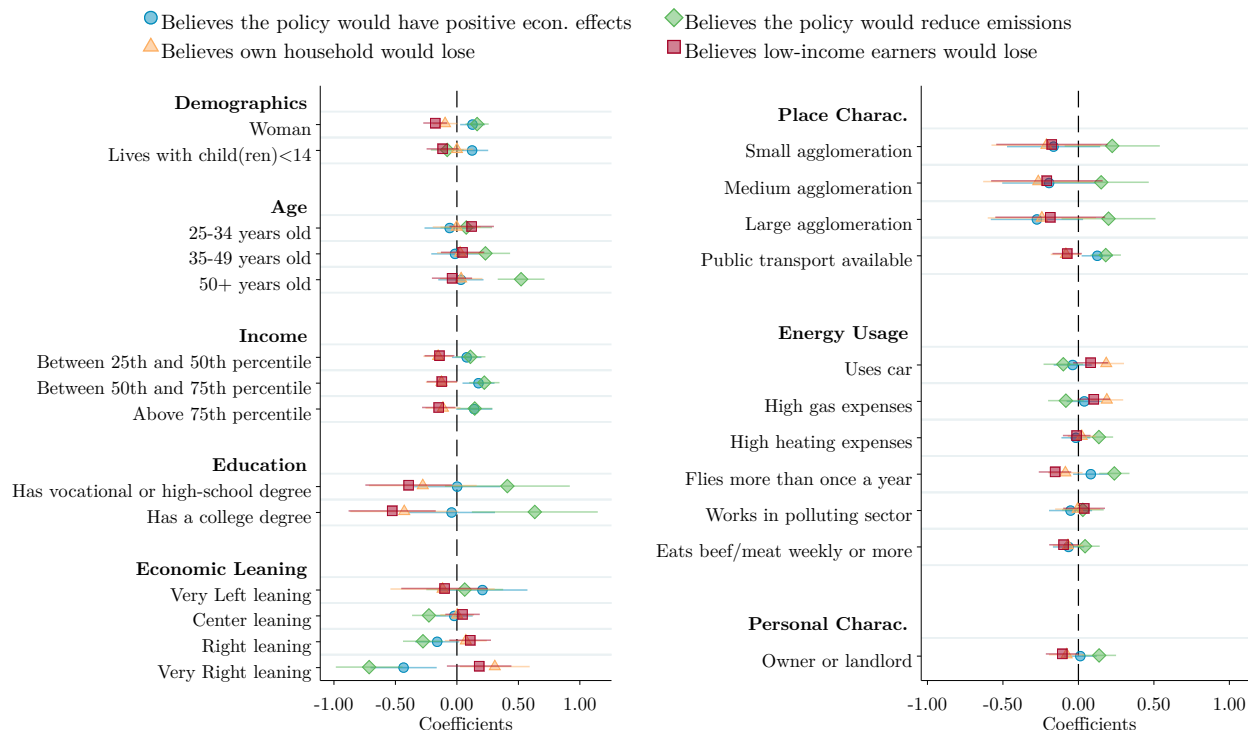
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who support (somewhat or strongly) each of the three main policies, by group. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment” all means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 137: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

	Green Infrastructure Program			Carbon Tax w. Cash Transfers			Ban on Combustion-Engine Cars		
	Japan	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	Japan	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	Japan	High Inc.	Middle Inc.
Effectiveness of Main Climate Policies									
Reduce air pollution	85	74	81	82	68	80	86	77	82
Reduce GHG emissions/Reduce CO ₂ emissions from cars				75	64	75	79	71	76
Make electricity production greener	76	69	77						
Encourage insulation of buildings				76	64	69			
Increase the use of public transport/Encourage less driving	69	59	70	57	51	69			
Positive effect on economy and employment	34	36	45	31	31	42	32	35	39
Costless way to fight climate change	26	30	39	24	27	36	26	39	38
Distributional Impacts of Main Climate Policies									
<i>Believes the following groups would gain</i>									
Those living in rural areas	24	26	50	23	21	43	15	18	37
Low-income earners	15	22	47	26	22	42	12	14	36
The middle class	16	23	48	25	21	40	12	16	36
High-income earners	27	39	51	26	33	41	24	40	49
Self-Interest									
Believes own household would gain	13	23	50	18	20	41	10	16	36
Perceived Fairness and Support									
Support main climate policies	47	56	76	35	37	59	41	42	63
Main climate policies are fair	36	50	70	29	35	55	31	39	58

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 Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

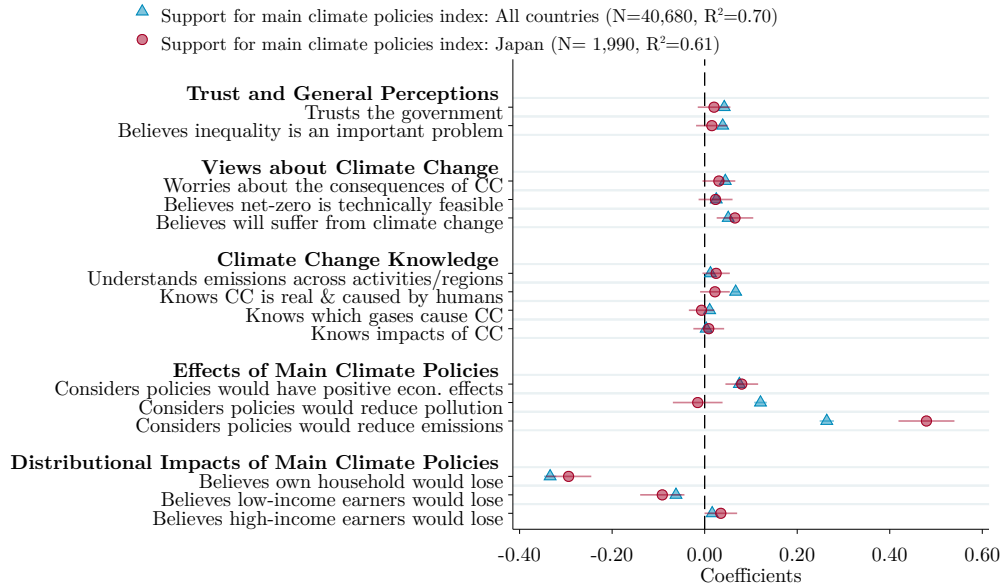
Figure 138: How different groups perceive the effectiveness and distributional effects of the three main climate policies



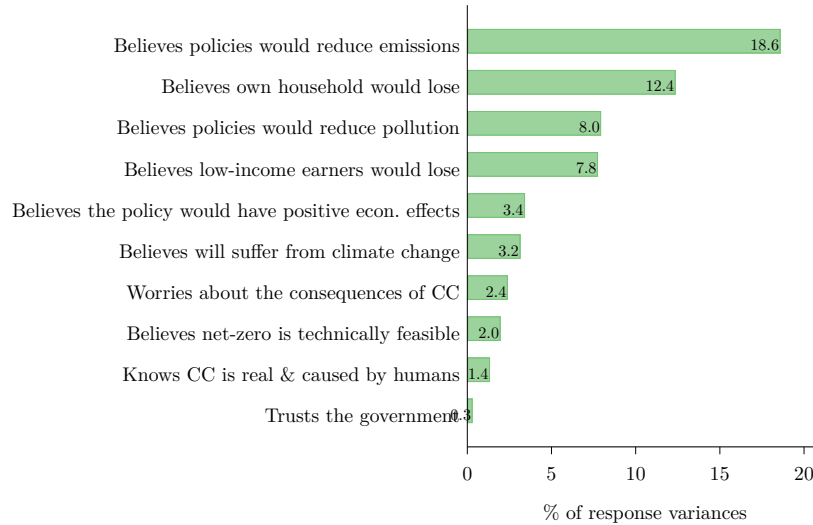
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from two regressions. In the left panel, the indices listed in the legend are regressed on indicator variables for socioeconomic characteristics, as well as treatment indicators (not shown). In the right panel, the same indices are regressed on energy usage indicators, as well as treatment indicators, and socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Each index is constructed by averaging the z-scores of the answers to a given question (e.g., “believes policies would have economic effects”) across all three main policies and standardizing again. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions. See the notes to Figure 135 for a list of the omitted categories.

Figure 139: Beliefs underlying support for the main climate policies

(A) Correlation between support for the three main policies and beliefs



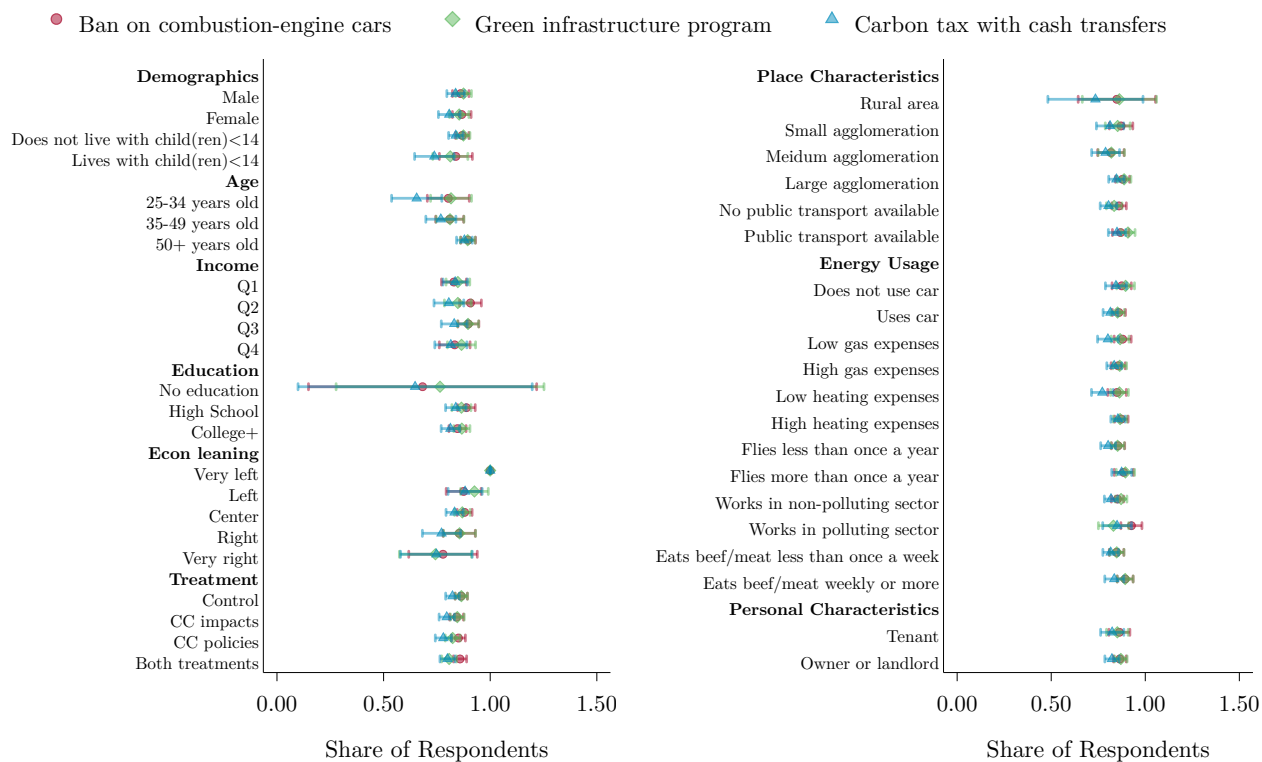
(B) Share of the variation in *Support for main policies* explained by different beliefs



Note: Panel A shows the coefficients from a regression of support for each policy (indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly) on standardized variables measuring respondents' beliefs and perceptions. 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 *Support for main policies* index that is explained by each belief and perception. We use the LMG method (see Grömping 2007). See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

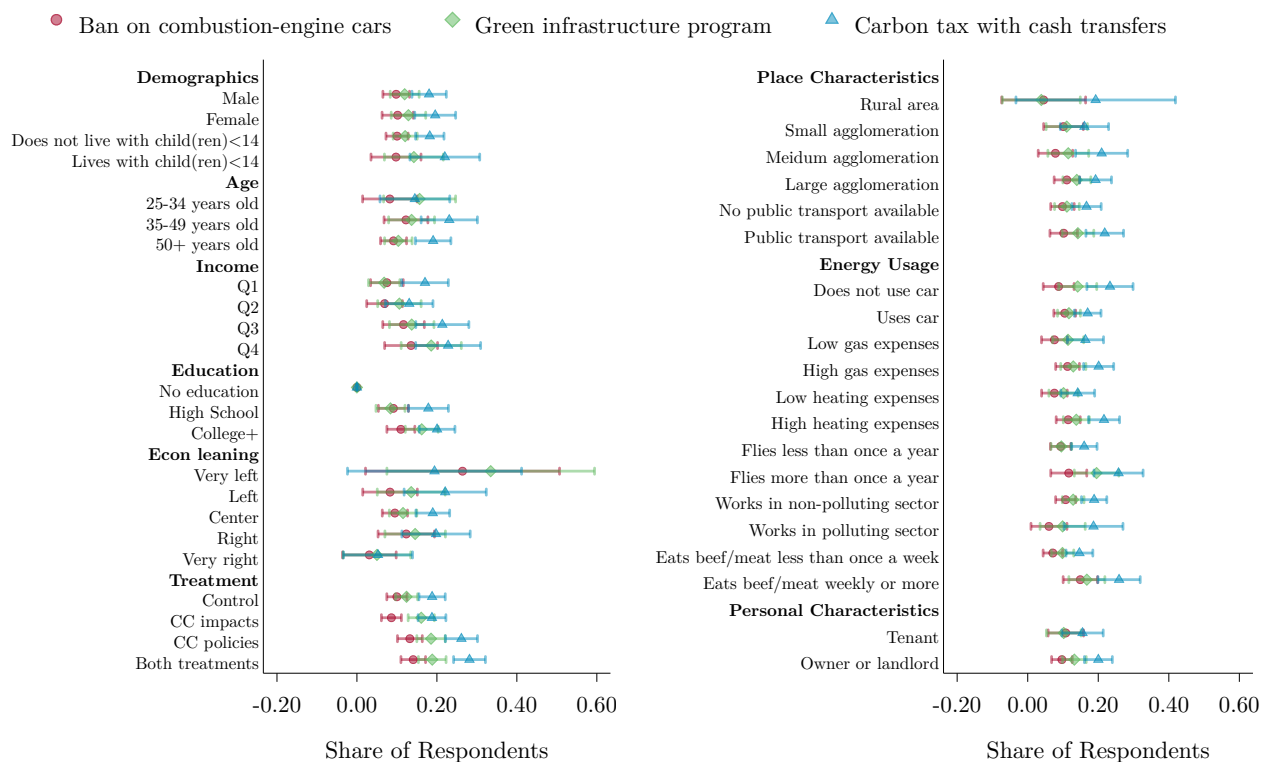
Figure 140: Share of respondents who hold key beliefs about the main climate policies by socioeconomic characteristics, energy usage, and treatment group

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

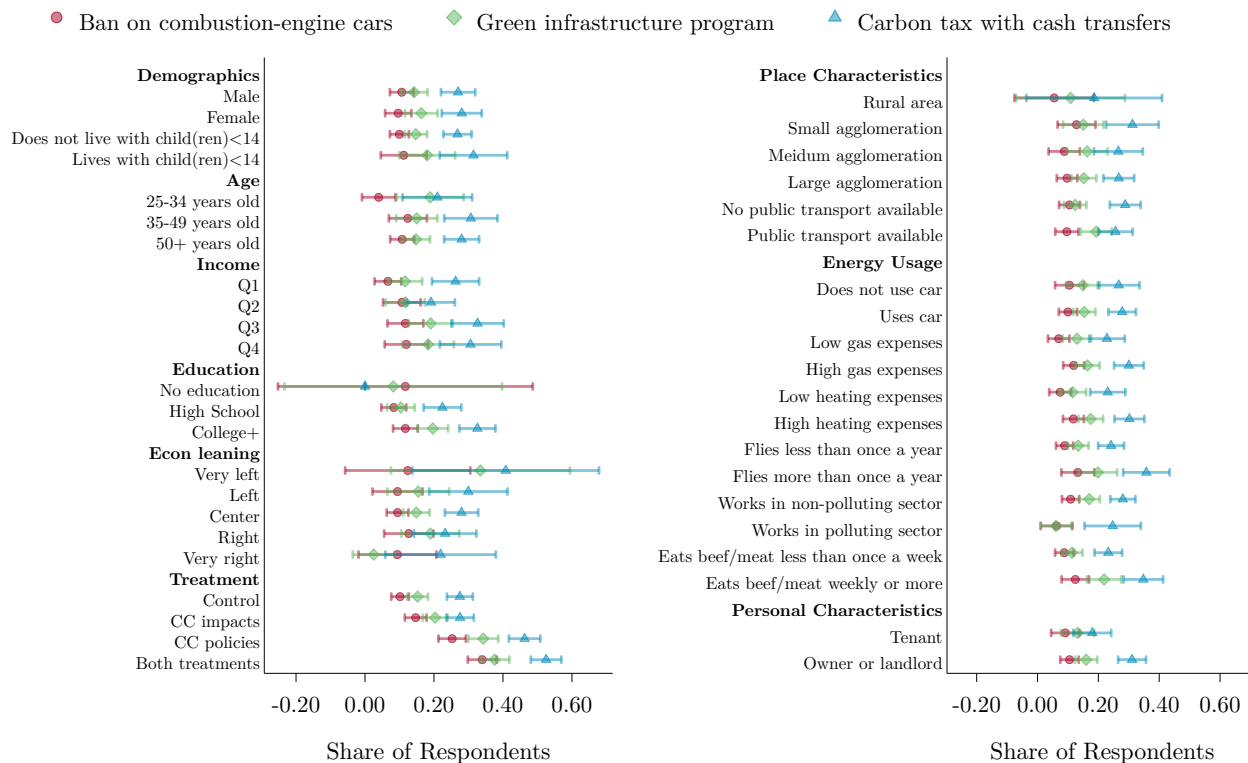


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(B) Share who believes own household would lose from [policy]

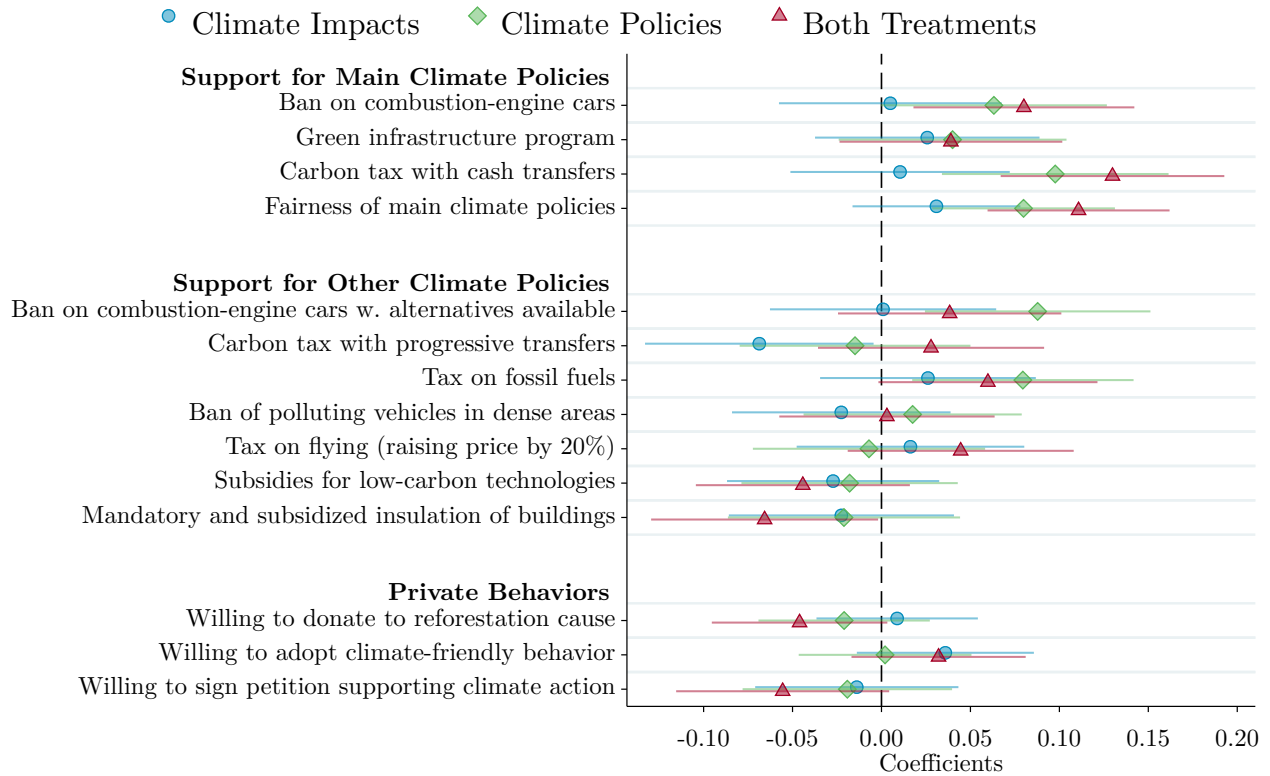


(C) Share who believes low-income earners would lose from [policy]



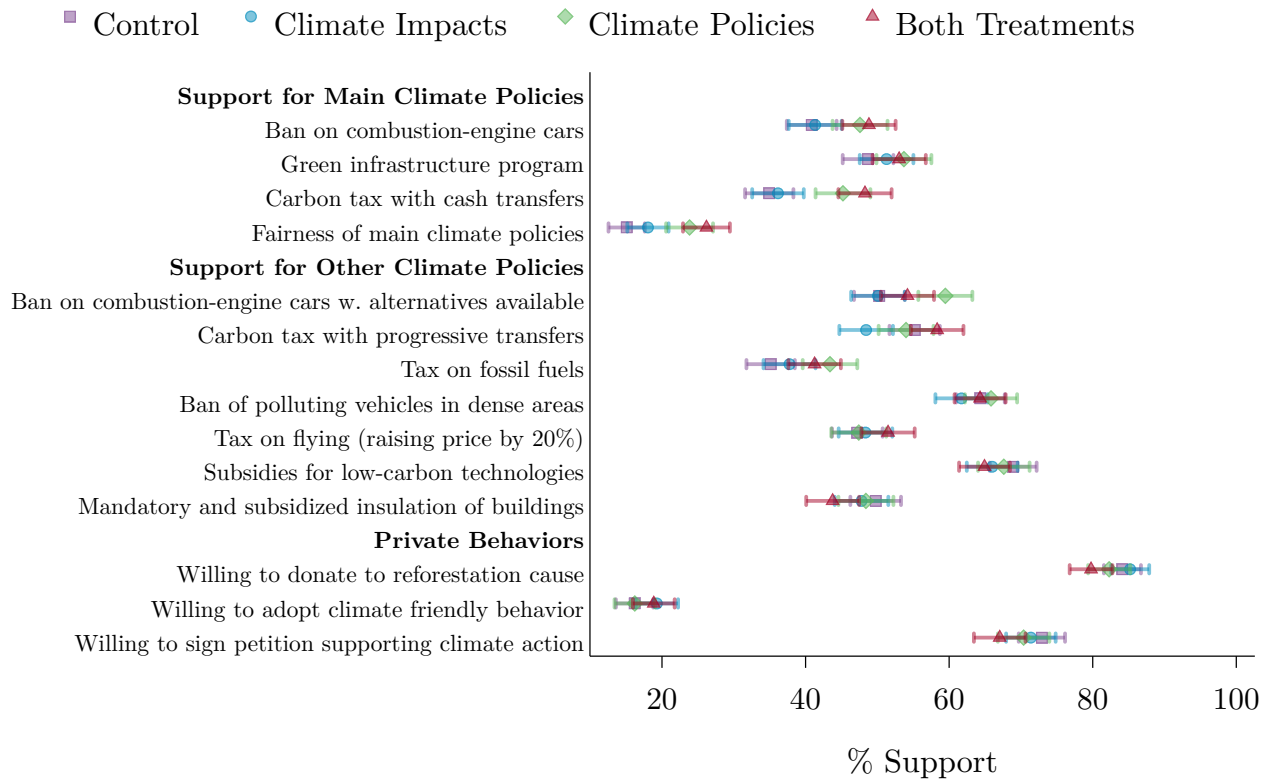
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who agree (somewhat or strongly) with the statement. Means are shown by socioeconomic characteristics, treatment group, and energy usage. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment,” the means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 141: Effects of the treatments on support for climate action



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the indicator variables listed on the left, capturing support for various policies and willingness to change behaviors, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

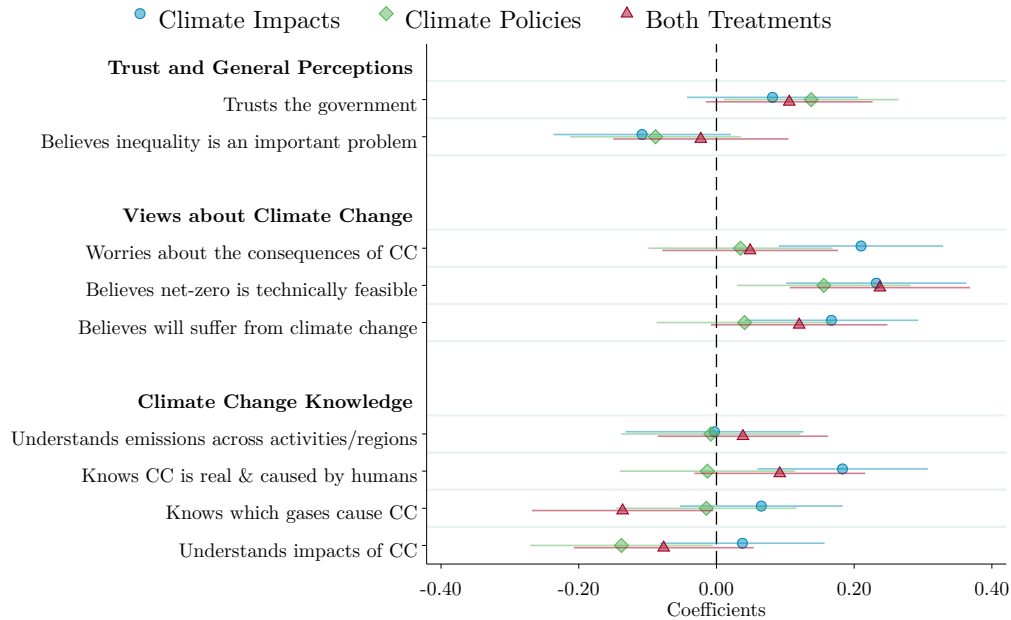
Figure 142: Climate attitudes by treatment group



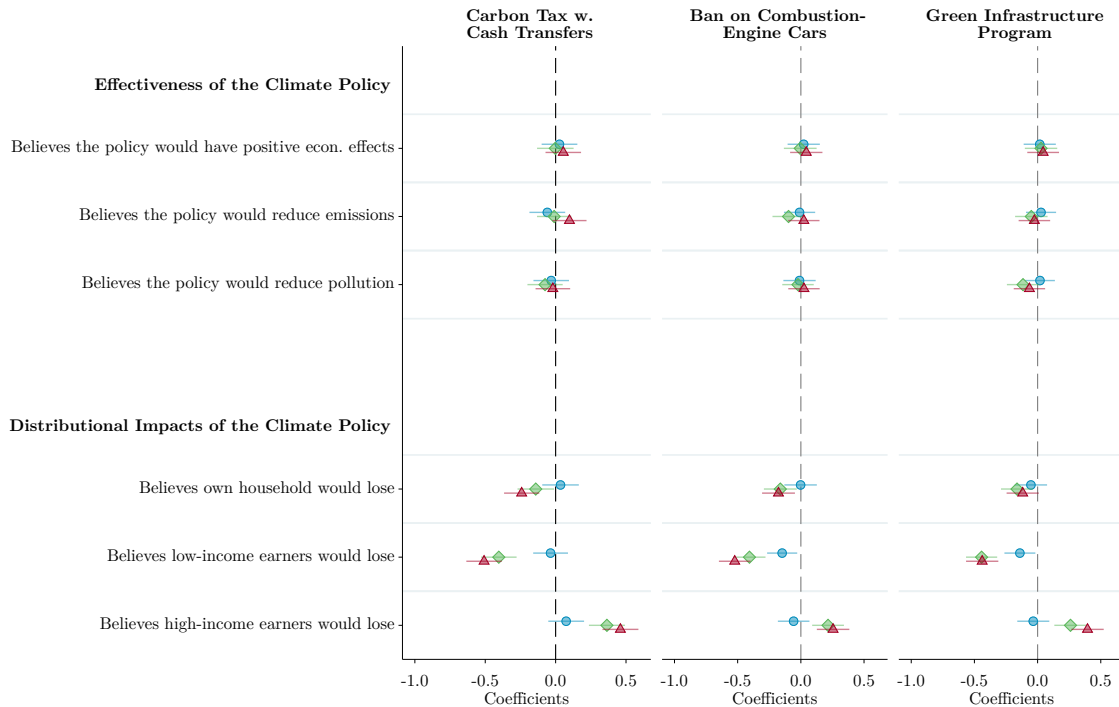
Note: This figure displays the mean of indicator variables by treatment group. Bars represent 90% confidence intervals. Support for policy is an indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly. *Fairness of main climate policies* is an indicator variable equal 1 if on average the respondent somewhat or strongly agrees that each climate policy is fair. *Willing to donate to reforestation cause* equals 1 if the respondent is willing to donate more than 20% 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.

Figure 143: Effects of the treatments on beliefs

(A) Effects of the treatments on reasoning



(B) Effects of the treatments on beliefs about properties of the main climate policies



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of indices listed on the left, capturing respondents' beliefs and perceptions, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Panel A displays the coefficients from the regressions for reasoning, while Panel B displays the coefficients from regressions of beliefs about properties of each of the three policies. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

Fighting Climate Change: Attitudes Toward Climate Policies in Mexico

Supplement for “Fighting Climate Change:
International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies”
by Antoine Dechezleprêtre, Adrien Fabre, Tobias Kruse,
Bluebery Planterose, Ana Sanchez Chico, and Stefanie Stantcheva

This supplement to “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” presents results for Mexico, based on a sample of 2,045 respondents.

The full questionnaire for Mexico is available through the following link:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_8csgJ7Uuymp7irY?Q_Language=ES

The climate policies video is available here:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_3UbhIz7hb99f0wu.

The climate impacts video is available here:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_cSdiidvle1QaekS.

Table 22: Sample representativeness – Mexico

	Mexico	
	Population	Sample
Sample size	NA	2,045
Man	0.48	0.49
18-24 years old	0.18	0.18
25-34 years old	0.23	0.24
35-49 years old	0.30	0.31
More than 50 years old	0.29	0.27
Income Q1	0.25	0.26
Income Q2	0.25	0.27
Income Q3	0.25	0.24
Income Q4	0.25	0.22
Region 1	0.33	0.38
Region 2	0.22	0.18
Region 3	0.10	0.10
Region 4	0.13	0.12
Region 5	0.23	0.22
Urban	0.64	0.81
Master or higher (25-64)	0.02	0.08
Vote: Candidate/Party 1	0.36	0.39
Vote: Candidate/Party 2	0.19	0.20
Vote: Candidate/Party 3	0.18	0.10
Vote: Candidate/Party 4	NA	NA
Unemployment rate (15-64)	0.04	0.07
Home ownership rate	0.80	0.70

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the sample alongside nationally representative statistics. For *Master or higher (25-64)*, the sample statistics are provided for respondents aged between 25 and 64 years old. For the *Voters* 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)*”, among active people (“*Unemployed (searching for a job)*,” “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*”). For *Employment rate (15-64)*, the sample statistics include the share of respondents aged between 15 and 64 years old who indicated being either “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*.” Detailed sources for each variable, as well as the definitions of regions, college education, urban, and voting categories are available in Appendix A-11 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

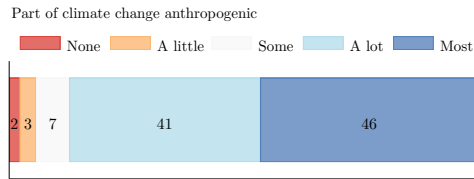
Table 23: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

	Economic leaning					
	Very left	Left	Center	Right	Very right	Not reported
MORENA	0.67	0.49	0.32	0.23	0.21	0.29
Movimiento Ciudadano	0.04	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.09
Otro	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03
PAN	0.04	0.06	0.14	0.29	0.31	0.09
PRD	NA	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03
PRI	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.16	0.03
PT	0.02	NA	0.01	0.08	0.04	0.03
VERDE	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	NA
Vote not reported	0.07	0.09	0.16	0.08	0.05	0.20
Did not vote	0.10	0.14	0.16	0.08	0.11	0.23

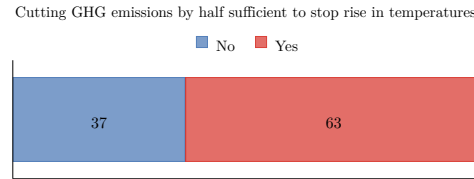
Note: This table displays for each economic leaning the share of votes (among people who indicated having voted), as well as the share of respondents who did not indicate having voted.

Figure 144: Knowledge about climate change

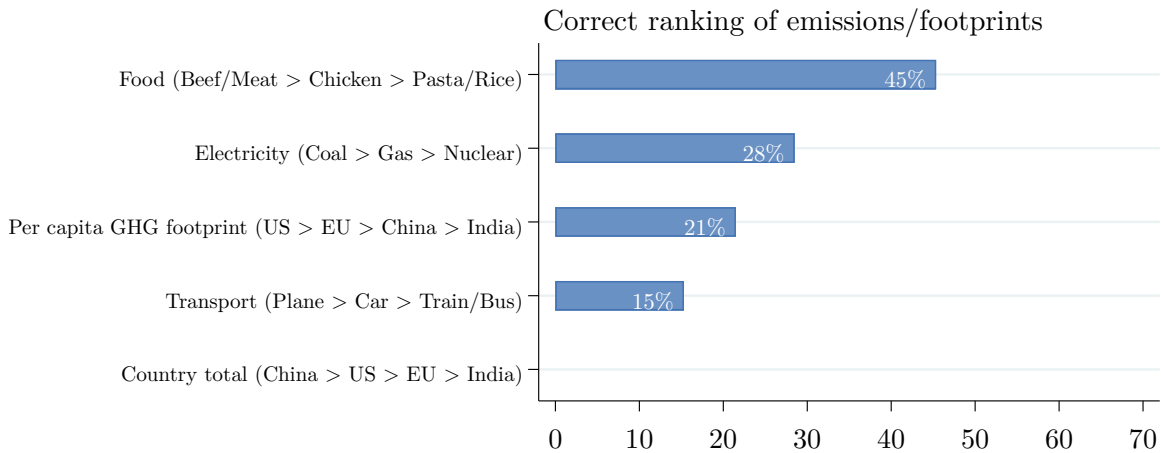
(A) “What part of climate change do you think is due to human activity?”



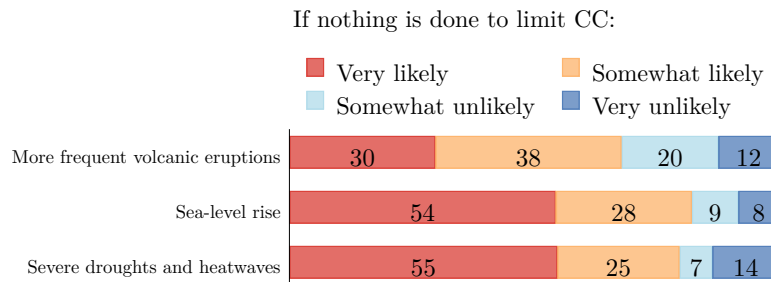
(B) “Do you think that cutting global GHG emissions by half would be sufficient to eventually stop temperatures from rising?”



(C) GHG Emission Ranking

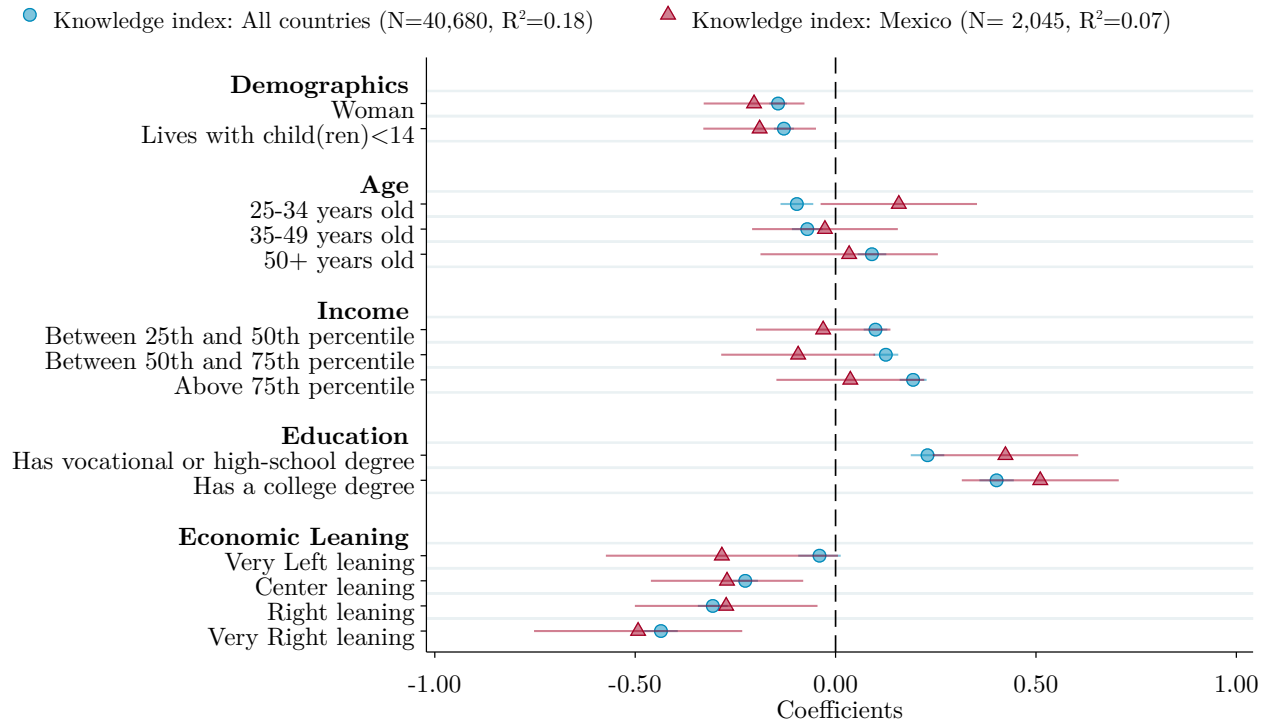


(D) “If nothing is done to limit climate change, how likely do you think it is that climate change will lead to the following events?”



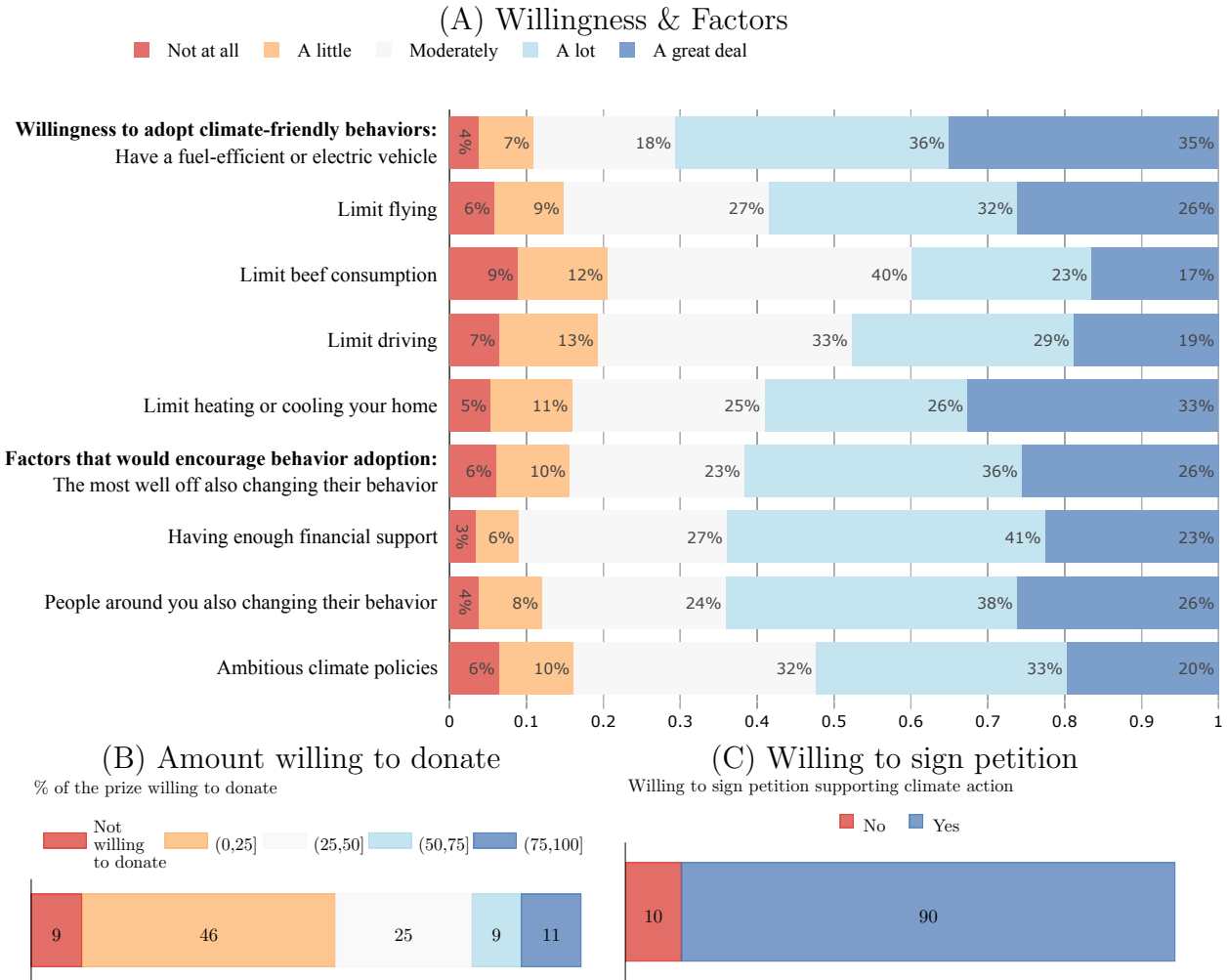
Note: Panel A, B, and D show the distribution of answers to each of the questions mentioned. Panel C shows the percentage of respondents who gave the correct ranking in terms of greenhouse gas emissions for each topic. The shares represented are based on respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos)

Figure 145: Correlation between knowledge (*Knowledge index*) and socioeconomic characteristics



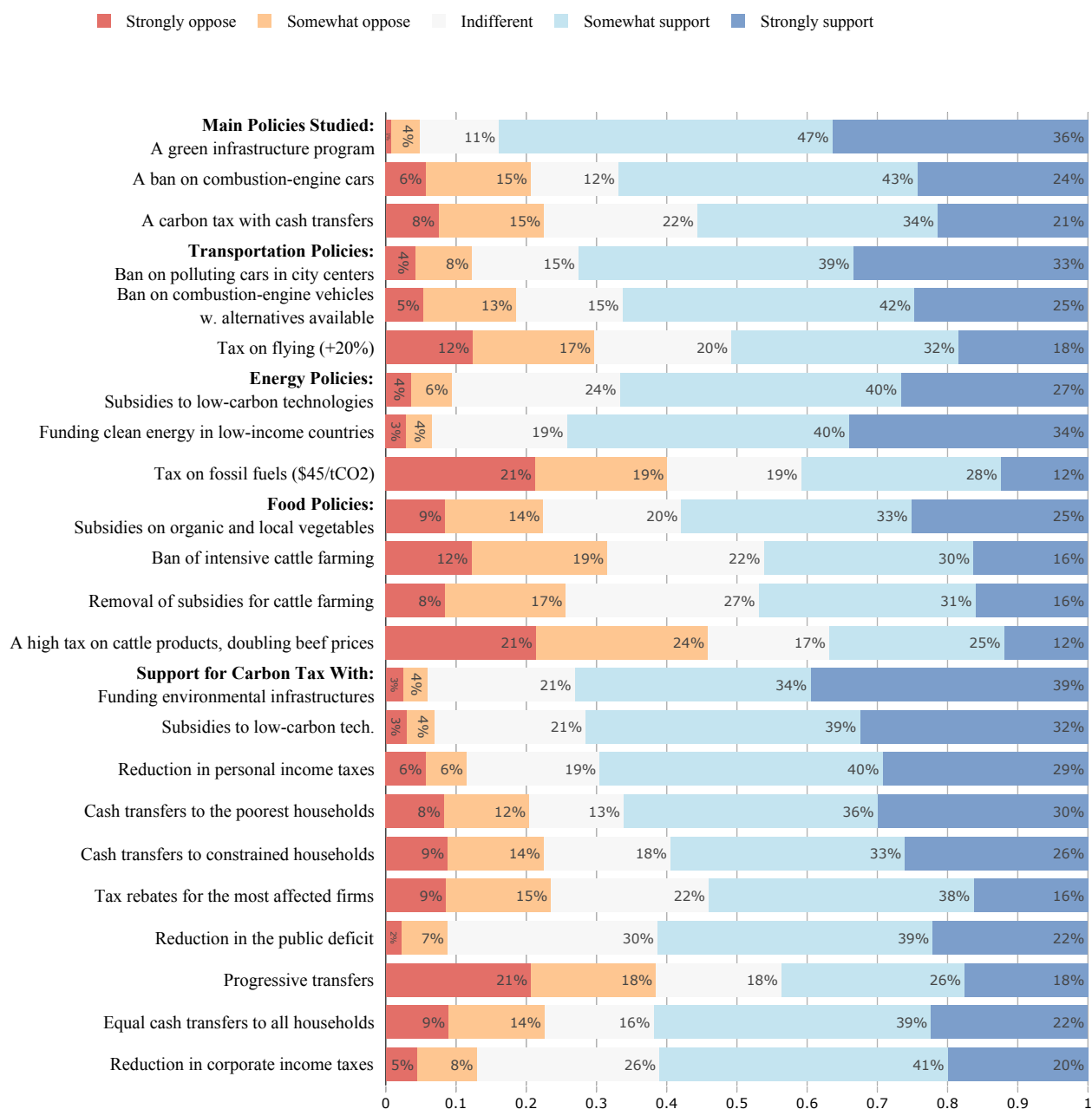
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from an OLS regression of the *Knowledge index* on indicators for individual socioeconomic characteristics. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted categories are “male” for *gender* (*gender*: “other” is not displayed), “18-34 years old” for *age*, lowest income quartile for *income*, “no schooling, or highest level achieved is primary or lower secondary education” for *education*, “left leaning” for *economic leaning*. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

Figure 146: Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors



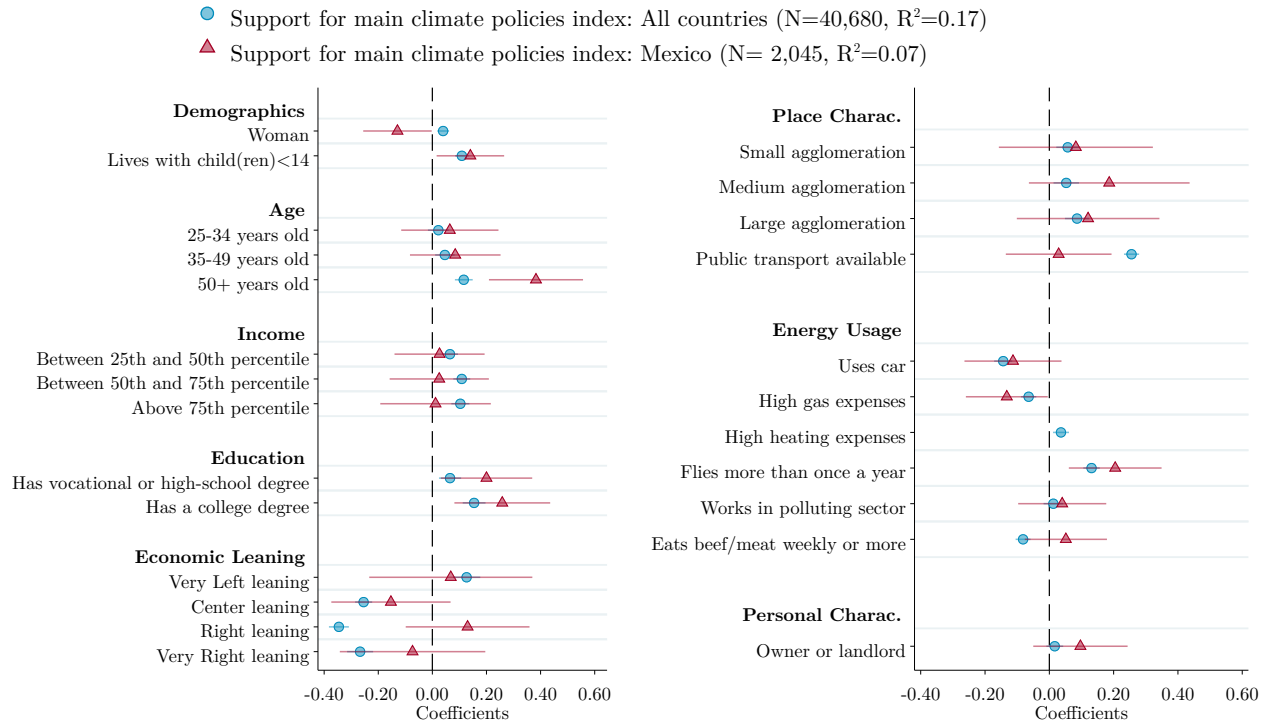
Note: Panel A shows the distribution of answers to two questions, *Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors* are answers to the question “*To what extent would you be willing to adopt the following behaviors?*” and *Factors that would encourage behavior adoption* correspond to answers to the question “*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.)?*”. Panel B displays the percentage of the prize people are willing to donate (0%, between 0% and 25%, between 25% and 50%, between 50% and 75%, above 75%). Panel C shows the shares of respondents willing to sign a petition to “stand up for real climate action”. All results are based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos).

Figure 147: Share of respondents who support or oppose climate change policies.



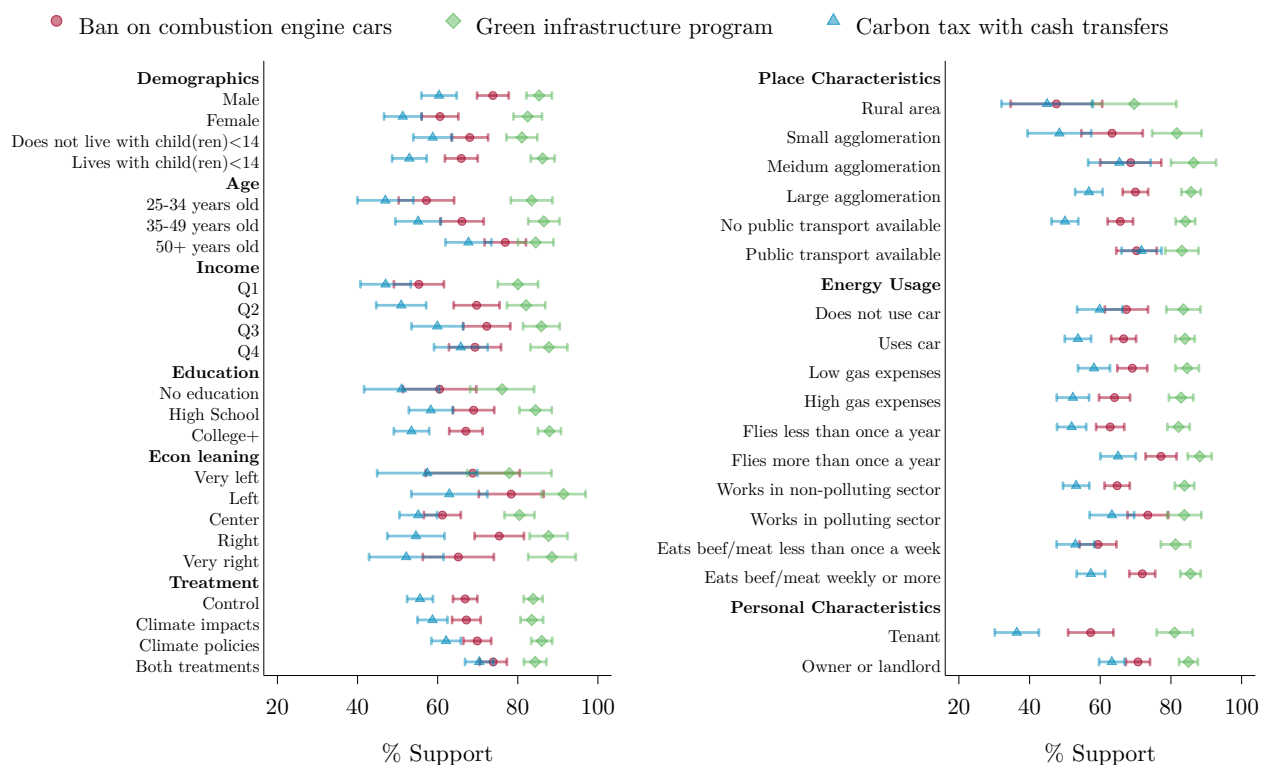
Note: The figure shows the distribution of support to each policy, based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). For the exact phrasing of each question, see Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

Figure 148: Correlation between “*Support for main climate policies index*” and socioeconomic and energy usage characteristics



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the *Support for main climate policies index* on socioeconomic indicators (left panel) and energy usage indicators (right panel). In the right panel, we control for but do not display the coefficients on socioeconomic indicators. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted category for *Place characteristics* is “Rural or very small agglomeration.” Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. For a list of all omitted categories, see the notes to Figure 145. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed definitions of the variables.

Figure 149: Share who support the main climate policies by socioeconomic, energy usage characteristics, and treatment group



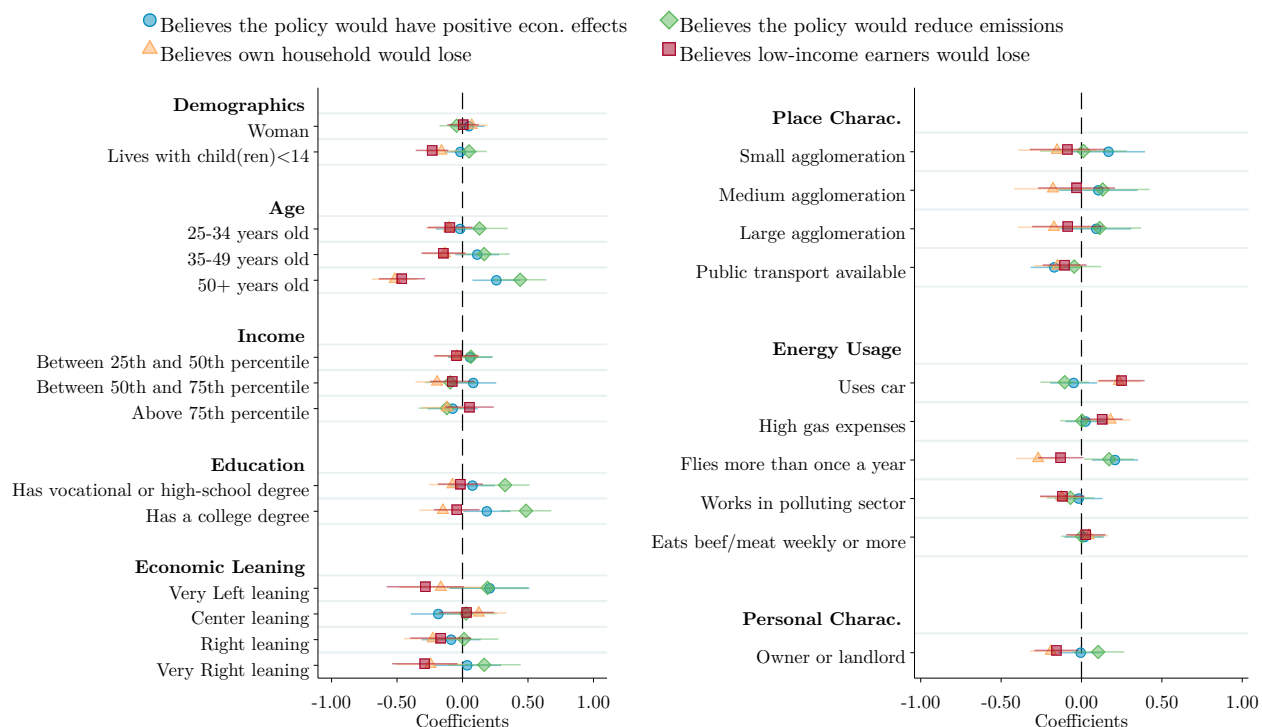
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who support (somewhat or strongly) each of the three main policies, by group. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment” all means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 150: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

	Green Infrastructure Program			Carbon Tax w. Cash Transfers			Ban on Combustion-Engine Cars		
	Mexico	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	Mexico	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	Mexico	High Inc.	Middle Inc.
Effectiveness of Main Climate Policies									
Reduce air pollution	75	74	81	74	68	80	78	77	82
Reduce GHG emissions/Reduce CO ₂ emissions from cars				68	64	75	69	71	76
Make electricity production greener	69	69	77						
Encourage insulation of buildings				62	64	69			
Increase the use of public transport/Encourage less driving	54	59	70	62	51	69			
Positive effect on economy and employment	44	36	45	39	31	42	36	35	39
Costless way to fight climate change	41	30	39	33	27	36	39	39	38
Distributional Impacts of Main Climate Policies									
<i>Believes the following groups would gain</i>									
Those living in rural areas	49	26	50	37	21	43	28	18	37
Low-income earners	45	22	47	35	22	42	27	14	36
The middle class	45	23	48	32	21	40	30	16	36
High-income earners	48	39	51	34	33	41	45	40	49
Self-Interest									
Believes own household would gain	53	23	50	33	20	41	31	16	36
Perceived Fairness and Support									
Support main climate policies	82	56	76	55	37	59	65	42	63
Main climate policies are fair	68	50	70	45	35	55	48	39	58

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 Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

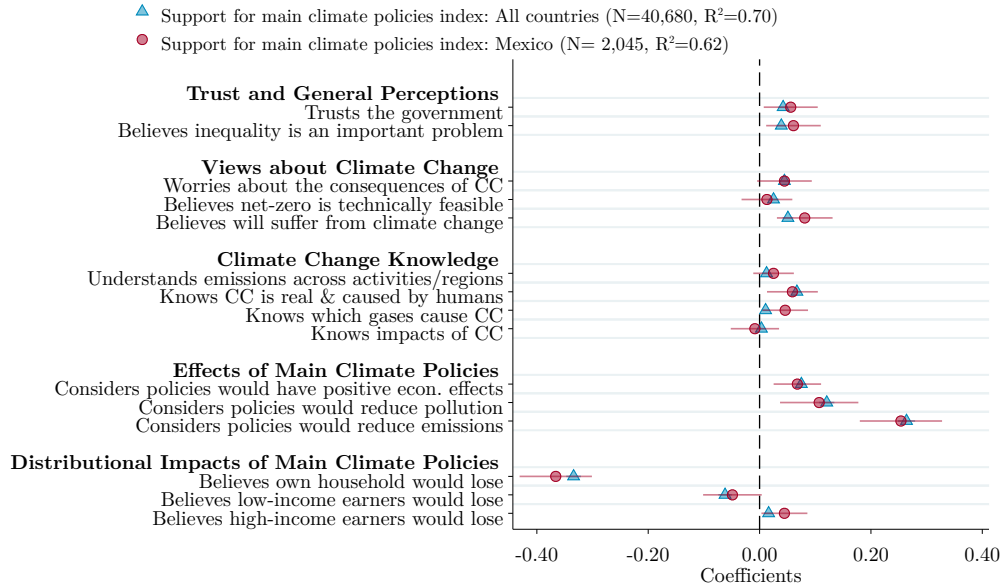
Figure 151: How different groups perceive the effectiveness and distributional effects of the three main climate policies



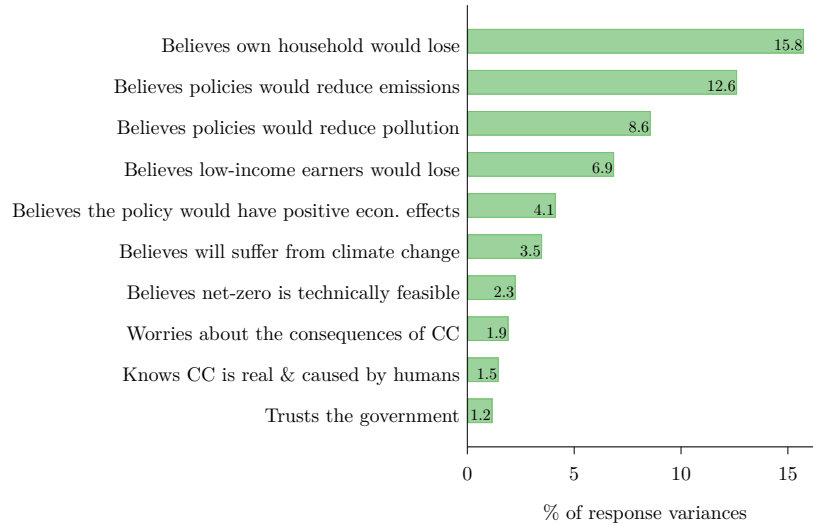
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from two regressions. In the left panel, the indices listed in the legend are regressed on indicator variables for socioeconomic characteristics, as well as treatment indicators (not shown). In the right panel, the same indices are regressed on energy usage indicators, as well as treatment indicators, and socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Each index is constructed by averaging the z-scores of the answers to a given question (e.g., “believes policies would have economic effects”) across all three main policies and standardizing again. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions. See the notes to Figure 148 for a list of the omitted categories.

Figure 152: Beliefs underlying support for the main climate policies

(A) Correlation between support for the three main policies and beliefs



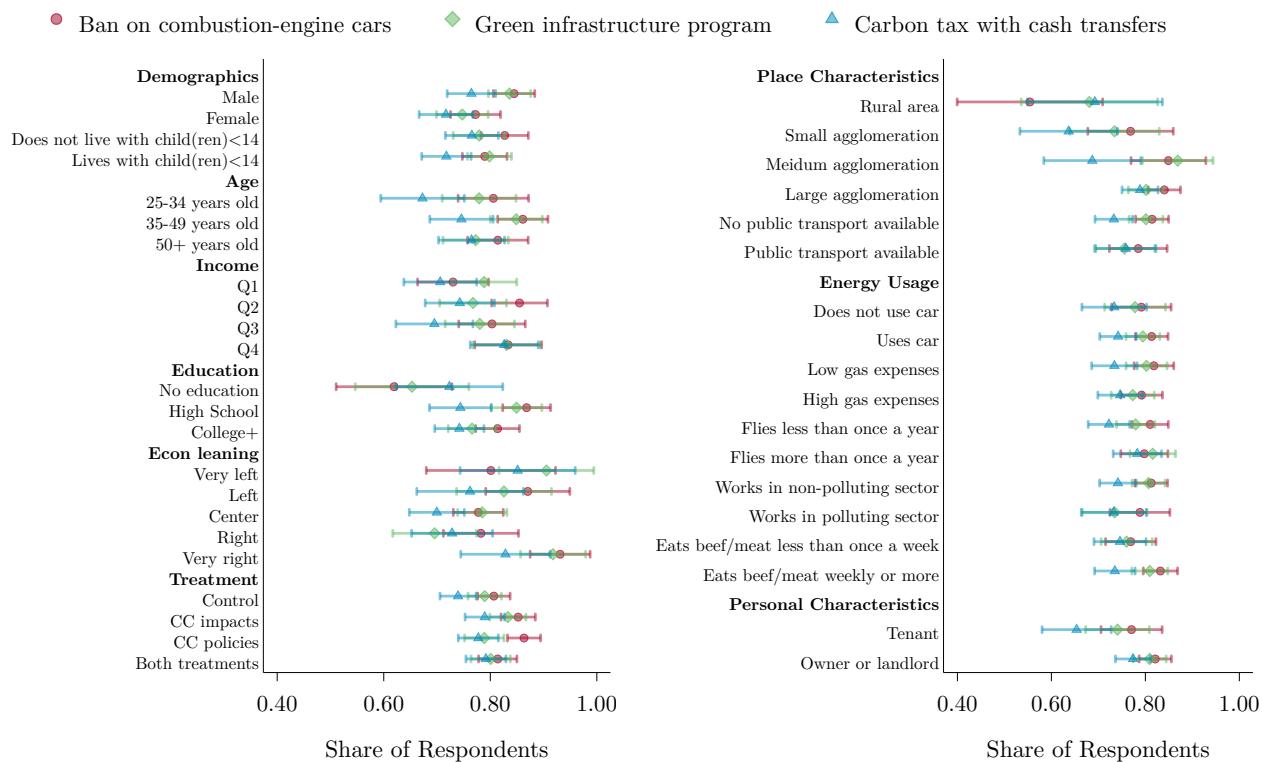
(B) Share of the variation in *Support for main policies* explained by different beliefs



Note: Panel A shows the coefficients from a regression of support for each policy (indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly) on standardized variables measuring respondents' beliefs and perceptions. 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 *Support for main policies* index that is explained by each belief and perception. We use the LMG method (see Grömping 2007). See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

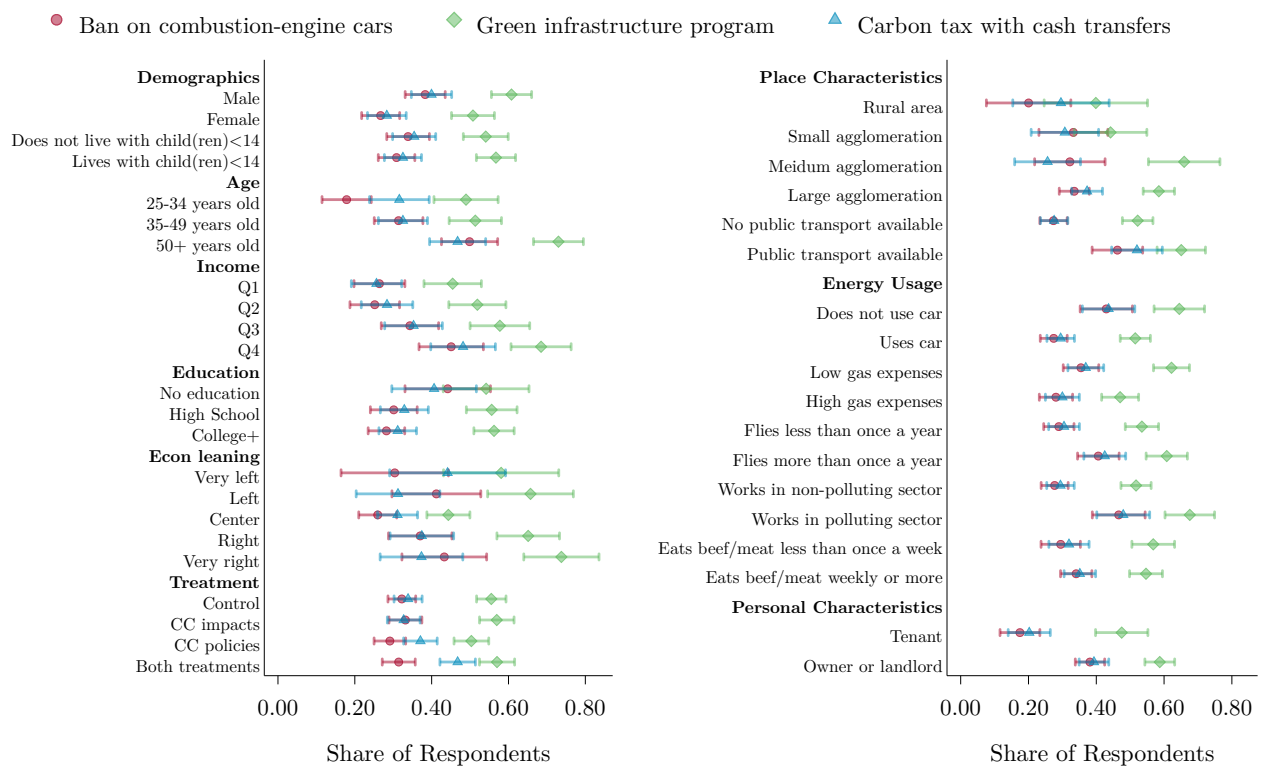
Figure 153: Share of respondents who hold key beliefs about the main climate policies by socioeconomic characteristics, energy usage, and treatment group

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

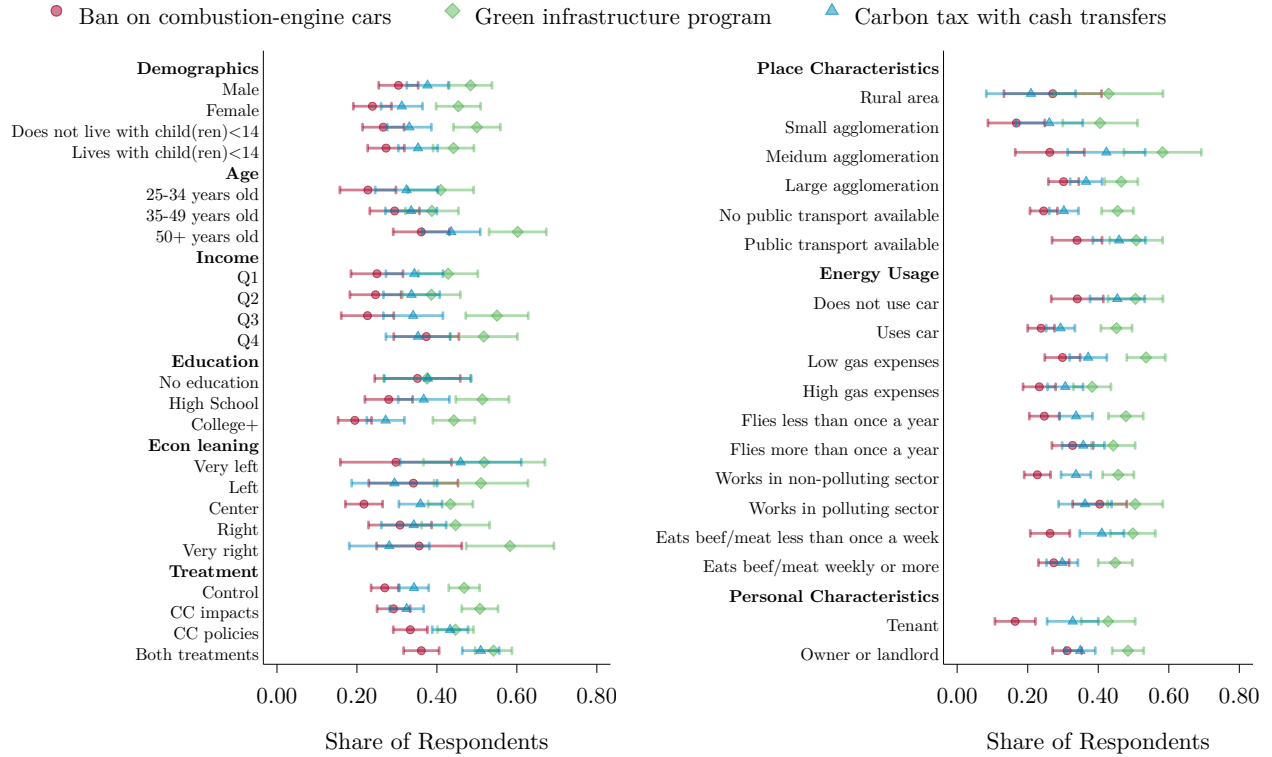


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(B) Share who believes own household would lose from [policy]

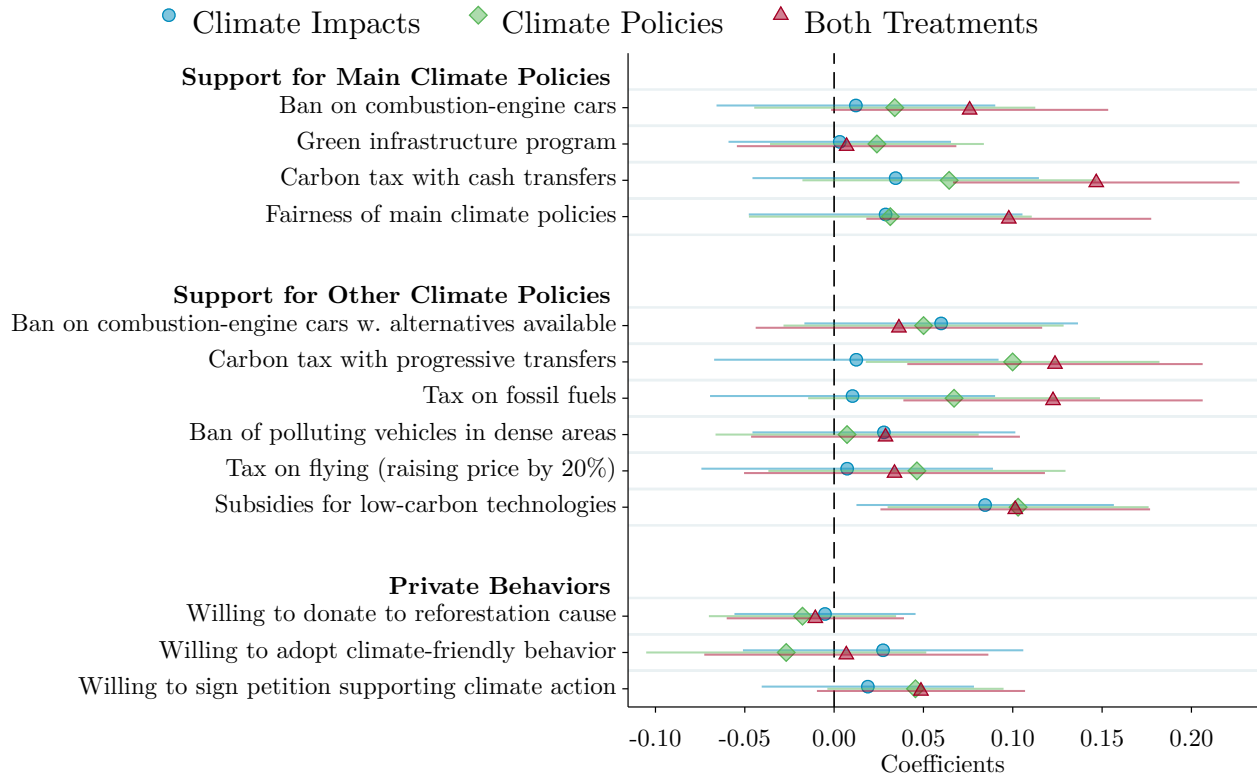


(C) Share who believes low-income earners would lose from [policy]



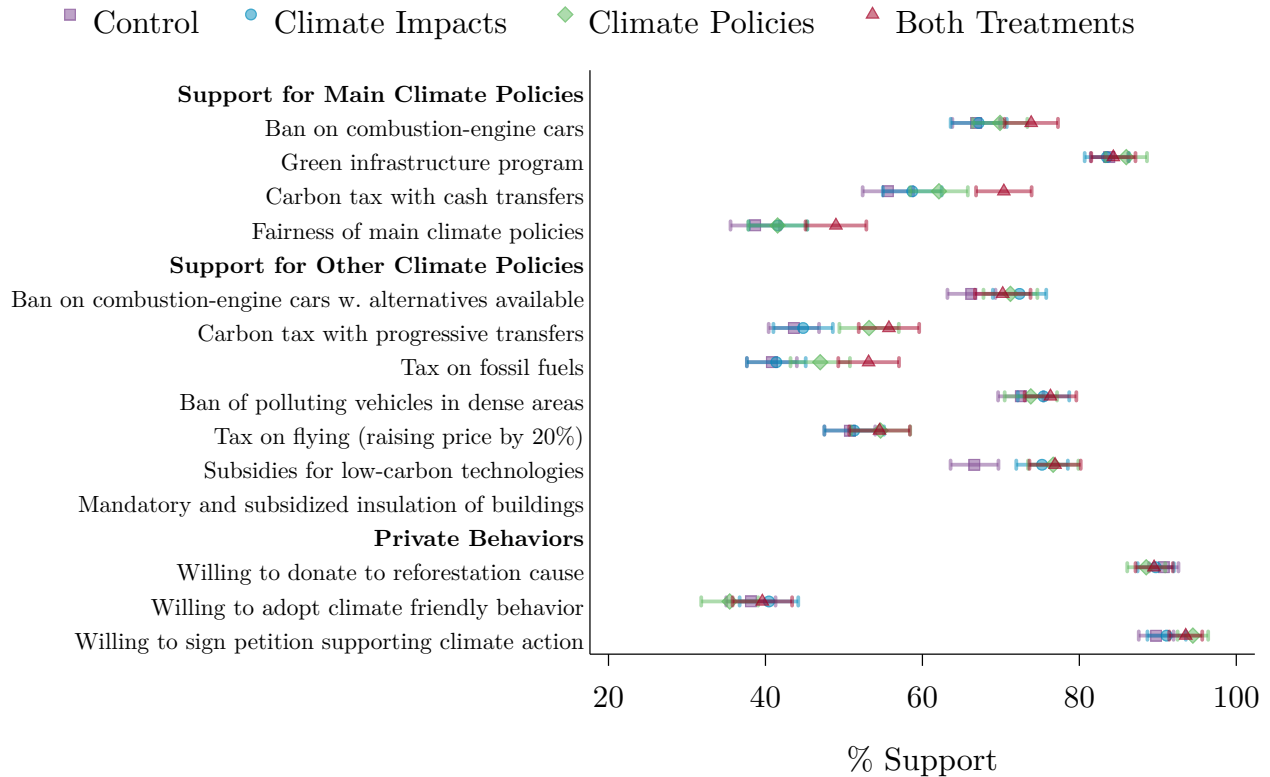
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who agree (somewhat or strongly) with the statement. Means are shown by socioeconomic characteristics, treatment group, and energy usage. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment,” the means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 154: Effects of the treatments on support for climate action



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the indicator variables listed on the left, capturing support for various policies and willingness to change behaviors, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

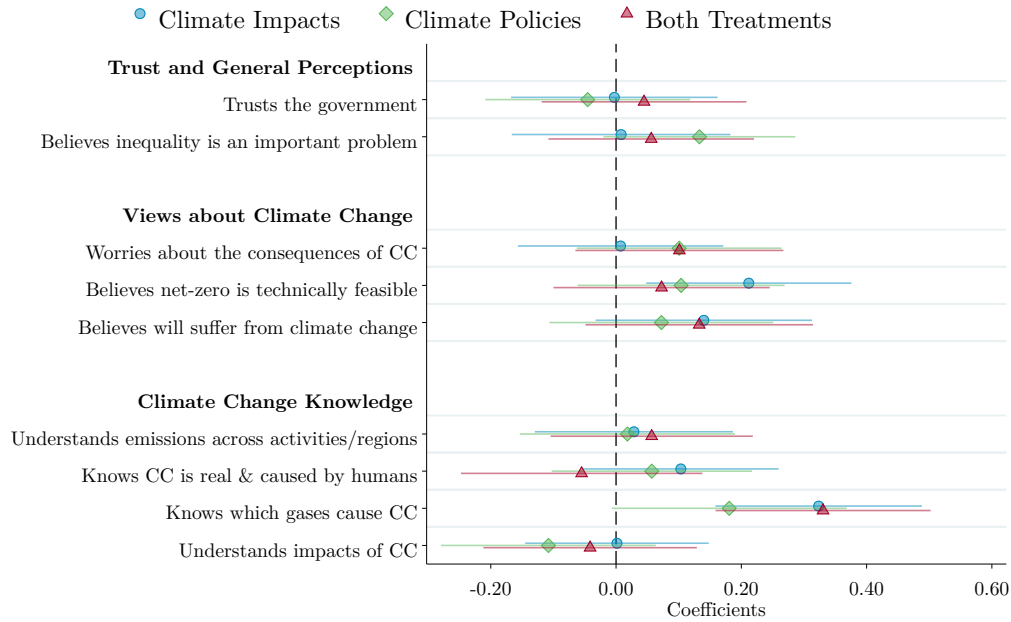
Figure 155: Climate attitudes by treatment group



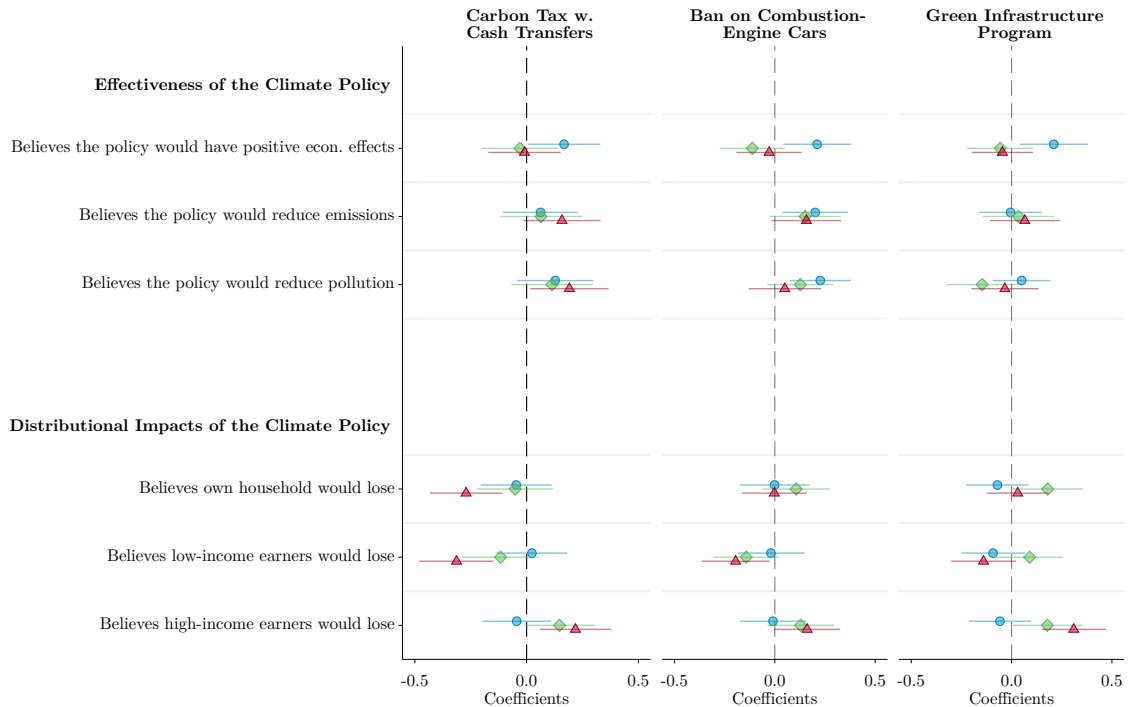
Note: This figure displays the mean of indicator variables by treatment group. Bars represent 90% confidence intervals. Support for policy is an indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly. *Fairness of main climate policies* is an indicator variable equal 1 if on average the respondent somewhat or strongly agrees that each climate policy is fair. *Willing to donate to reforestation cause* equals 1 if the respondent is willing to donate more than 20% 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.

Figure 156: Effects of the treatments on beliefs

(A) Effects of the treatments on reasoning



(B) Effects of the treatments on beliefs about properties of the main climate policies



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of indices listed on the left, capturing respondents' beliefs and perceptions, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Panel A displays the coefficients from the regressions for reasoning, while Panel B displays the coefficients from regressions of beliefs about properties of each of the three policies. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

Fighting Climate Change: Attitudes Toward Climate Policies in Poland

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by Antoine Dechezleprêtre, Adrien Fabre, Tobias Kruse,
Bluebery Planterose, Ana Sanchez Chico, and Stefanie Stantcheva

This supplement to “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” presents results for Poland, based on a sample of 2,053 respondents.

The full questionnaire for Poland is available through the following link:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_7Qc5KCPcIVv5qFE?Q_Language=PL

The climate policies video is available here:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_etc0tRoDmoSXkSq.

The climate impacts video is available here:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_6SahJCEqAUd5bdc.

Table 24: Sample representativeness – Poland

	Poland	
	Population	Sample
Sample size	NA	2,053
Man	0.48	0.44
18-24 years old	0.09	0.09
25-34 years old	0.17	0.18
35-49 years old	0.28	0.30
More than 50 years old	0.46	0.42
Income Q1	0.25	0.22
Income Q2	0.25	0.27
Income Q3	0.25	0.27
Income Q4	0.25	0.25
Region 1	0.12	0.10
Region 2	0.14	0.13
Region 3	0.23	0.21
Region 4	0.29	0.33
Region 5	0.22	0.23
Urban	0.57	0.66
College education (25-64)	0.33	0.46
Vote: Candidate/Party 1	0.44	0.31
Vote: Candidate/Party 2	0.30	0.39
Vote: Candidate/Party 3	0.14	0.12
Vote: Candidate/Party 4	NA	NA
Unemployment rate (15-64)	0.03	0.09
Home ownership rate	0.87	0.71

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the sample 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 *Voters* 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)*”, among active people (“*Unemployed (searching for a job)*,” “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*”). For *Employment rate (15-64)*, the sample statistics include the share of respondents aged between 15 and 64 years old who indicated being either “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*.” Detailed sources for each variable, as well as the definitions of regions, college education, urban, and voting categories are available in Appendix A-11 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

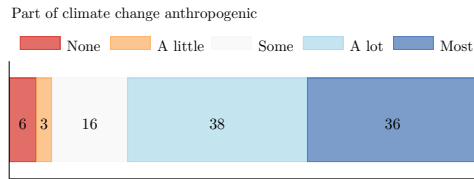
Table 25: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

	Economic leaning					
	Very left	Left	Center	Right	Very right	Not reported
Andrzej Duda	0.04	0.06	0.20	0.53	0.70	0.04
Krzysztof Bosak	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.13	0.04
Marek Jakubiak	NA	NA	0.00	0.01	0.00	NA
Mirosław Piotrowski	NA	NA	NA	0.00	0.00	NA
Paweł Tanajno	NA	0.01	0.00	NA	NA	NA
Rafał Trzaskowski	0.58	0.60	0.32	0.17	0.08	0.41
Robert Biedroń	0.15	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.11
Stanisław Żółtek	NA	NA	0.01	0.00	NA	NA
Szymon Hołownia	0.12	0.10	0.14	0.06	0.02	0.04
Waldemar Witkowski	0.01	0.01	0.00	NA	NA	NA
Władysław Kosiniak-Kamysz	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	NA	NA
Vote not reported	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.04
Did not vote	0.04	0.07	0.18	0.09	0.05	0.33

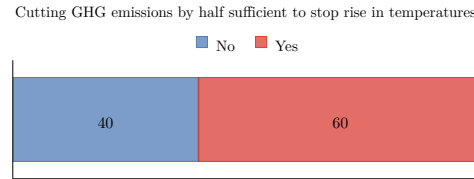
Note: This table displays for each economic leaning the share of votes (among people who indicated having voted), as well as the share of respondents who did not indicate having voted.

Figure 157: Knowledge about climate change

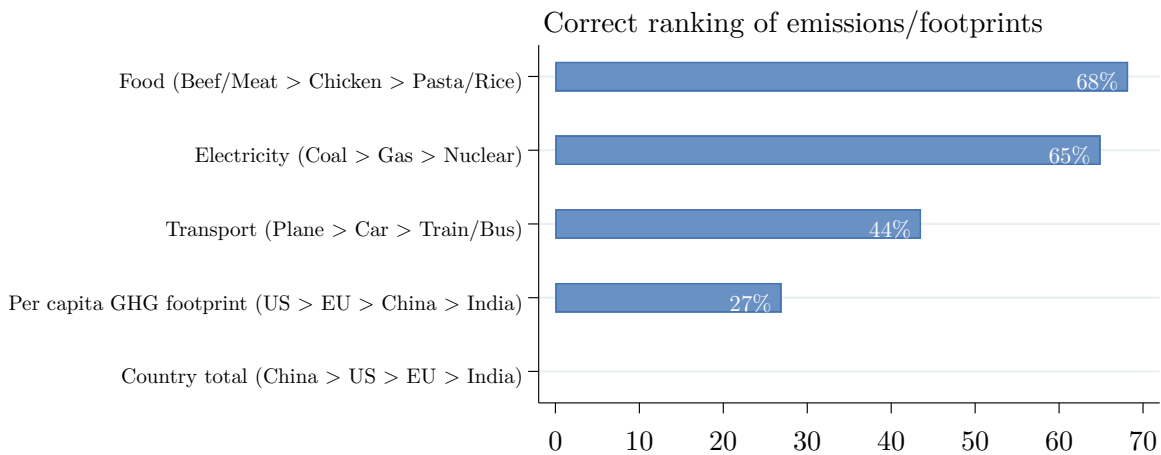
(A) “What part of climate change do you think is due to human activity?”



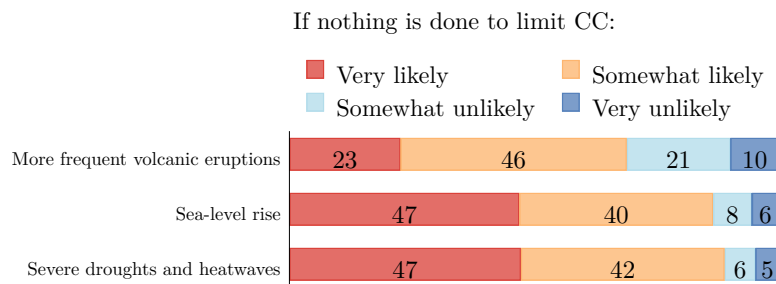
(B) “Do you think that cutting global GHG emissions by half would be sufficient to eventually stop temperatures from rising?”



(C) GHG Emission Ranking

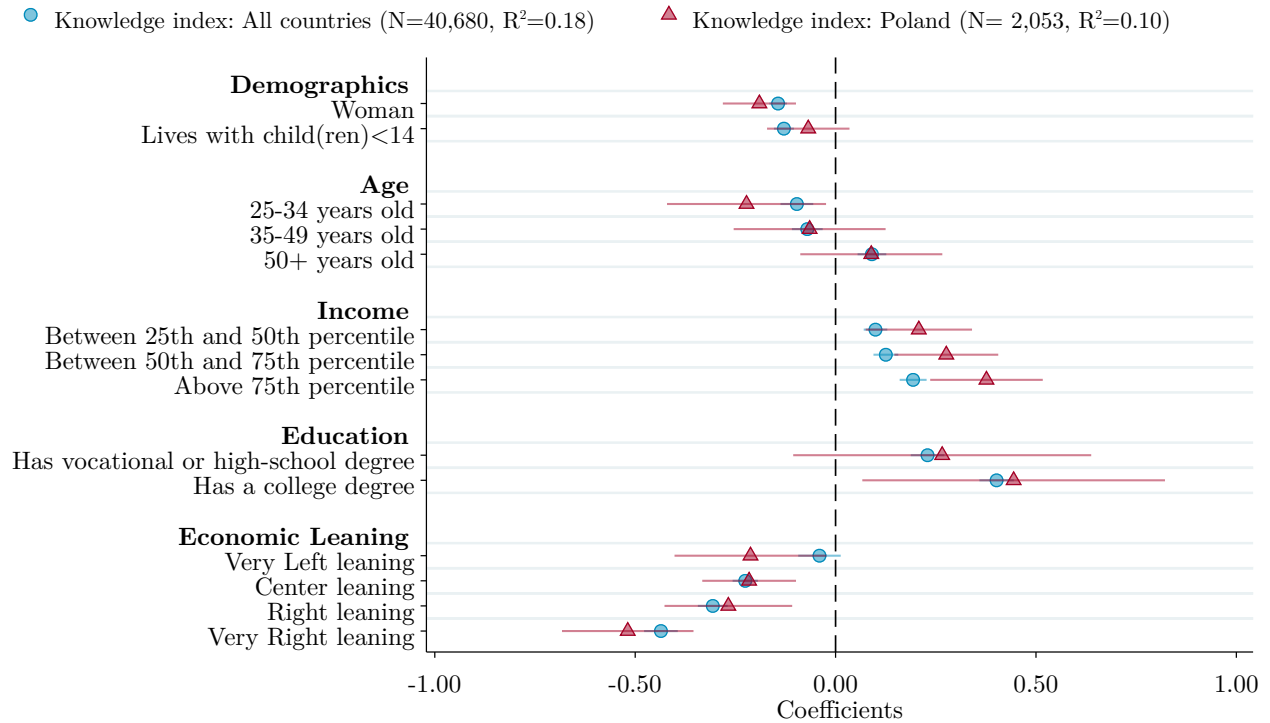


(D) “If nothing is done to limit climate change, how likely do you think it is that climate change will lead to the following events?”



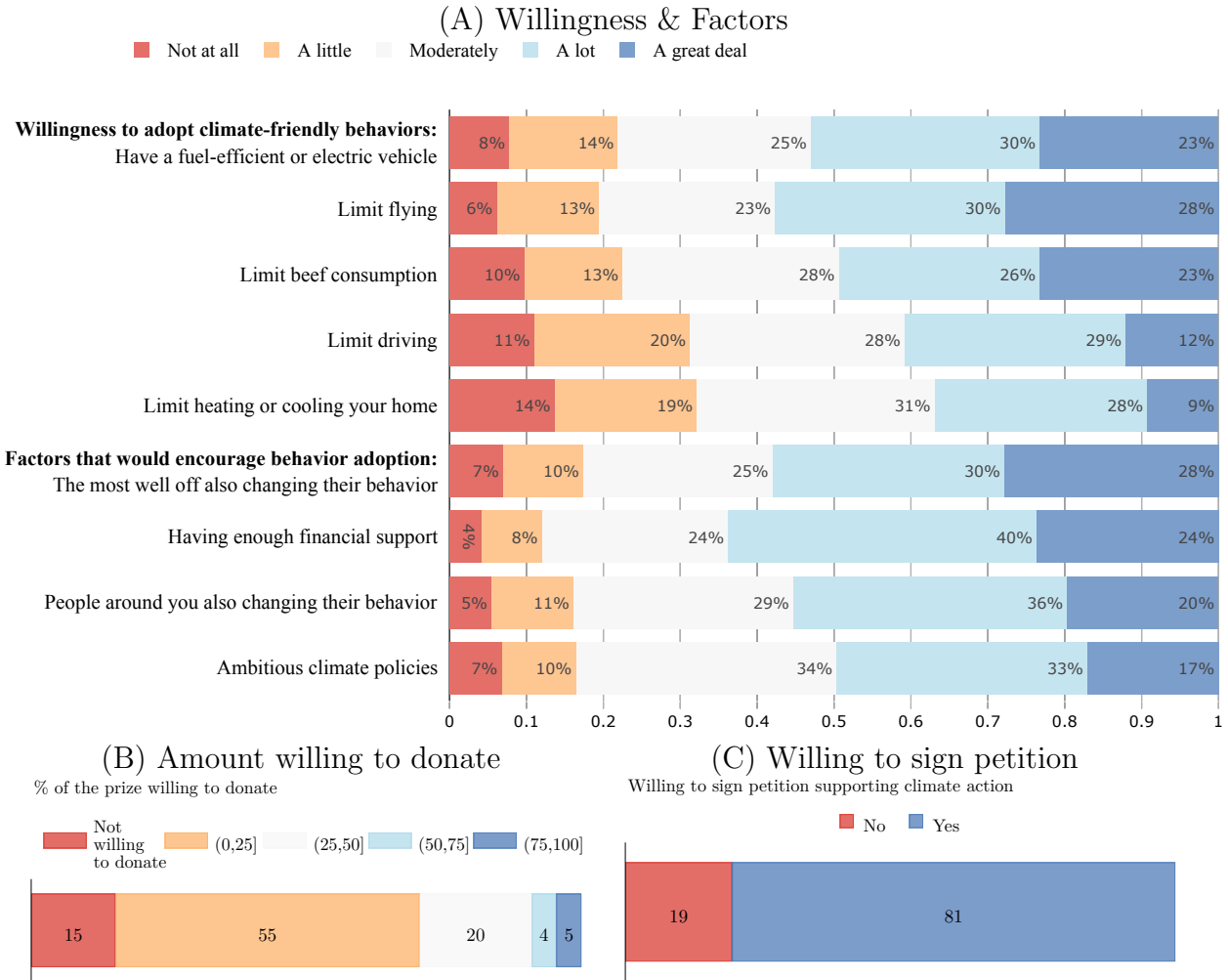
Note: Panel A, B, and D show the distribution of answers to each of the questions mentioned. Panel C shows the percentage of respondents who gave the correct ranking in terms of greenhouse gas emissions for each topic. The shares represented are based on respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos)

Figure 158: Correlation between knowledge (*Knowledge index*) and socioeconomic characteristics



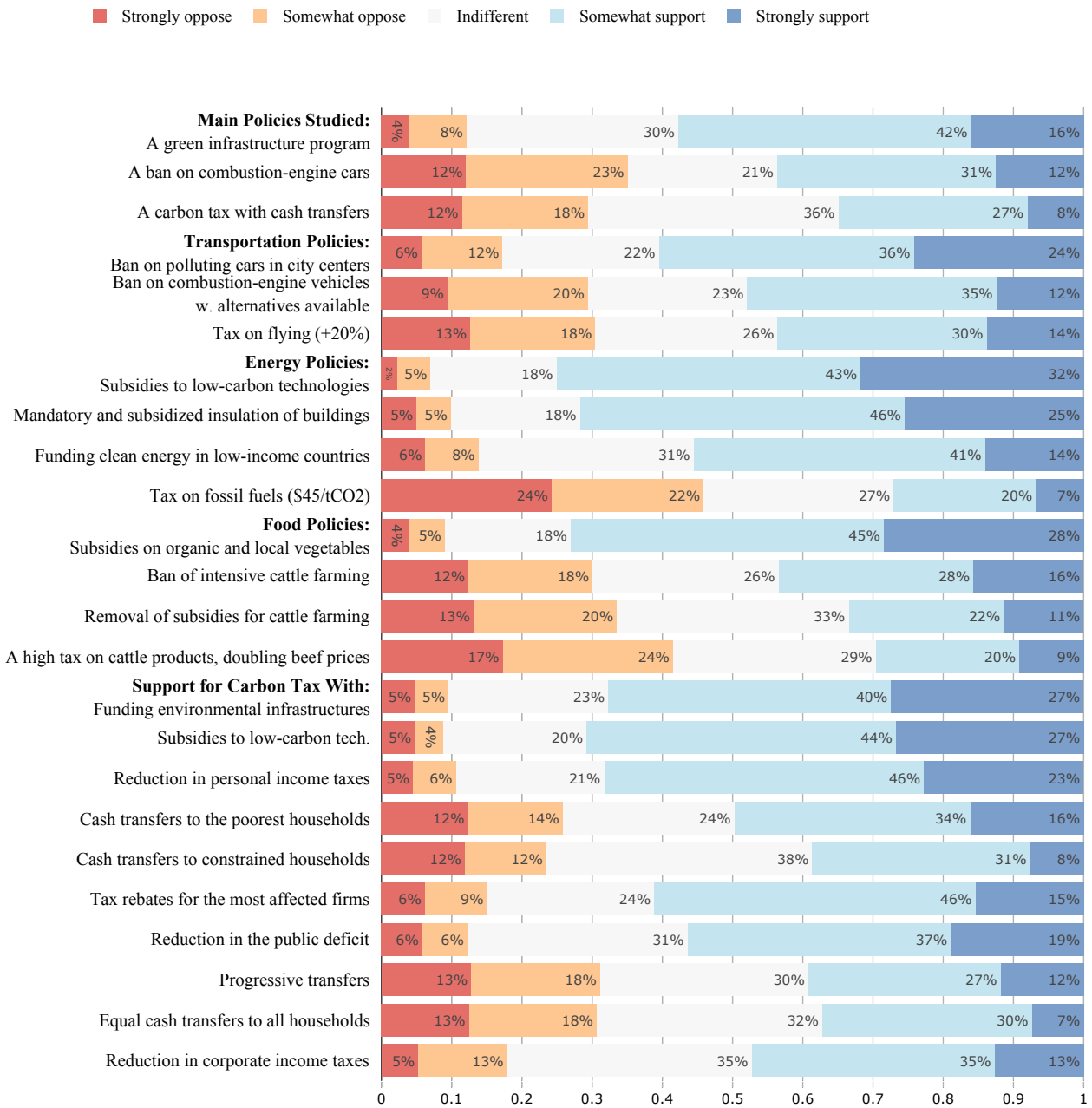
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from an OLS regression of the *Knowledge index* on indicators for individual socioeconomic characteristics. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted categories are “male” for *gender* (*gender*: “other” is not displayed), “18-34 years old” for *age*, lowest income quartile for *income*, “no schooling, or highest level achieved is primary or lower secondary education” for *education*, “left leaning” for *economic leaning*. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

Figure 159: Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors



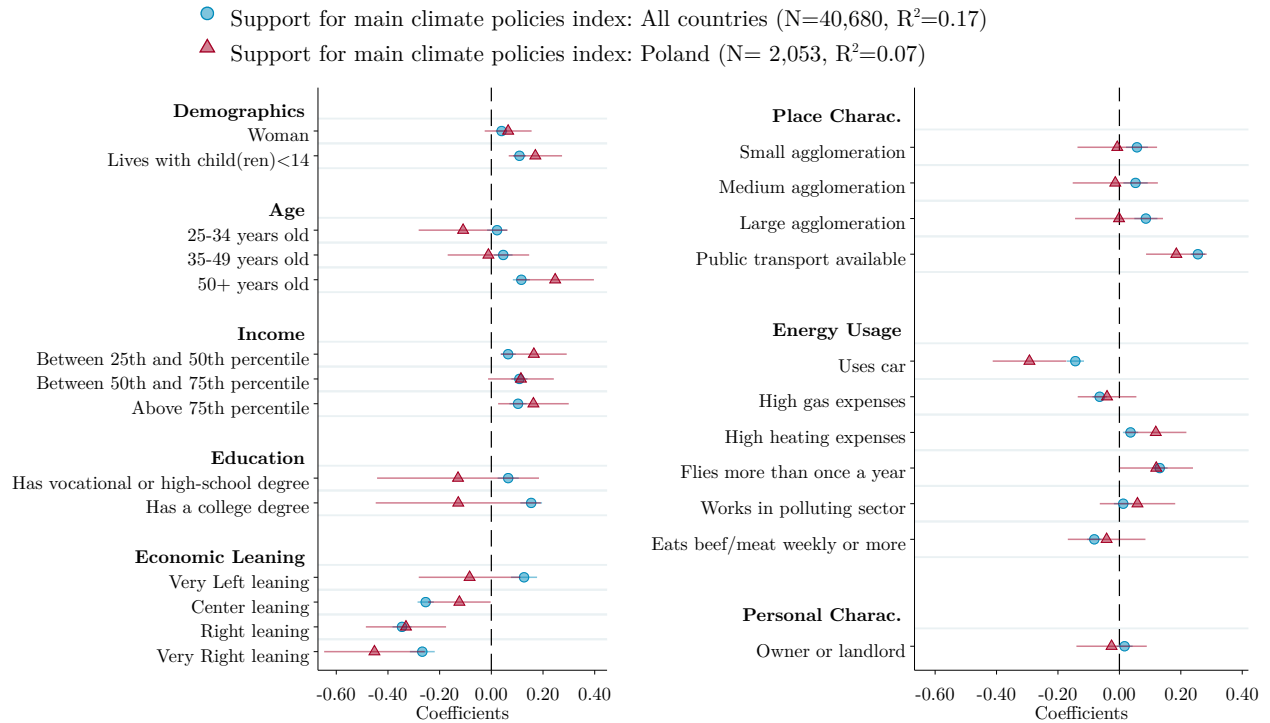
Note: Panel A shows the distribution of answers to two questions, *Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors* are answers to the question “*To what extent would you be willing to adopt the following behaviors?*” and *Factors that would encourage behavior adoption* correspond to answers to the question “*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.)?*”. Panel B displays the percentage of the prize people are willing to donate (0%, between 0% and 25%, between 25% and 50%, between 50% and 75%, above 75%). Panel C shows the shares of respondents willing to sign a petition to “stand up for real climate action”. All results are based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos).

Figure 160: Share of respondents who support or oppose climate change policies.



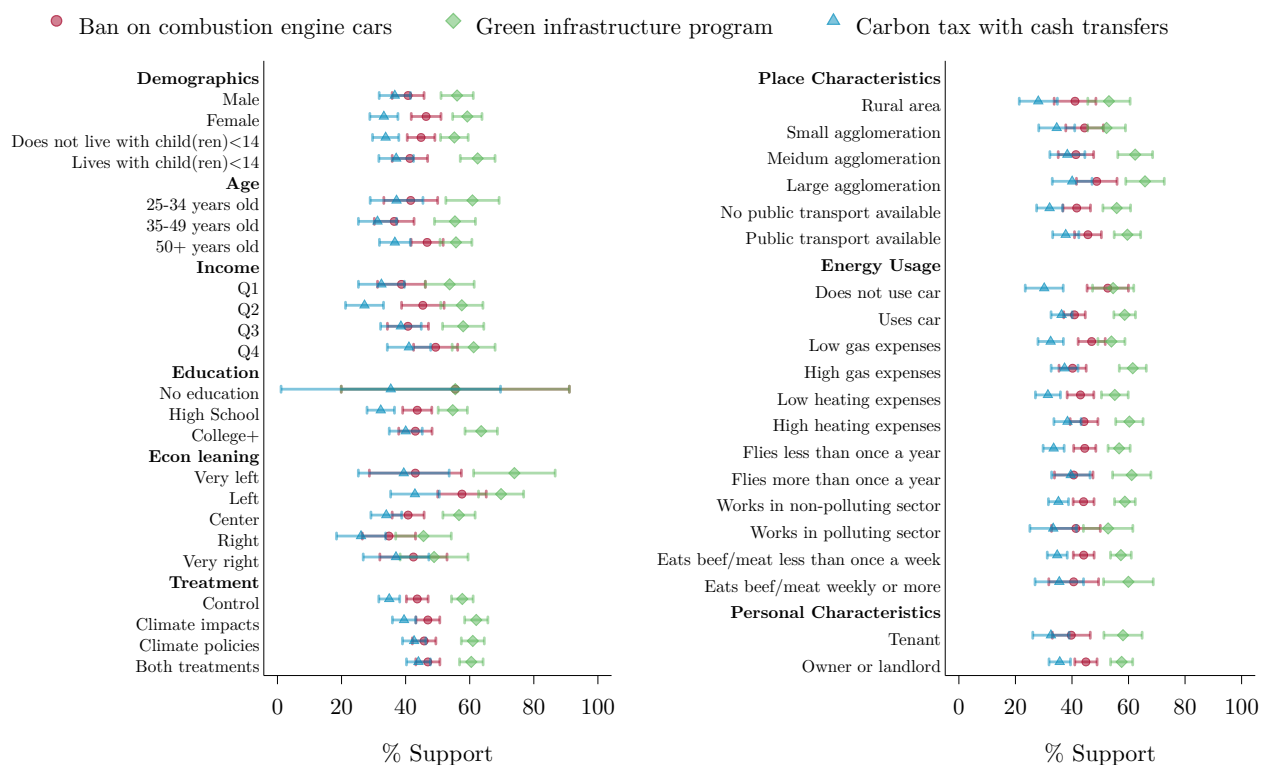
Note: The figure shows the distribution of support to each policy, based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). For the exact phrasing of each question, see Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

Figure 161: Correlation between “*Support for main climate policies index*” and socioeconomic and energy usage characteristics



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the *Support for main climate policies index* on socioeconomic indicators (left panel) and energy usage indicators (right panel). In the right panel, we control for but do not display the coefficients on socioeconomic indicators. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted category for *Place characteristics* is “Rural or very small agglomeration.” Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. For a list of all omitted categories, see the notes to Figure 158. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed definitions of the variables.

Figure 162: Share who support the main climate policies by socioeconomic, energy usage characteristics, and treatment group



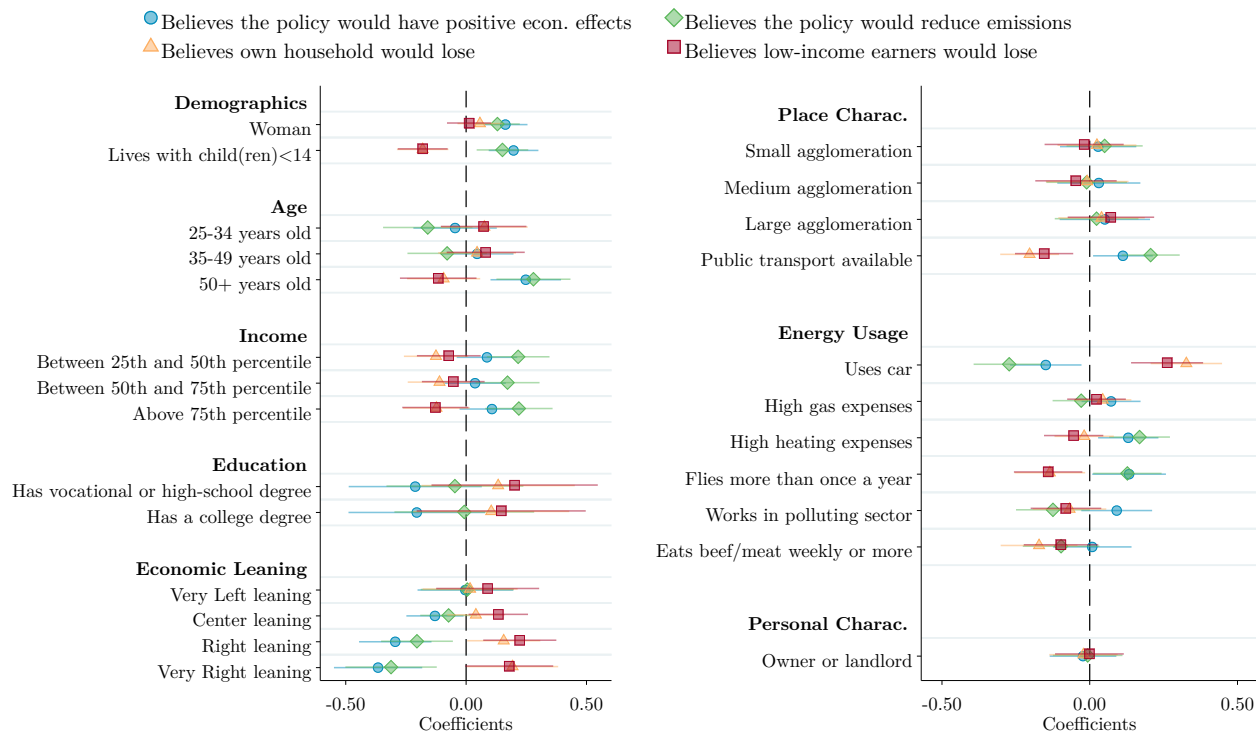
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who support (somewhat or strongly) each of the three main policies, by group. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment” all means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 163: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

	Green Infrastructure Program			Carbon Tax w. Cash Transfers			Ban on Combustion-Engine Cars		
	Poland	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	Poland	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	Poland	High Inc.	Middle Inc.
Effectiveness of Main Climate Policies									
Reduce air pollution	79	74	81	74	68	80	77	77	82
Reduce GHG emissions/Reduce CO ₂ emissions from cars				66	64	75	70	71	76
Make electricity production greener	75	69	77						
Encourage insulation of buildings				71	64	69			
Increase the use of public transport/Encourage less driving	68	59	70	57	51	69			
Positive effect on economy and employment	49	36	45	41	31	42	38	35	39
Costless way to fight climate change	63	30	39	56	27	36	57	39	38
Distributional Impacts of Main Climate Policies									
<i>Believes the following groups would gain</i>									
Those living in rural areas	28	26	50	23	21	43	18	18	37
Low-income earners	23	22	47	24	22	42	15	14	36
The middle class	22	23	48	21	21	40	15	16	36
High-income earners	35	39	51	27	33	41	32	40	49
Self-Interest									
Believes own household would gain	24	23	50	25	20	41	14	16	36
Perceived Fairness and Support									
Support main climate policies	56	56	76	36	37	59	43	42	63
Main climate policies are fair	46	50	70	33	35	55	37	39	58

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 Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

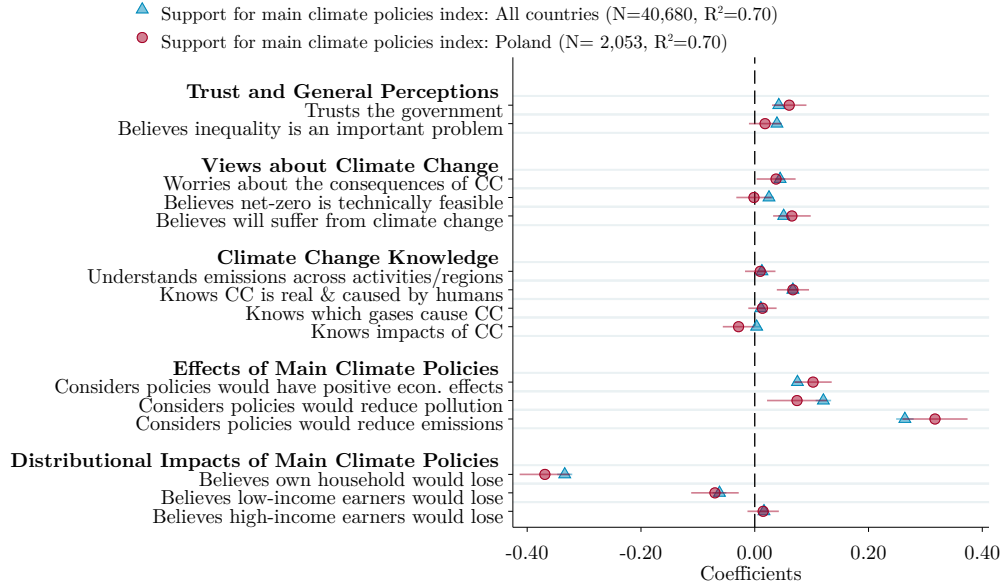
Figure 164: How different groups perceive the effectiveness and distributional effects of the three main climate policies



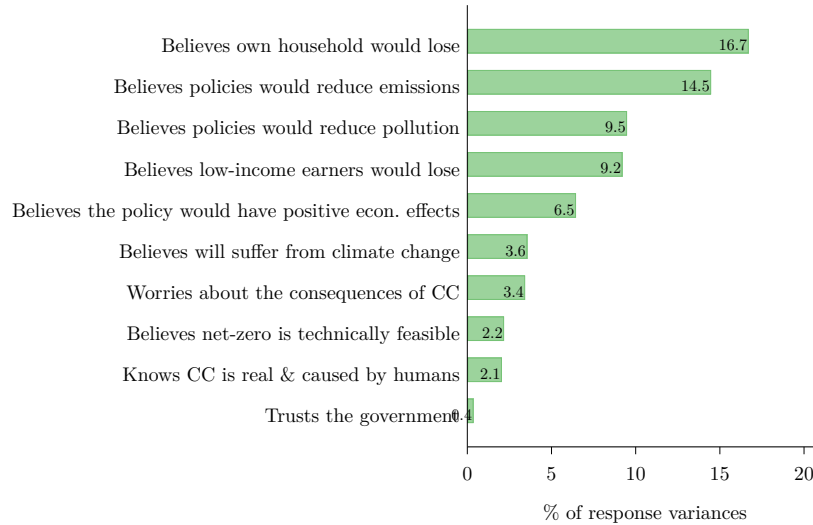
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from two regressions. In the left panel, the indices listed in the legend are regressed on indicator variables for socioeconomic characteristics, as well as treatment indicators (not shown). In the right panel, the same indices are regressed on energy usage indicators, as well as treatment indicators, and socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Each index is constructed by averaging the z-scores of the answers to a given question (e.g., “believes policies would have economic effects”) across all three main policies and standardizing again. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions. See the notes to Figure 161 for a list of the omitted categories.

Figure 165: Beliefs underlying support for the main climate policies

(A) Correlation between support for the three main policies and beliefs



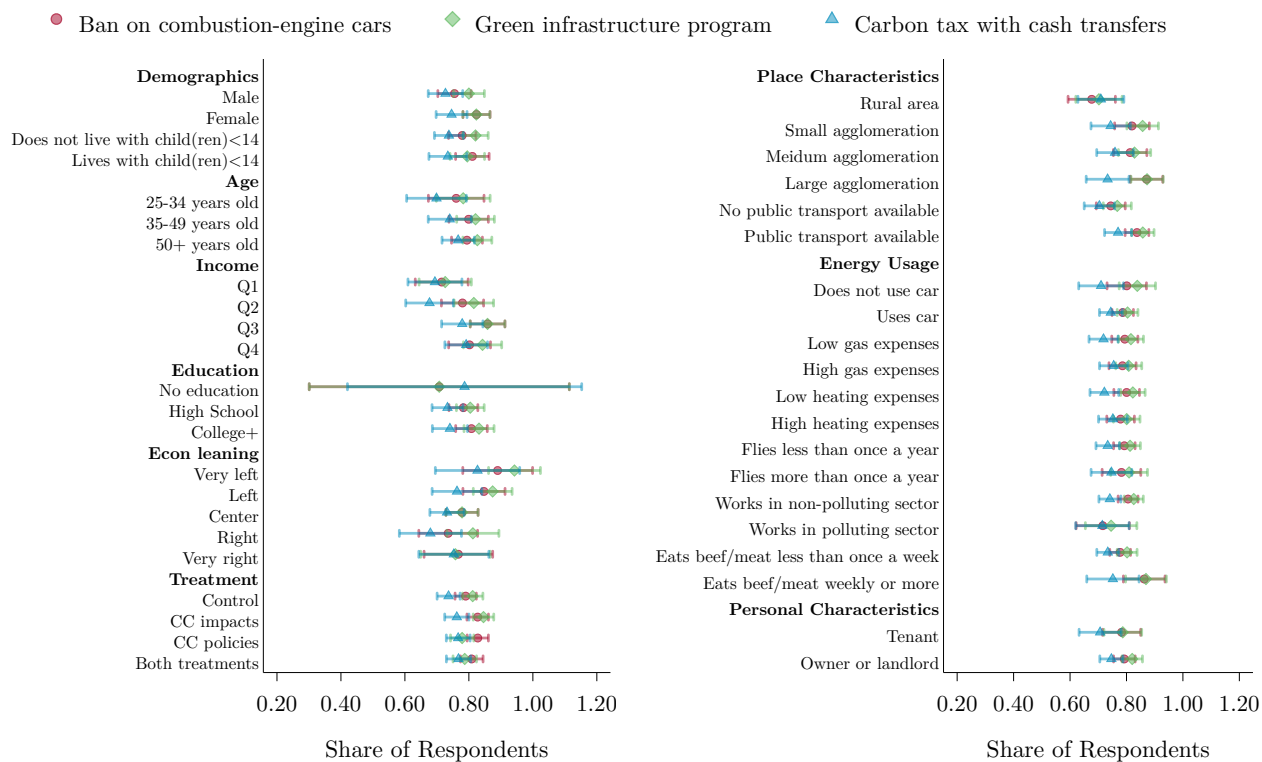
(B) Share of the variation in *Support for main policies* explained by different beliefs



Note: Panel A shows the coefficients from a regression of support for each policy (indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly) on standardized variables measuring respondents' beliefs and perceptions. 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 *Support for main policies* index that is explained by each belief and perception. We use the LMG method (see Grömping 2007). See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

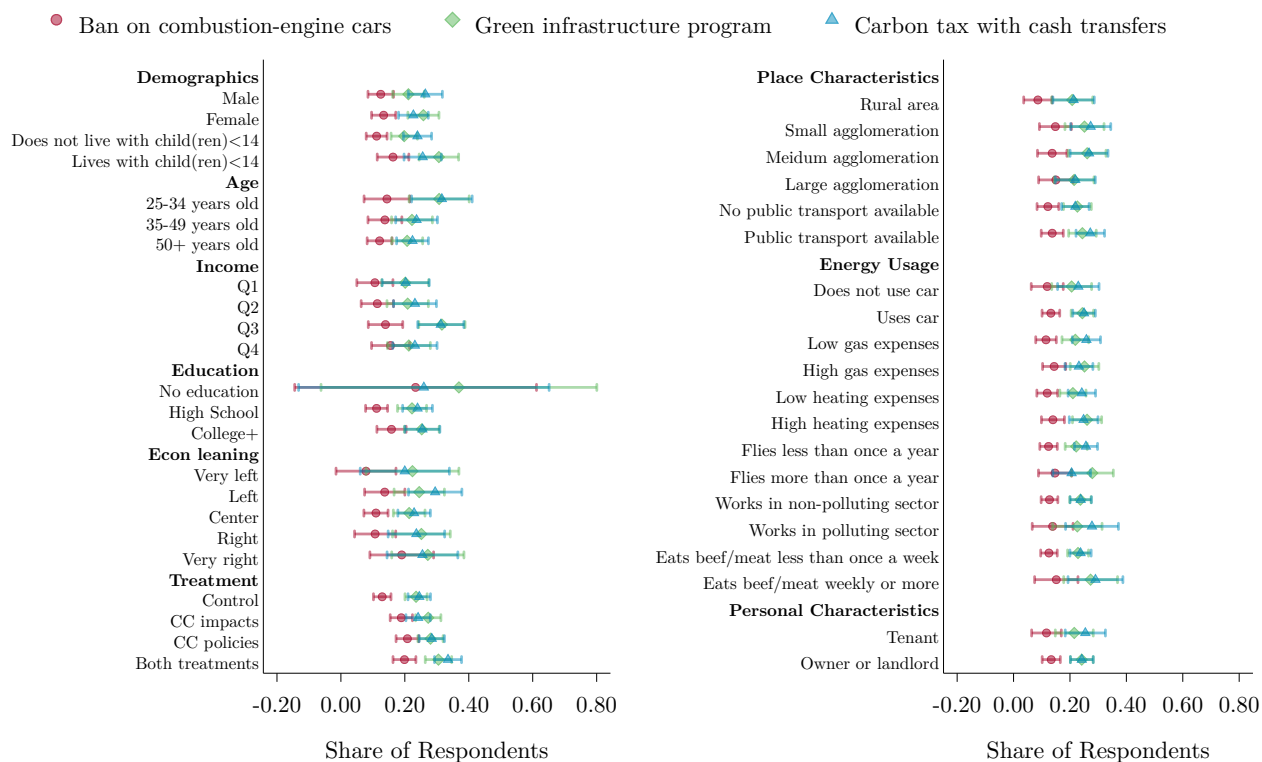
Figure 166: Share of respondents who hold key beliefs about the main climate policies by socioeconomic characteristics, energy usage, and treatment group

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

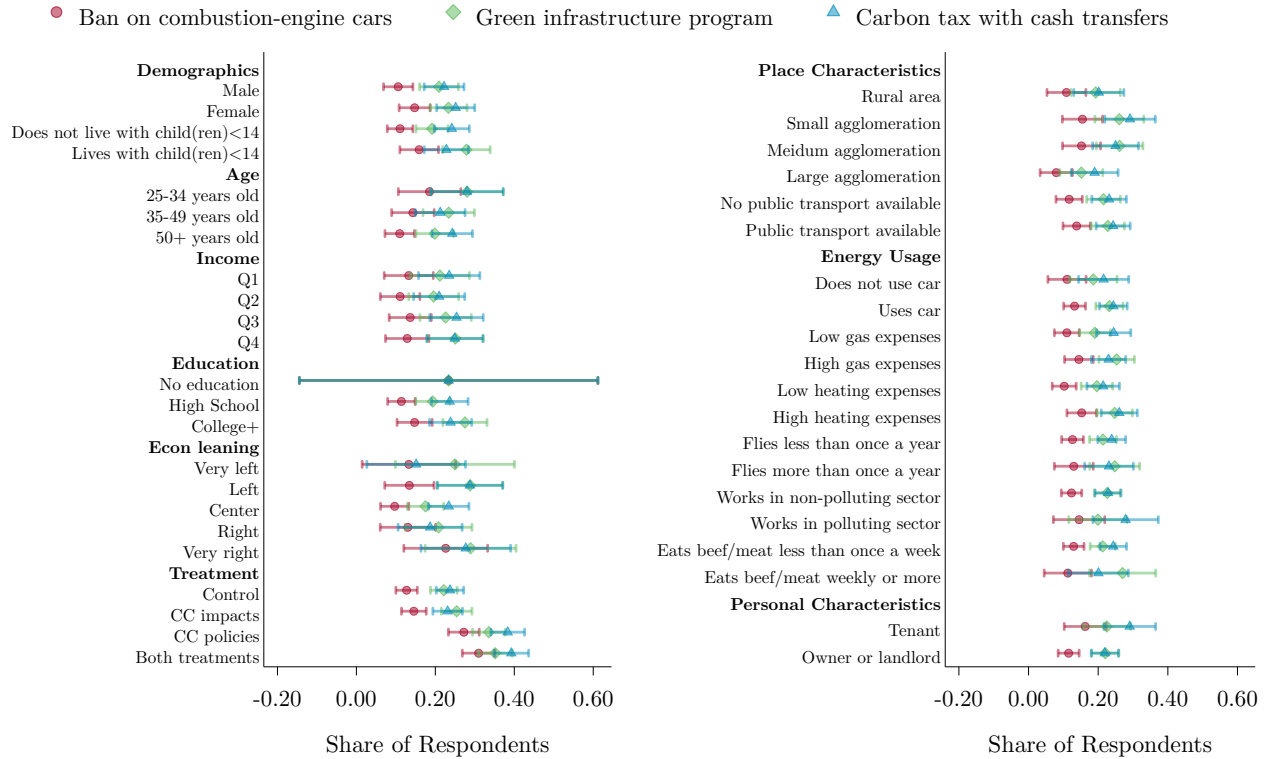


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(B) Share who believes own household would lose from [policy]

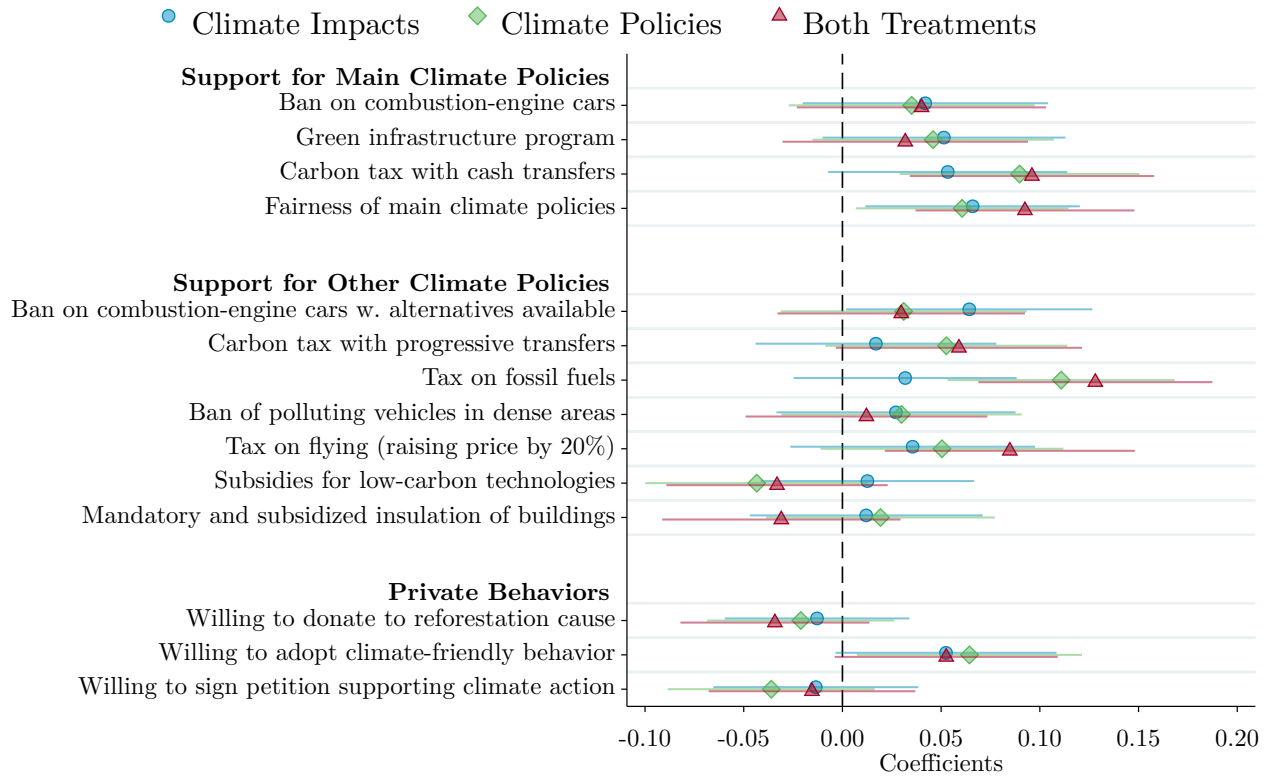


(C) Share who believes low-income earners would lose from [policy]



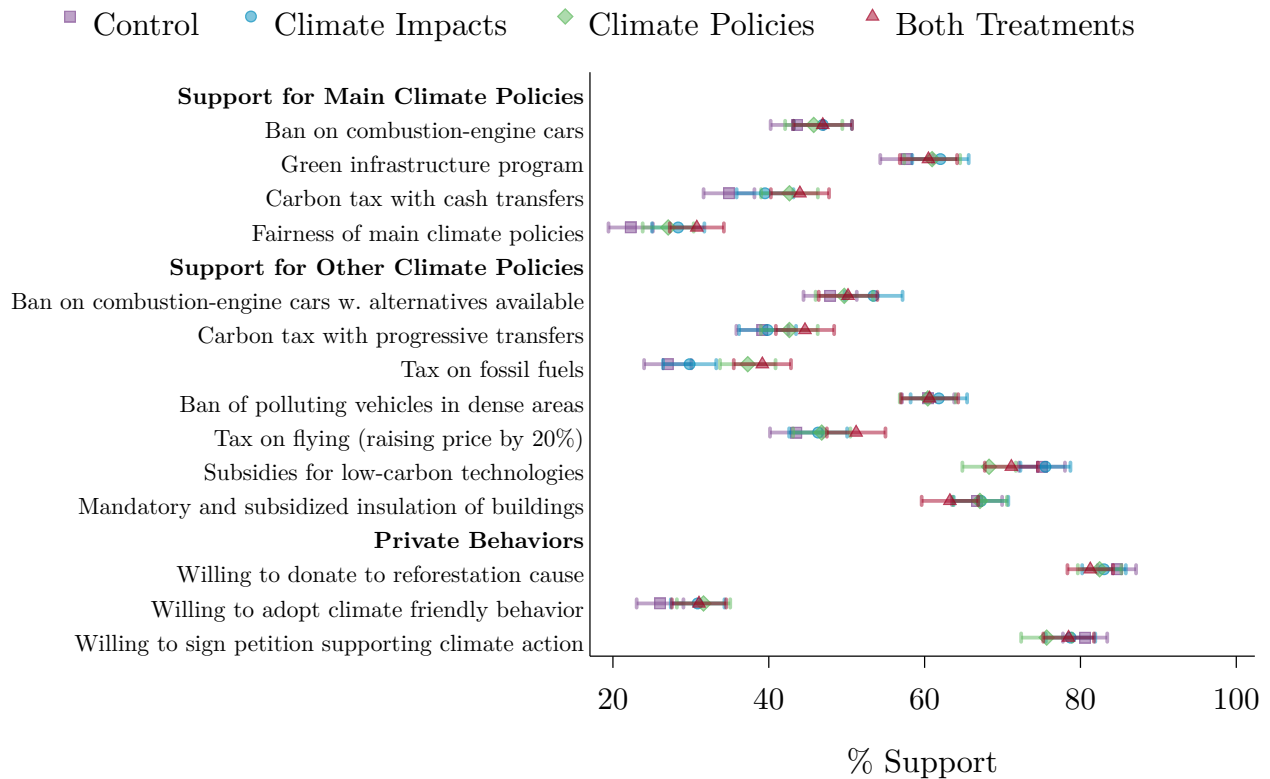
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who agree (somewhat or strongly) with the statement. Means are shown by socioeconomic characteristics, treatment group, and energy usage. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment,” the means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 167: Effects of the treatments on support for climate action



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the indicator variables listed on the left, capturing support for various policies and willingness to change behaviors, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

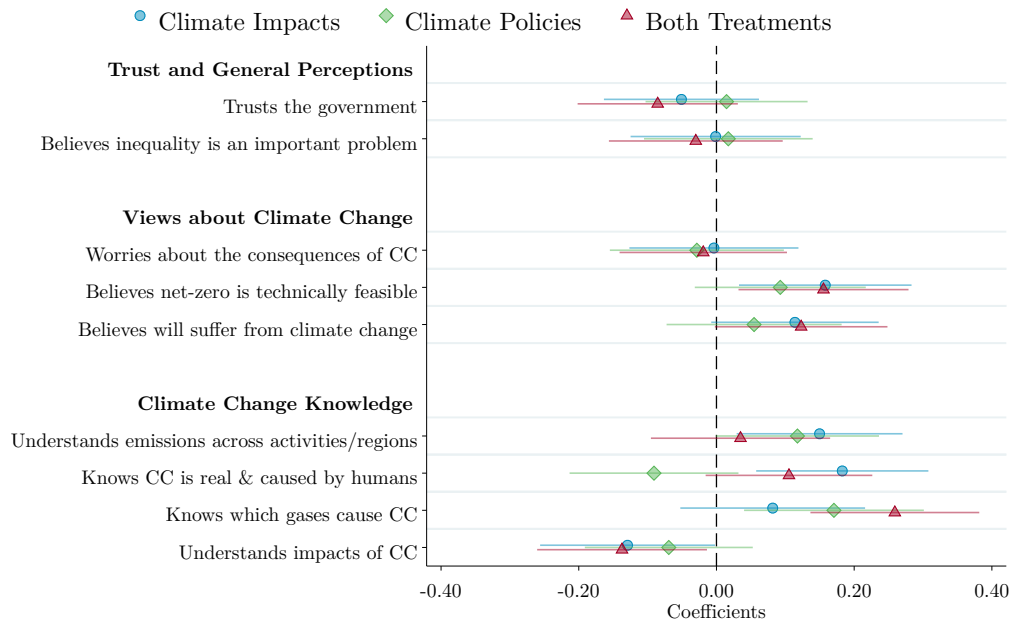
Figure 168: Climate attitudes by treatment group



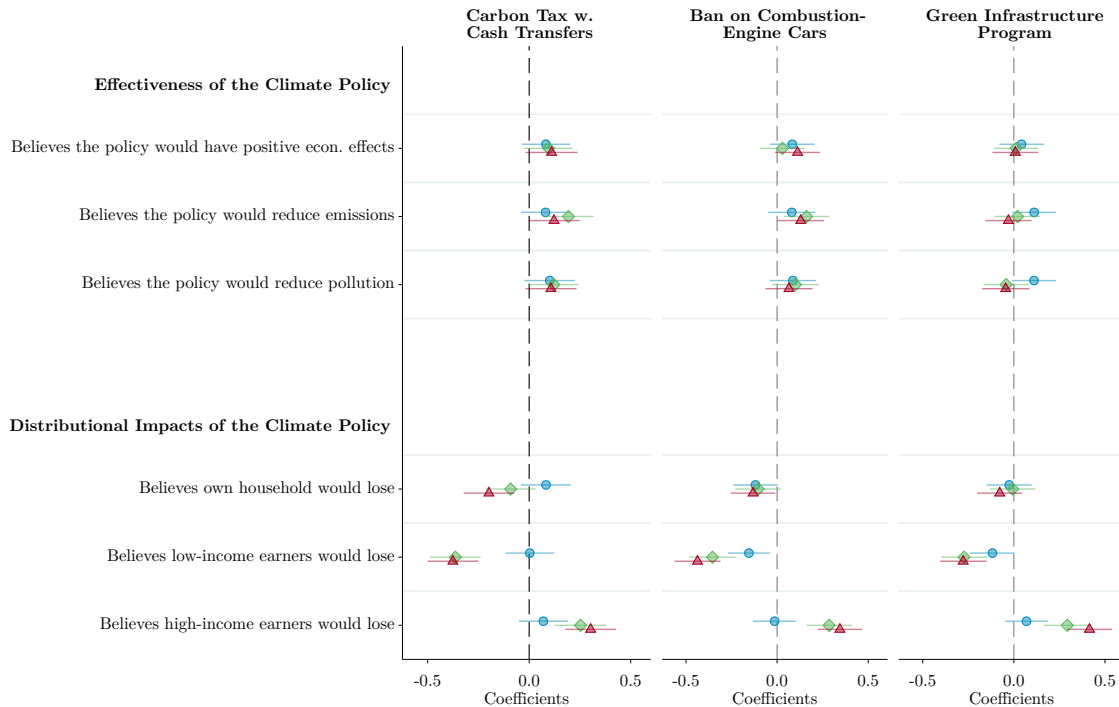
Note: This figure displays the mean of indicator variables by treatment group. Bars represent 90% confidence intervals. Support for policy is an indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly. *Fairness of main climate policies* is an indicator variable equal 1 if on average the respondent somewhat or strongly agrees that each climate policy is fair. *Willing to donate to reforestation cause* equals 1 if the respondent is willing to donate more than 20% 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.

Figure 169: Effects of the treatments on beliefs

(A) Effects of the treatments on reasoning



(B) Effects of the treatments on beliefs about properties of the main climate policies



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of indices listed on the left, capturing respondents' beliefs and perceptions, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Panel A displays the coefficients from the regressions for reasoning, while Panel B displays the coefficients from regressions of beliefs about properties of each of the three policies. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

Fighting Climate Change: Attitudes Toward Climate Policies in South Africa

Supplement for “Fighting Climate Change:
International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies”
by Antoine Dechezleprêtre, Adrien Fabre, Tobias Kruse,
Bluebery Planterose, Ana Sanchez Chico, and Stefanie Stantcheva

This supplement to “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” presents results for South Africa, based on a sample of 2,003 respondents.

The full questionnaire for South Africa is available through the following links:

English: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_bvC37FRXIyGewKi?Q_Language=EN-US

Zulu: https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_bvC37FRXIyGewKi?Q_Language=ZU

The climate policies video is available here:

English:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_9FD0xYLGIdrYh0.

Zulu:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_1zij8ULej3rYsXs.

The climate impacts video is available here:

English:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_8iAWsyQlvy07iJg.

Zulu:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_4NHM2UHj6XttP70.

Table 26: Sample representativeness – South Africa

	South Africa	
	Population	Sample
Sample size	NA	2,003
Man	0.49	0.46
18-24 years old	0.21	0.21
25-34 years old	0.28	0.29
35-49 years old	0.28	0.28
More than 50 years old	0.22	0.22
Income Q1	0.25	0.16
Income Q2	0.25	0.24
Income Q3	0.25	0.32
Income Q4	0.25	0.27
Region 1	0.12	0.09
Region 2	0.24	0.29
Region 3	0.18	0.17
Region 4	0.33	0.26
Region 5	0.13	0.18
Urban	0.49	0.63
Master or higher (25-64)	0.01	0.08
Vote: Candidate/Party 1	0.58	0.35
Vote: Candidate/Party 2	0.21	0.32
Vote: Candidate/Party 3	NA	NA
Vote: Candidate/Party 4	NA	NA
Unemployment rate (15-64)	0.29	0.16
Home ownership rate	0.70	0.47

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the sample alongside nationally representative statistics. For *Master or higher (25-64)*, the sample statistics are provided for respondents aged between 25 and 64 years old. For the *Voters* 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)*”, among active people (“*Unemployed (searching for a job)*,” “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*”). For *Employment rate (15-64)*, the sample statistics include the share of respondents aged between 15 and 64 years old who indicated being either “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*.” Detailed sources for each variable, as well as the definitions of regions, college education, urban, and voting categories are available in Appendix A-11 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

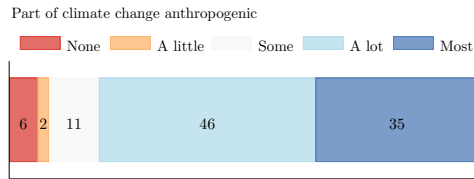
Table 27: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

	Economic leaning					
	Very left	Left	Center	Right	Very right	Not reported
African National Congress (ANC)	0.17	0.23	0.21	0.28	0.28	0.16
Democratic Alliance (DA)	0.14	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.25	0.12
Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF)	0.09	0.11	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.10
Freedom Front Plus (FF Plus)	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP)	NA	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	NA
Other	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Vote not reported	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.08	0.06	0.16
Did not vote	0.48	0.32	0.33	0.30	0.30	0.43

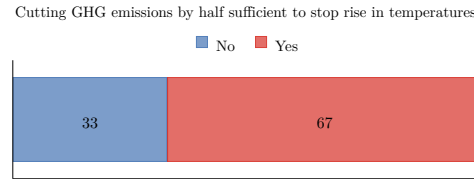
Note: This table displays for each economic leaning the share of votes (among people who indicated having voted), as well as the share of respondents who did not indicate having voted.

Figure 170: Knowledge about climate change

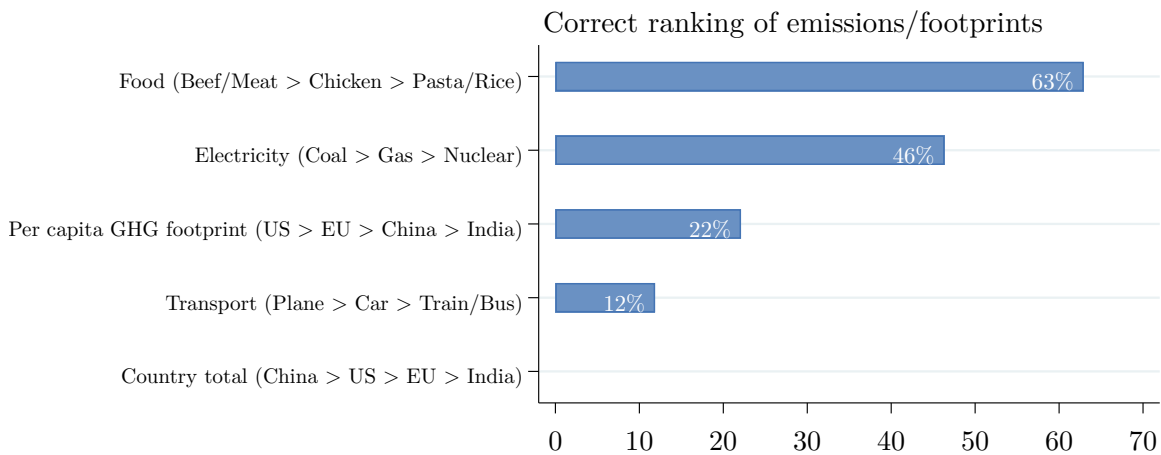
(A) “What part of climate change do you think is due to human activity?”



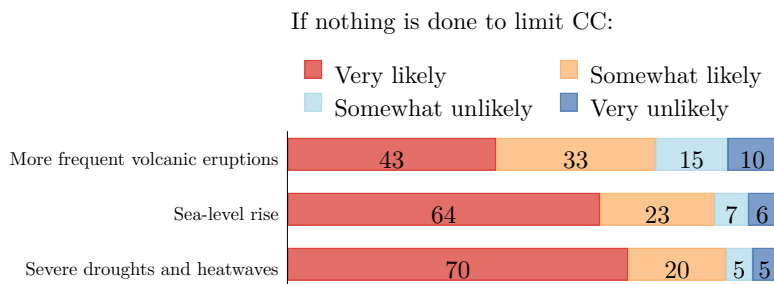
(B) “Do you think that cutting global GHG emissions by half would be sufficient to eventually stop temperatures from rising?”



(C) GHG Emission Ranking

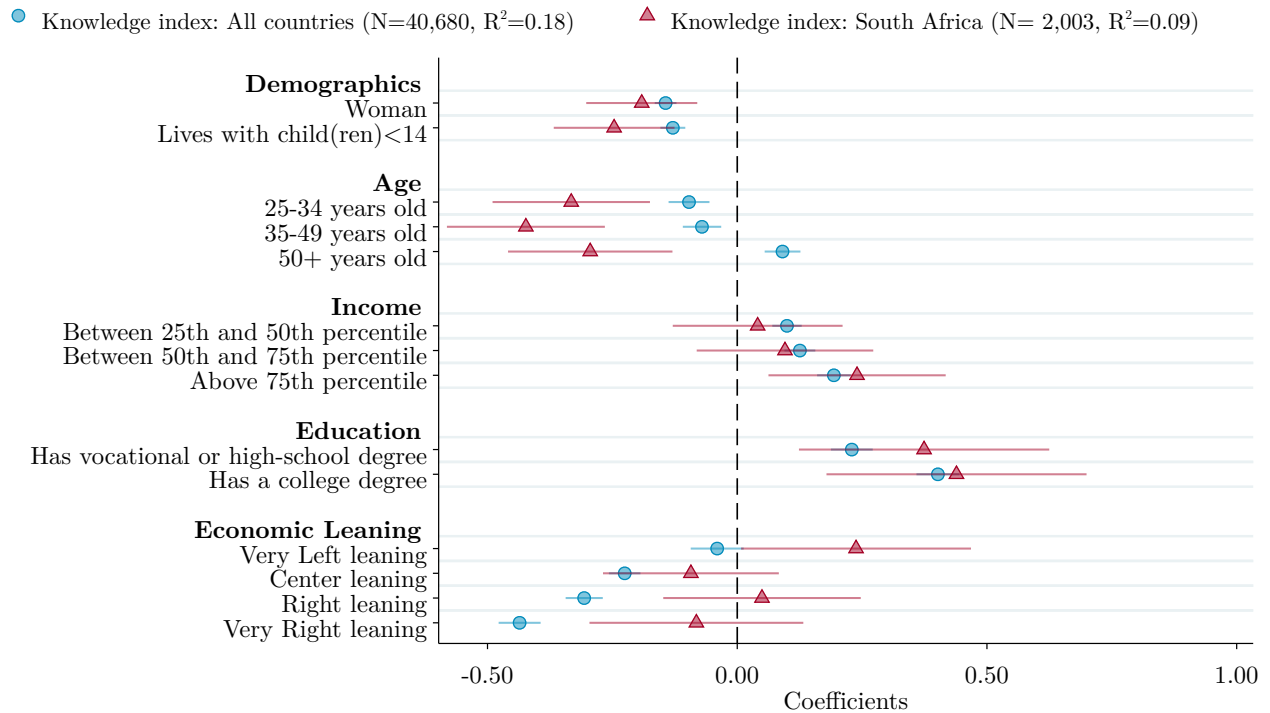


(D) “If nothing is done to limit climate change, how likely do you think it is that climate change will lead to the following events?”



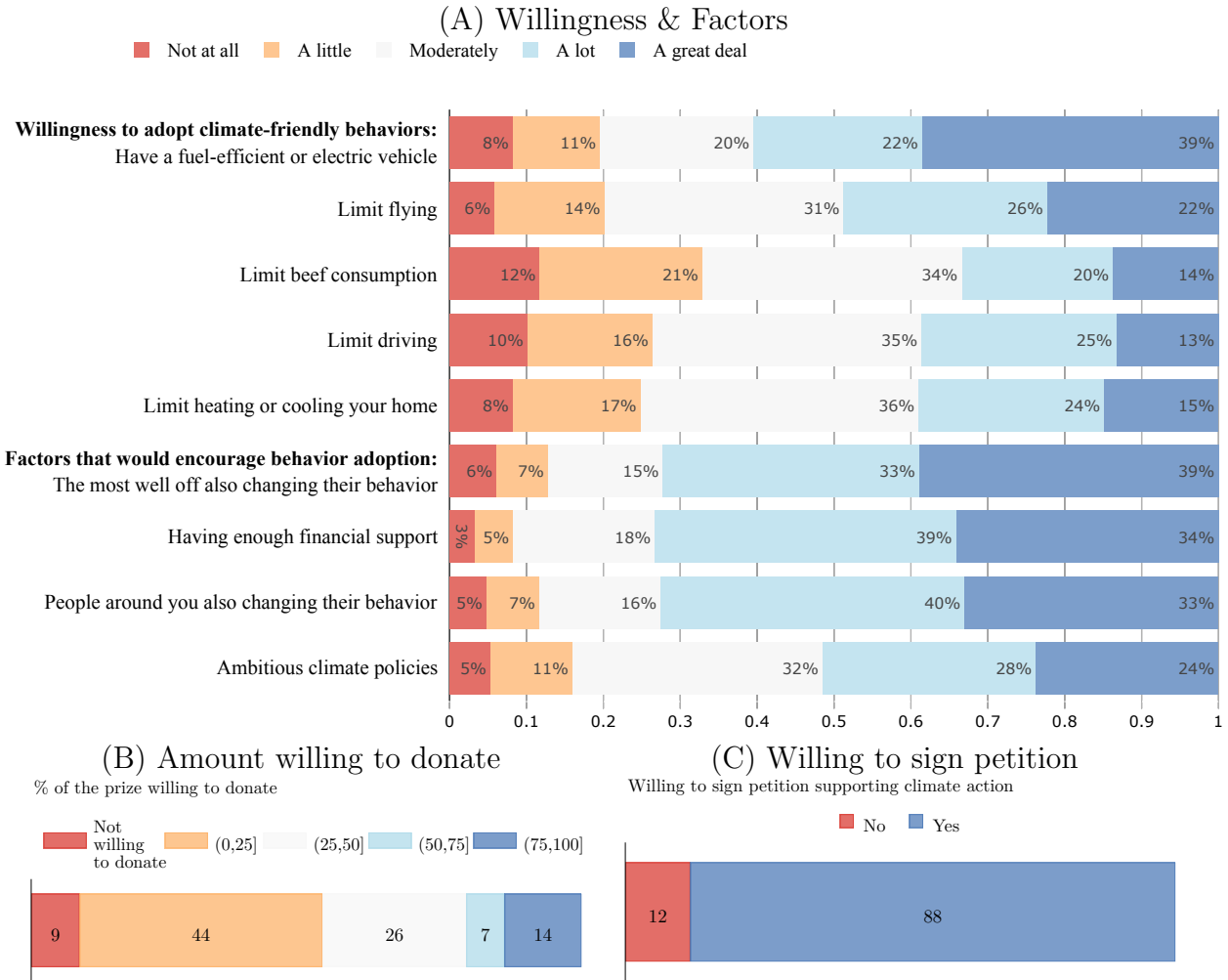
Note: Panel A, B, and D show the distribution of answers to each of the questions mentioned. Panel C shows the percentage of respondents who gave the correct ranking in terms of greenhouse gas emissions for each topic. The shares represented are based on respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos)

Figure 171: Correlation between knowledge (*Knowledge index*) and socioeconomic characteristics



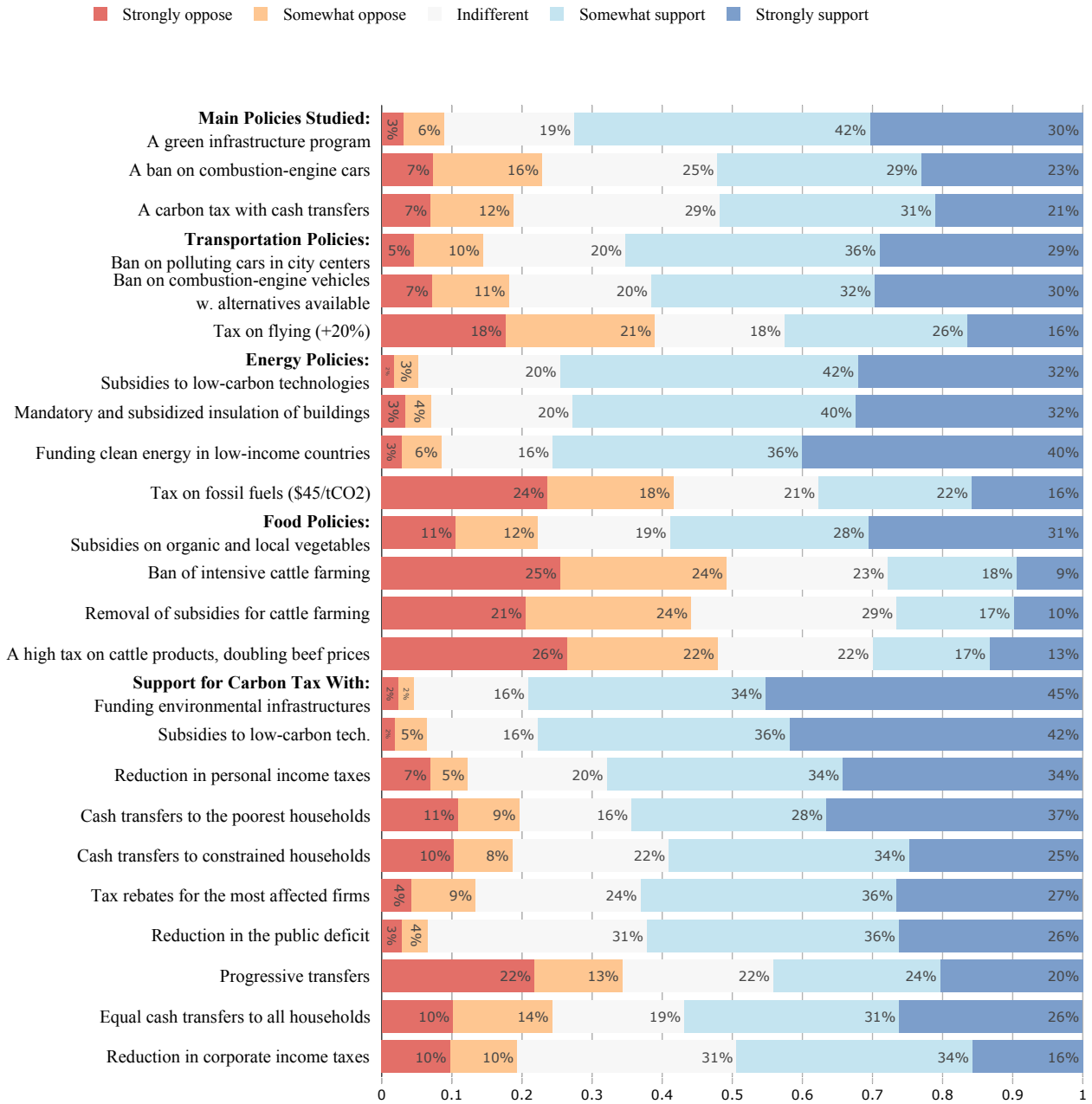
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from an OLS regression of the *Knowledge index* on indicators for individual socioeconomic characteristics. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted categories are “male” for *gender* (*gender*: “other” is not displayed), “18-34 years old” for *age*, lowest income quartile for *income*, “no schooling, or highest level achieved is primary or lower secondary education” for *education*, “left leaning” for *economic leaning*. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

Figure 172: Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors



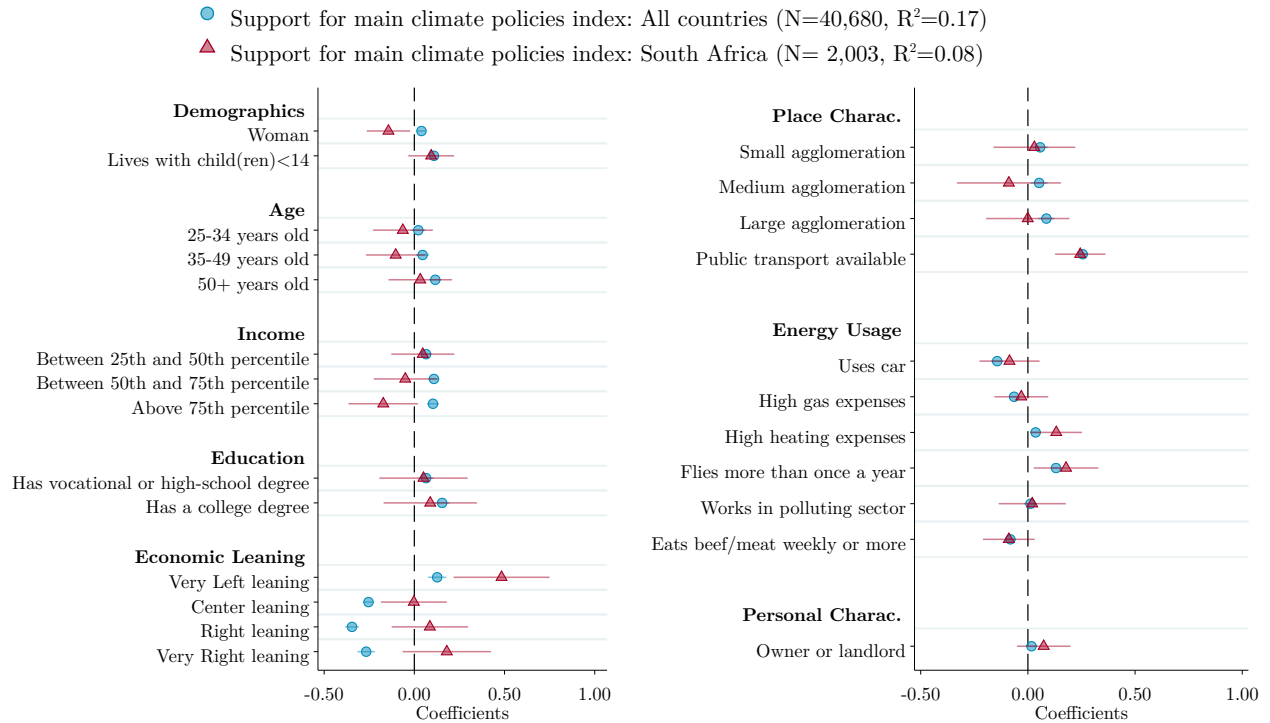
Note: Panel A shows the distribution of answers to two questions, *Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors* are answers to the question “*To what extent would you be willing to adopt the following behaviors?*” and *Factors that would encourage behavior adoption* correspond to answers to the question “*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.)?*”. Panel B displays the percentage of the prize people are willing to donate (0%, between 0% and 25%, between 25% and 50%, between 50% and 75%, above 75%). Panel C shows the shares of respondents willing to sign a petition to “stand up for real climate action”. All results are based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos).

Figure 173: Share of respondents who support or oppose climate change policies.



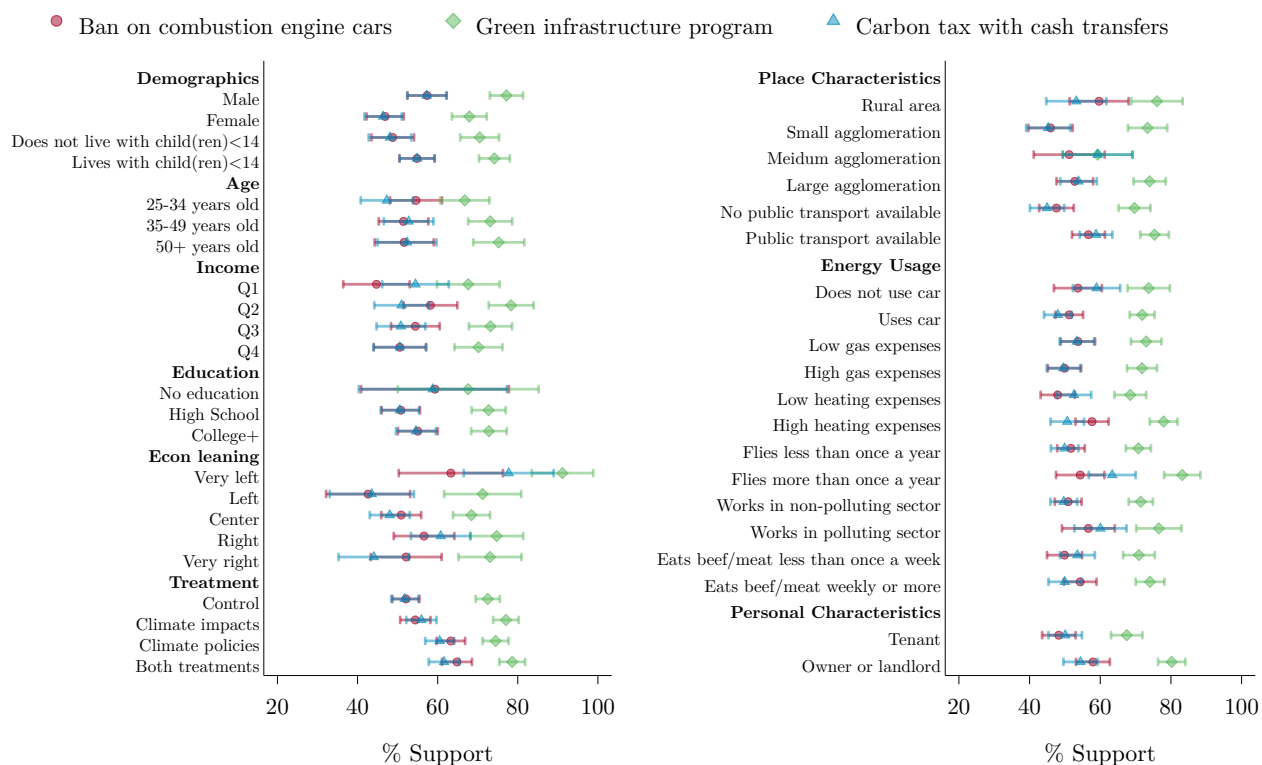
Note: The figure shows the distribution of support to each policy, based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). For the exact phrasing of each question, see Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

Figure 174: Correlation between “*Support for main climate policies index*” and socioeconomic and energy usage characteristics



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the *Support for main climate policies index* on socioeconomic indicators (left panel) and energy usage indicators (right panel). In the right panel, we control for but do not display the coefficients on socioeconomic indicators. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted category for *Place characteristics* is “Rural or very small agglomeration.” Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. For a list of all omitted categories, see the notes to Figure 171. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed definitions of the variables.

Figure 175: Share who support the main climate policies by socioeconomic, energy usage characteristics, and treatment group



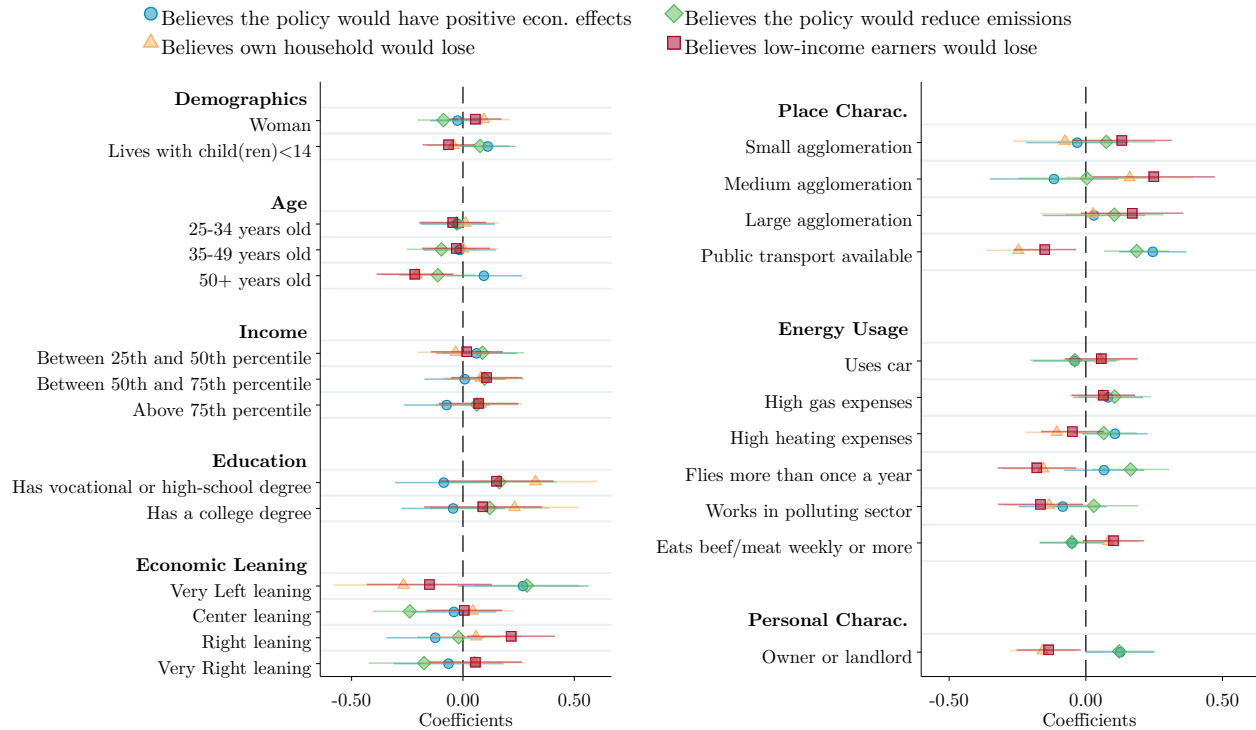
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who support (somewhat or strongly) each of the three main policies, by group. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment” all means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 176: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

	Green Infrastructure Program			Carbon Tax w. Cash Transfers			Ban on Combustion-Engine Cars		
	South Africa	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	South Africa	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	South Africa	High Inc.	Middle Inc.
Effectiveness of Main Climate Policies									
Reduce air pollution	84	74	81	83	68	80	82	77	82
Reduce GHG emissions/Reduce CO ₂ emissions from cars				79	64	75	76	71	76
Make electricity production greener	72	69	77						
Encourage insulation of buildings				74	64	69			
Increase the use of public transport/Encourage less driving	65	59	70	67	51	69			
Positive effect on economy and employment	44	36	45	42	31	42	35	35	39
Costless way to fight climate change	34	30	39	33	27	36	29	39	38
Distributional Impacts of Main Climate Policies									
<i>Believes the following groups would gain</i>									
Those living in rural areas	33	26	50	31	21	43	18	18	37
Low-income earners	31	22	47	28	22	42	17	14	36
The middle class	36	23	48	29	21	40	19	16	36
High-income earners	55	39	51	38	33	41	55	40	49
Self-Interest									
Believes own household would gain	36	23	50	28	20	41	17	16	36
Perceived Fairness and Support									
Support main climate policies	73	56	76	52	37	59	52	42	63
Main climate policies are fair	67	50	70	53	35	55	43	39	58

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 Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

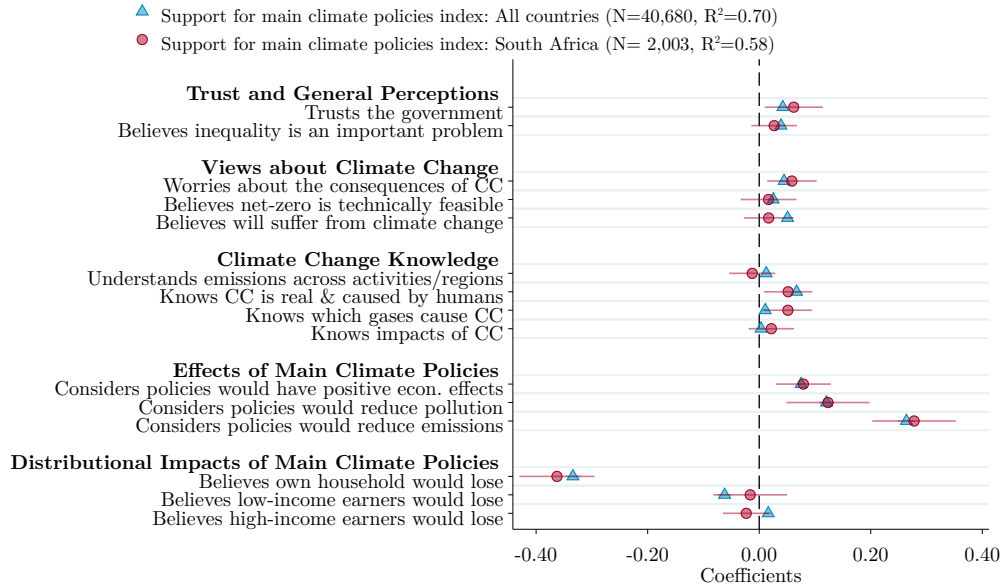
Figure 177: How different groups perceive the effectiveness and distributional effects of the three main climate policies



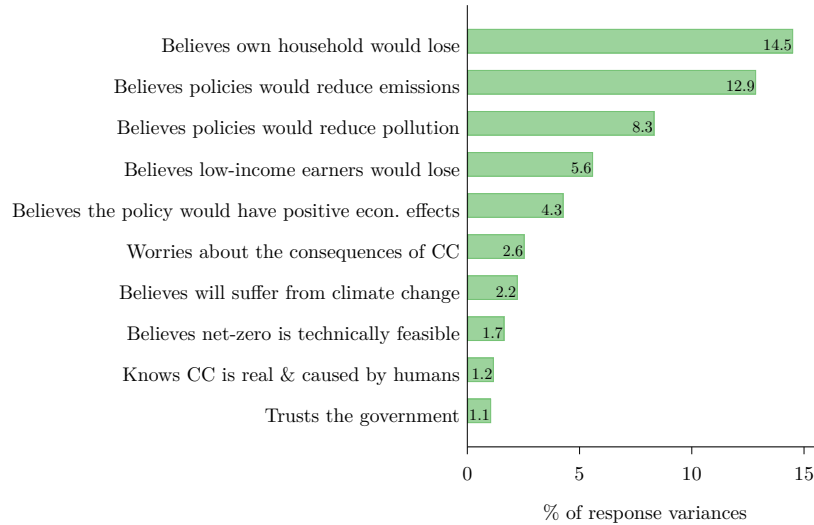
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from two regressions. In the left panel, the indices listed in the legend are regressed on indicator variables for socioeconomic characteristics, as well as treatment indicators (not shown). In the right panel, the same indices are regressed on energy usage indicators, as well as treatment indicators, and socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Each index is constructed by averaging the z-scores of the answers to a given question (e.g., “believes policies would have economic effects”) across all three main policies and standardizing again. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions. See the notes to Figure 174 for a list of the omitted categories.

Figure 178: Beliefs underlying support for the main climate policies

(A) Correlation between support for the three main policies and beliefs



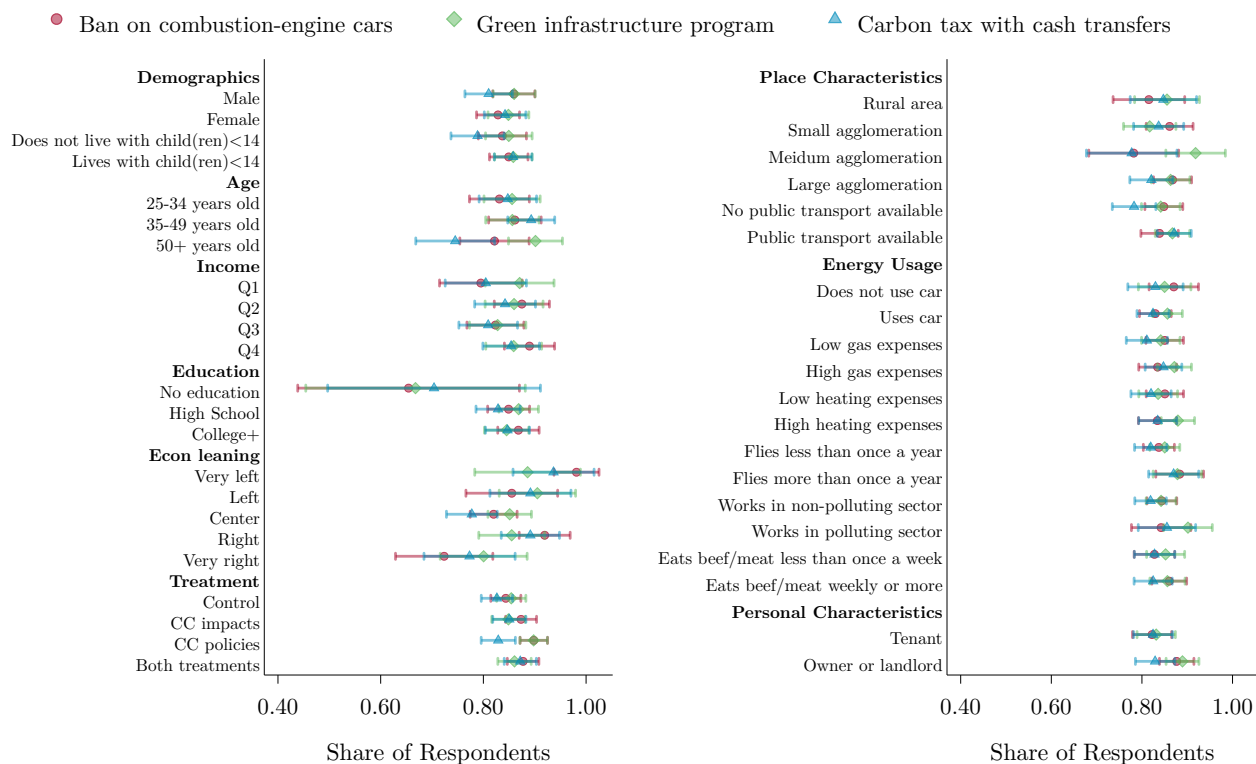
(B) Share of the variation in *Support for main policies* explained by different beliefs



Note: Panel A shows the coefficients from a regression of support for each policy (indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly) on standardized variables measuring respondents' beliefs and perceptions. 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 *Support for main policies* index that is explained by each belief and perception. We use the LMG method (see Grömping 2007). See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

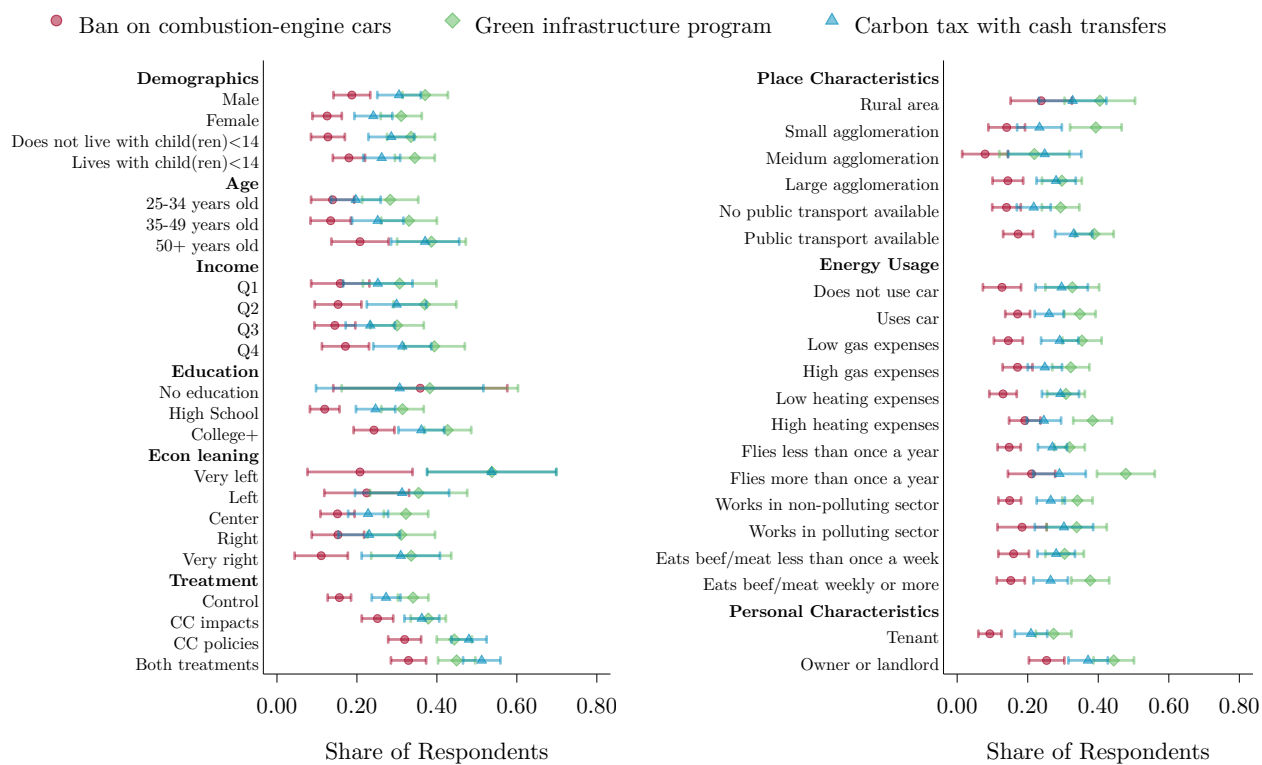
Figure 179: Share of respondents who hold key beliefs about the main climate policies by socioeconomic characteristics, energy usage, and treatment group

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

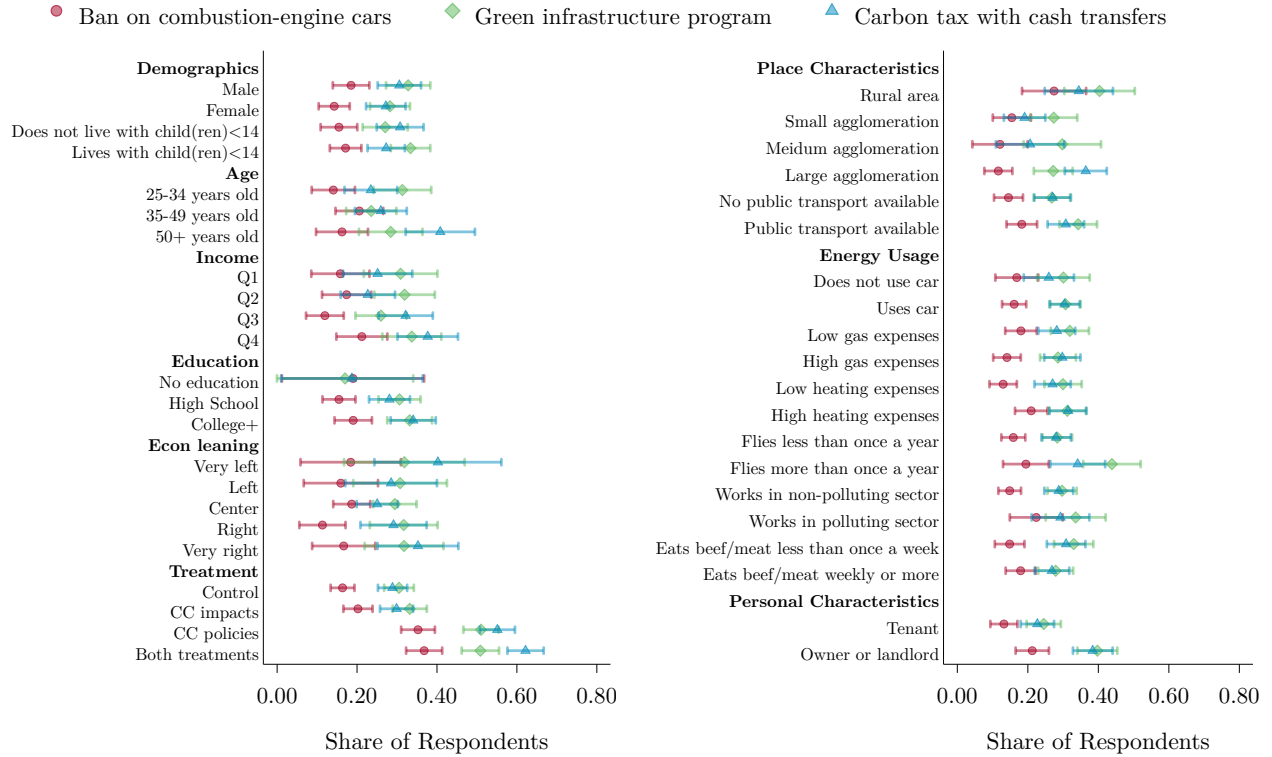


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(B) Share who believes own household would lose from [policy]

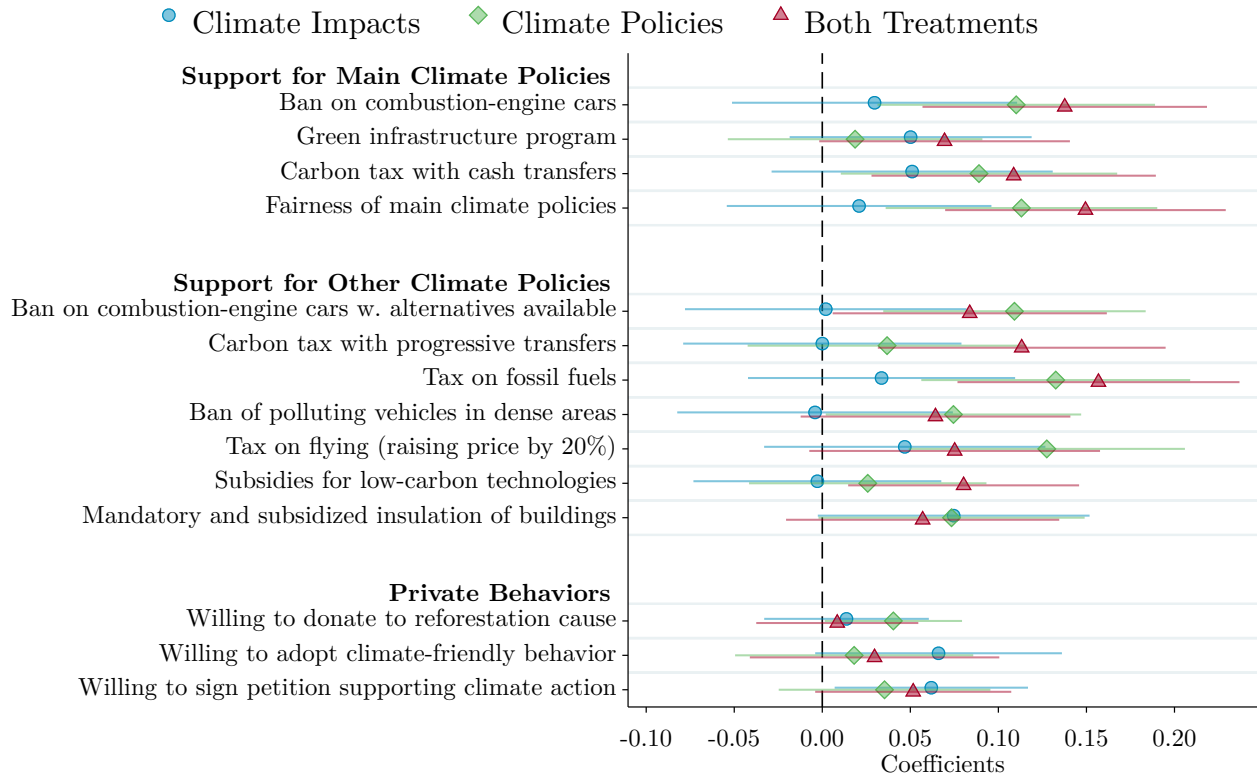


(C) Share who believes low-income earners would lose from [policy]



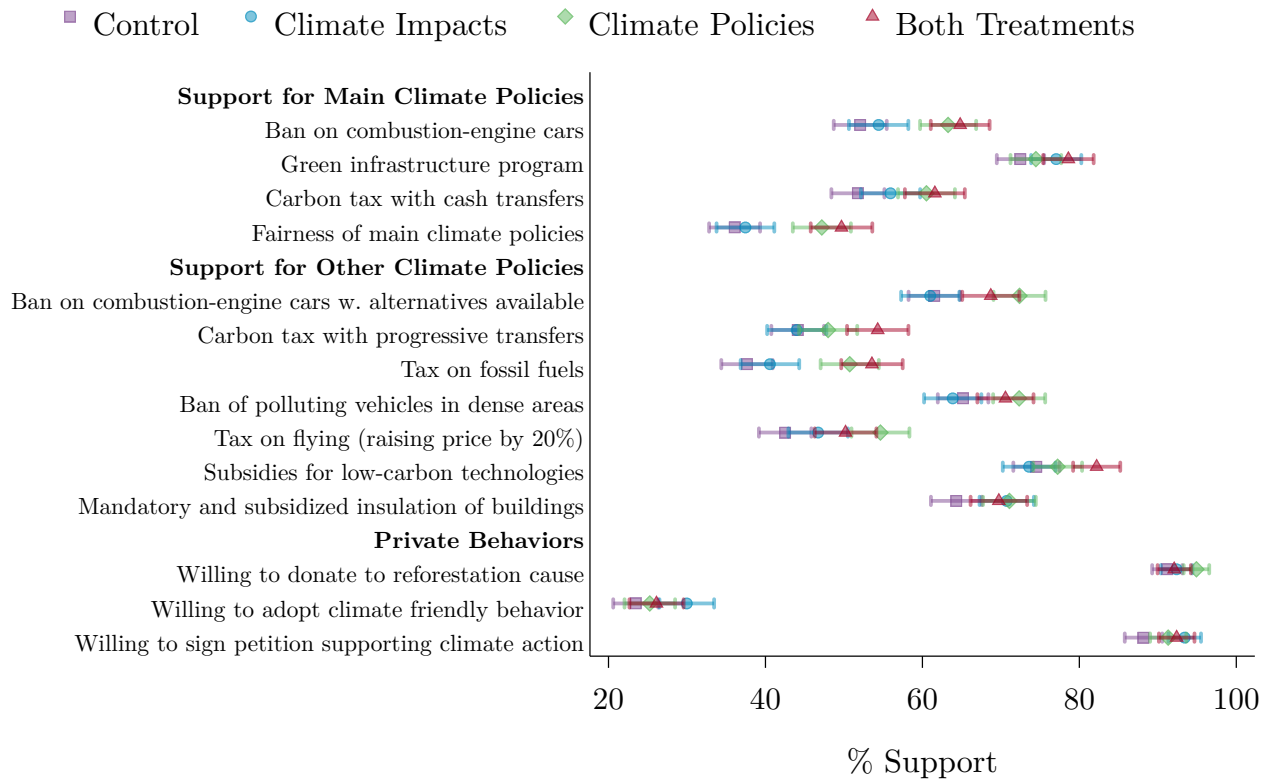
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who agree (somewhat or strongly) with the statement. Means are shown by socioeconomic characteristics, treatment group, and energy usage. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment,” the means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 180: Effects of the treatments on support for climate action



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the indicator variables listed on the left, capturing support for various policies and willingness to change behaviors, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

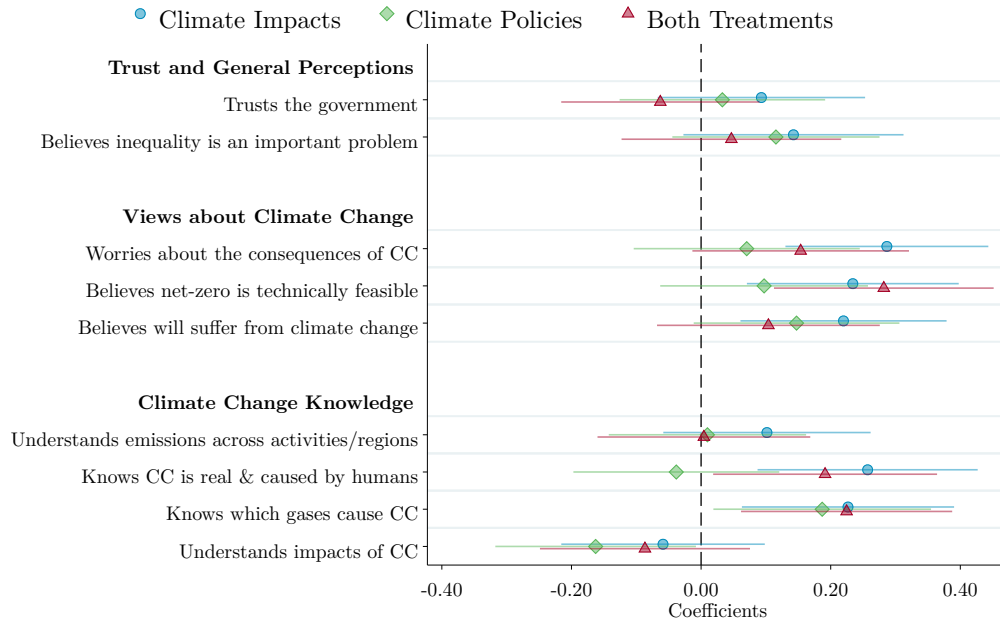
Figure 181: Climate attitudes by treatment group



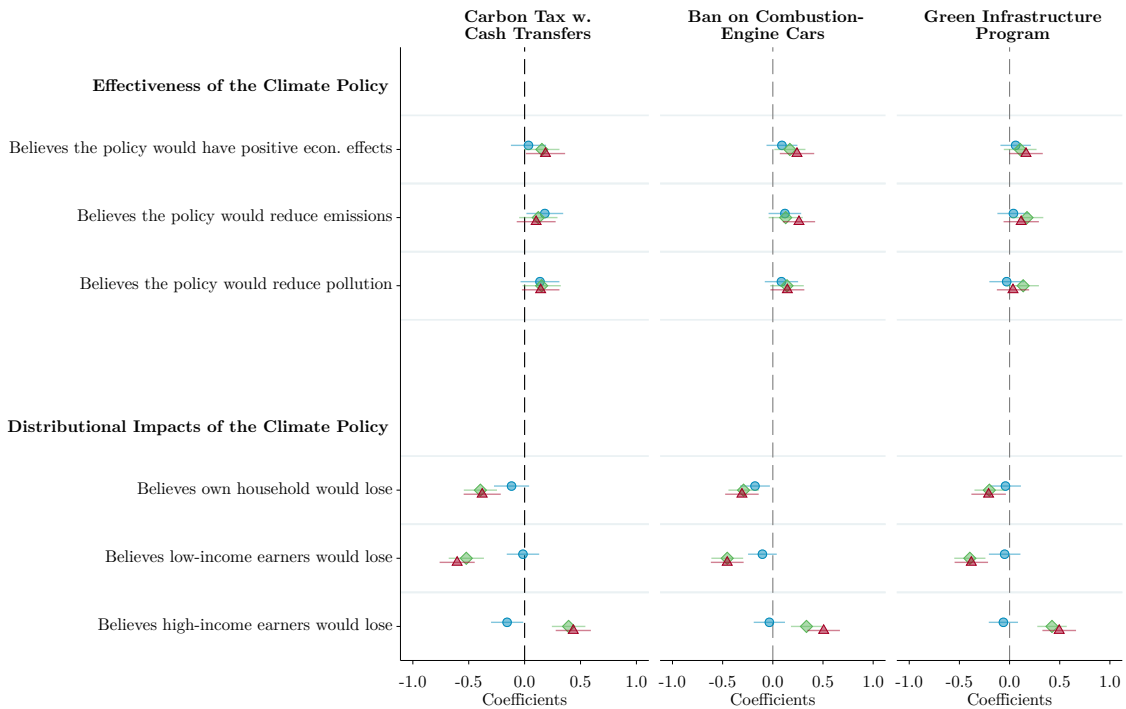
Note: This figure displays the mean of indicator variables by treatment group. Bars represent 90% confidence intervals. Support for policy is an indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly. *Fairness of main climate policies* is an indicator variable equal 1 if on average the respondent somewhat or strongly agrees that each climate policy is fair. *Willing to donate to reforestation cause* equals 1 if the respondent is willing to donate more than 20% 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.

Figure 182: Effects of the treatments on beliefs

(A) Effects of the treatments on reasoning



(B) Effects of the treatments on beliefs about properties of the main climate policies



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of indices listed on the left, capturing respondents' beliefs and perceptions, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Panel A displays the coefficients from the regressions for reasoning, while Panel B displays the coefficients from regressions of beliefs about properties of each of the three policies. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

Fighting Climate Change: Attitudes Toward Climate Policies in South Korea

Supplement for “Fighting Climate Change:
International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies”
by Antoine Dechezleprêtre, Adrien Fabre, Tobias Kruse,
Bluebery Planterose, Ana Sanchez Chico, and Stefanie Stantcheva

This supplement to “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” presents results for South Korea, based on a sample of 1,932 respondents.

The full questionnaire for South Korea is available through the following link:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_bwNjSPYjPojkuk6?Q_Language=KO

The climate policies video is available here:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_402BSbDDYVUUhb8.

The climate impacts video is available here:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_2071FHigxMNs2rk.

Table 28: Sample representativeness – South Korea

	South Korea	
	Population	Sample
Sample size	NA	1,932
Man	0.50	0.56
18-24 years old	0.10	0.09
25-34 years old	0.16	0.19
35-49 years old	0.27	0.31
More than 50 years old	0.47	0.40
Income Q1	0.25	0.27
Income Q2	0.25	0.28
Income Q3	0.25	0.32
Income Q4	0.25	0.13
Region 1	0.25	0.24
Region 2	0.34	0.37
Region 3	0.19	0.23
Region 4	0.22	0.17
Region 5	NA	NA
Urban	0.92	0.95
College education (25-64)	0.51	0.74
Vote: Candidate/Party 1	0.41	0.59
Vote: Candidate/Party 2	0.24	0.12
Vote: Candidate/Party 3	0.21	0.11
Vote: Candidate/Party 4	NA	NA
Unemployment rate (15-64)	0.04	0.08
Home ownership rate	0.57	0.65

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the sample 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 *Voters* 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)*”, among active people (“*Unemployed (searching for a job)*,” “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*”). For *Employment rate (15-64)*, the sample statistics include the share of respondents aged between 15 and 64 years old who indicated being either “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*.” Detailed sources for each variable, as well as the definitions of regions, college education, urban, and voting categories are available in Appendix A-11 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

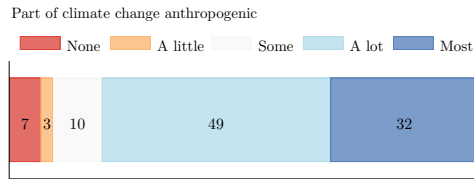
Table 29: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

	Economic leaning					
	Very left	Left	Center	Right	Very right	Not reported
Ahn Cheol-soo	0.04	0.03	0.10	0.16	0.14	0.05
Hong Joon-pyo	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.25	0.45	0.10
Moon Jae-in	0.73	0.77	0.52	0.32	0.25	0.66
Sim Sang-jung	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.02	NA	0.02
Yoo Seong-min	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.02
Vote not reported	0.01	0.02	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.02
Did not vote	0.15	0.10	0.15	0.12	0.03	0.12

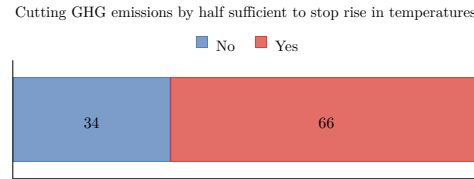
Note: This table displays for each economic leaning the share of votes (among people who indicated having voted), as well as the share of respondents who did not indicate having voted.

Figure 183: Knowledge about climate change

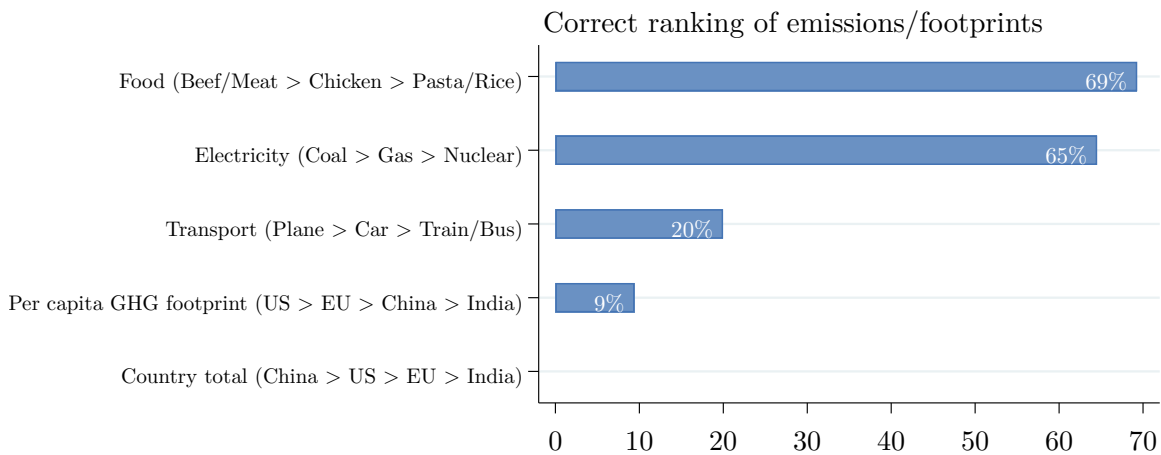
(A) “What part of climate change do you think is due to human activity?”



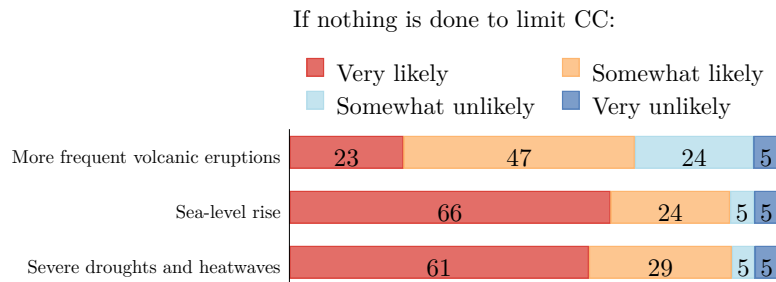
(B) “Do you think that cutting global GHG emissions by half would be sufficient to eventually stop temperatures from rising?”



(C) GHG Emission Ranking

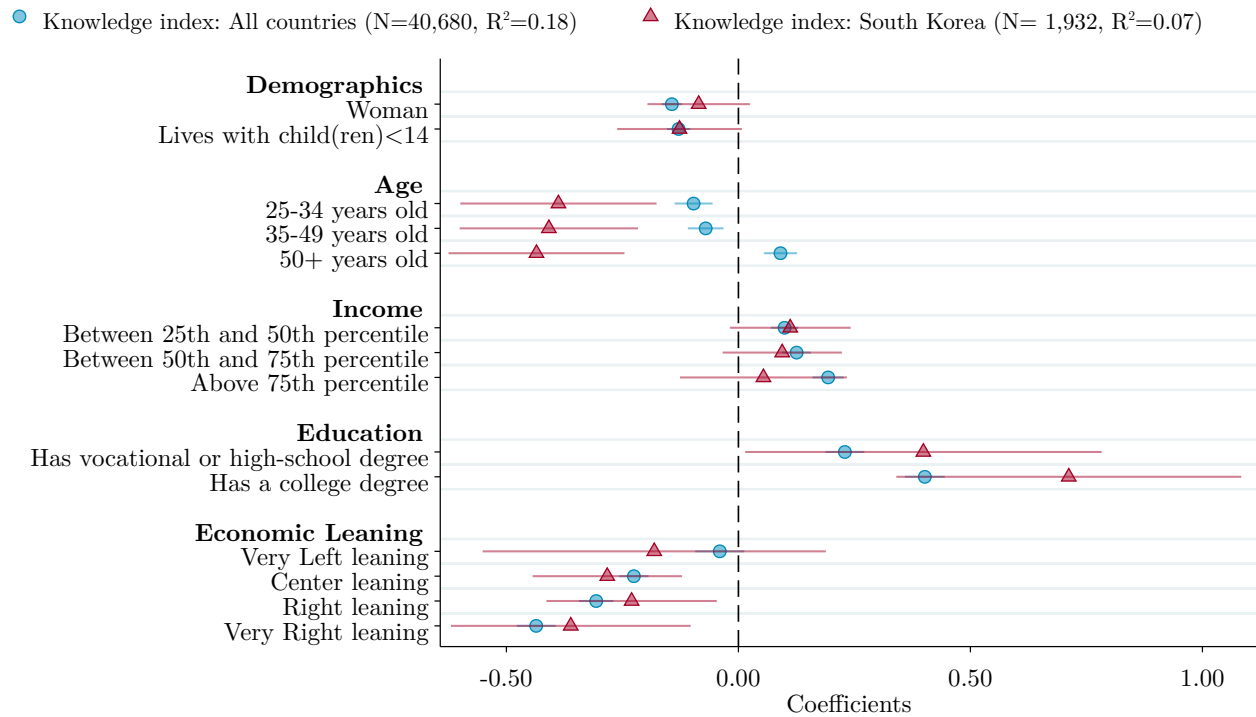


(D) “If nothing is done to limit climate change, how likely do you think it is that climate change will lead to the following events?”



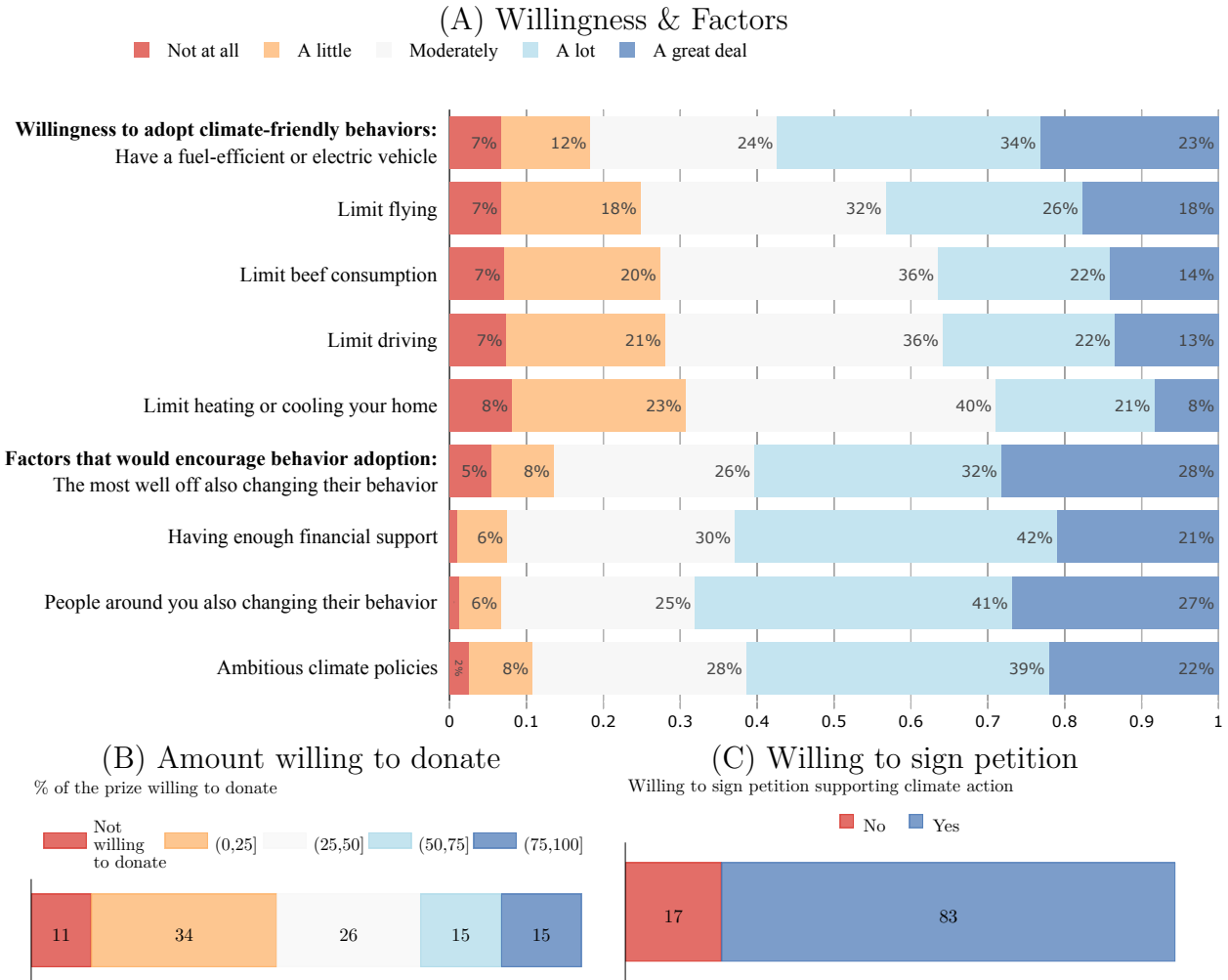
Note: Panel A, B, and D show the distribution of answers to each of the questions mentioned. Panel C shows the percentage of respondents who gave the correct ranking in terms of greenhouse gas emissions for each topic. The shares represented are based on respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos)

Figure 184: Correlation between knowledge (*Knowledge index*) and socioeconomic characteristics



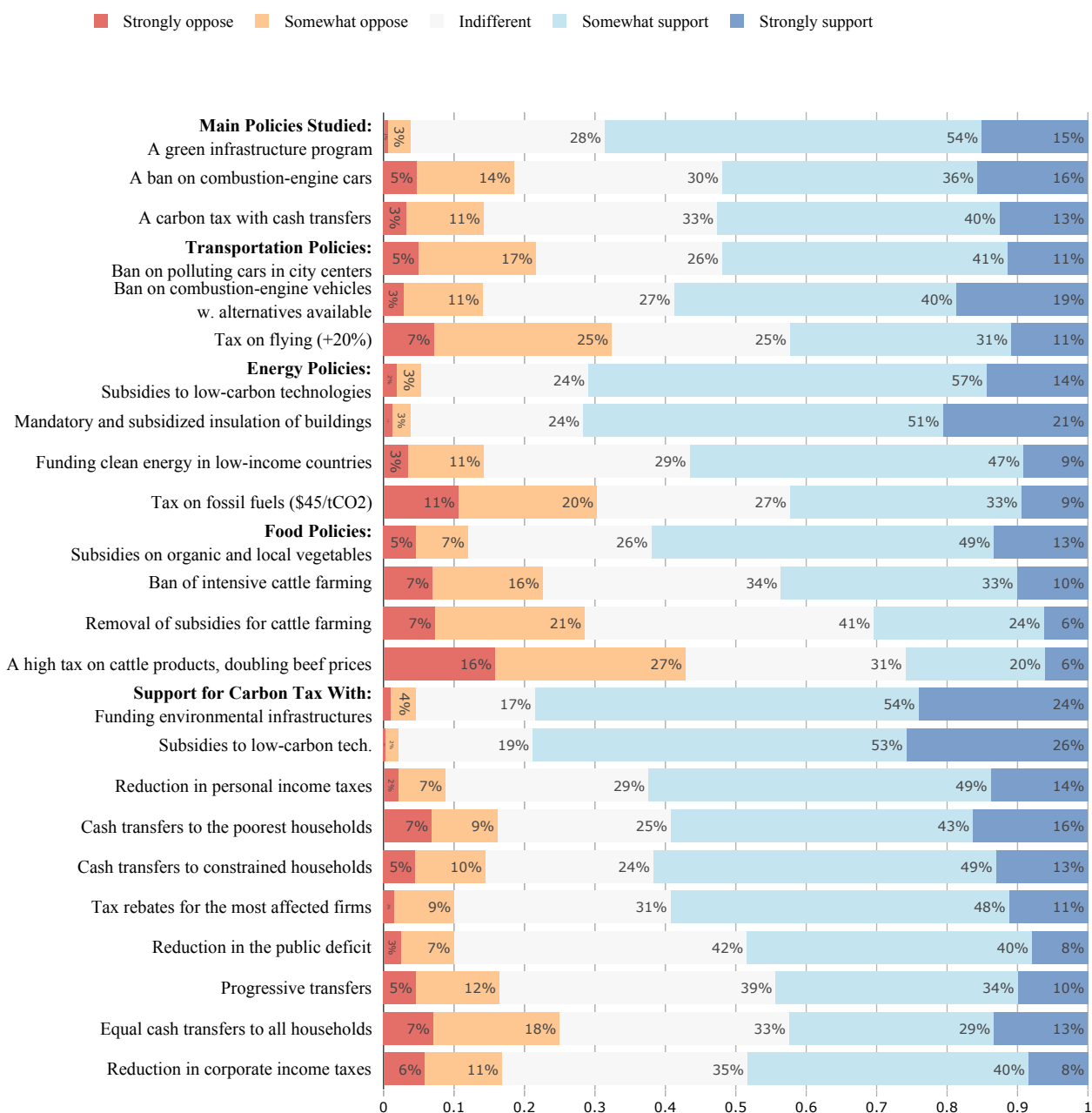
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from an OLS regression of the *Knowledge index* on indicators for individual socioeconomic characteristics. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted categories are “male” for *gender* (*gender*: “other” is not displayed), “18-34 years old” for *age*, lowest income quartile for *income*, “no schooling, or highest level achieved is primary or lower secondary education” for *education*, “left leaning” for *economic leaning*. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

Figure 185: Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors



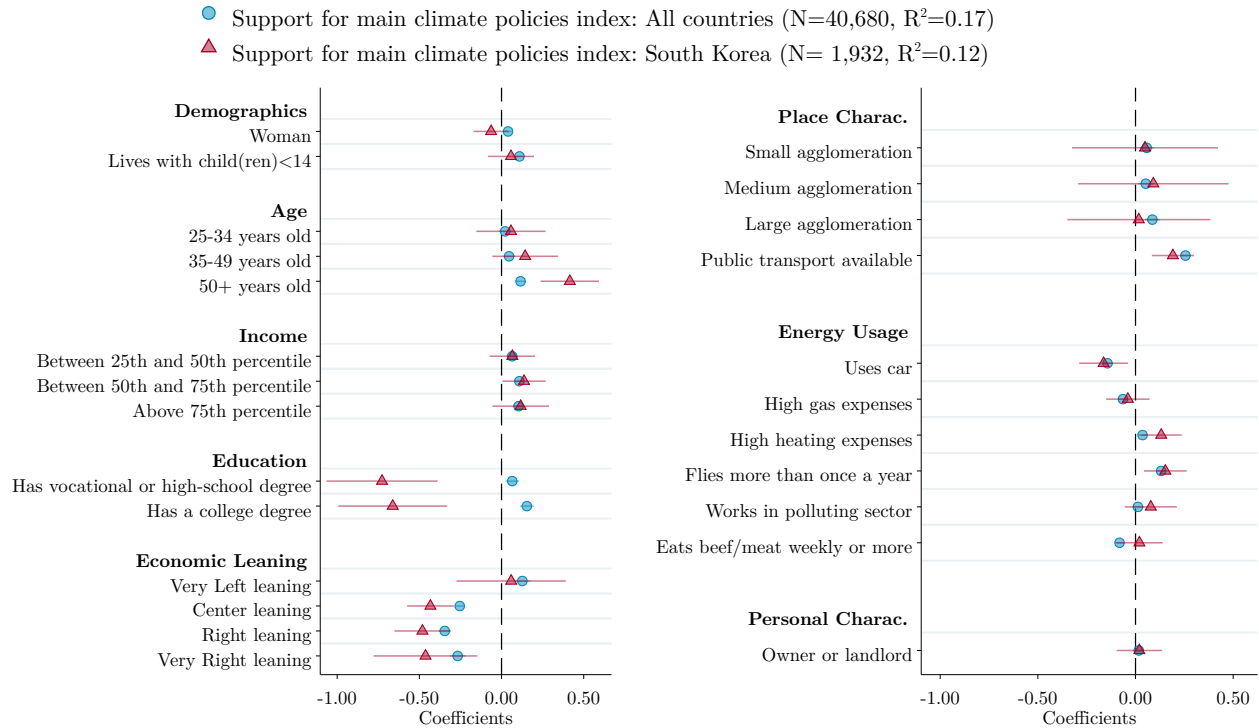
Note: Panel A shows the distribution of answers to two questions, *Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors* are answers to the question “*To what extent would you be willing to adopt the following behaviors?*” and *Factors that would encourage behavior adoption* correspond to answers to the question “*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.)?*”. Panel B displays the percentage of the prize people are willing to donate (0%, between 0% and 25%, between 25% and 50%, between 50% and 75%, above 75%). Panel C shows the shares of respondents willing to sign a petition to “stand up for real climate action”. All results are based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos).

Figure 186: Share of respondents who support or oppose climate change policies.



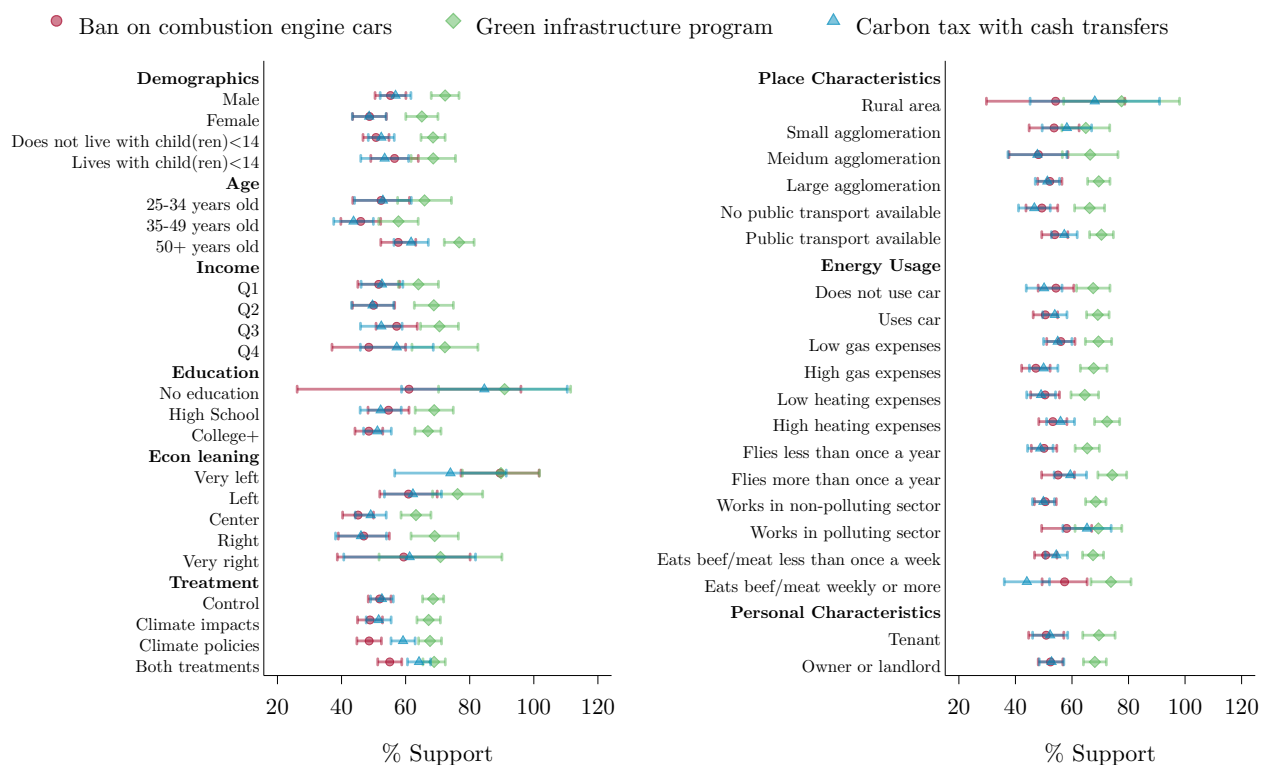
Note: The figure shows the distribution of support to each policy, based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). For the exact phrasing of each question, see Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

Figure 187: Correlation between “*Support for main climate policies index*” and socioeconomic and energy usage characteristics



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the *Support for main climate policies index* on socioeconomic indicators (left panel) and energy usage indicators (right panel). In the right panel, we control for but do not display the coefficients on socioeconomic indicators. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted category for *Place characteristics* is “Rural or very small agglomeration.” Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. For a list of all omitted categories, see the notes to Figure 184. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed definitions of the variables.

Figure 188: Share who support the main climate policies by socioeconomic, energy usage characteristics, and treatment group



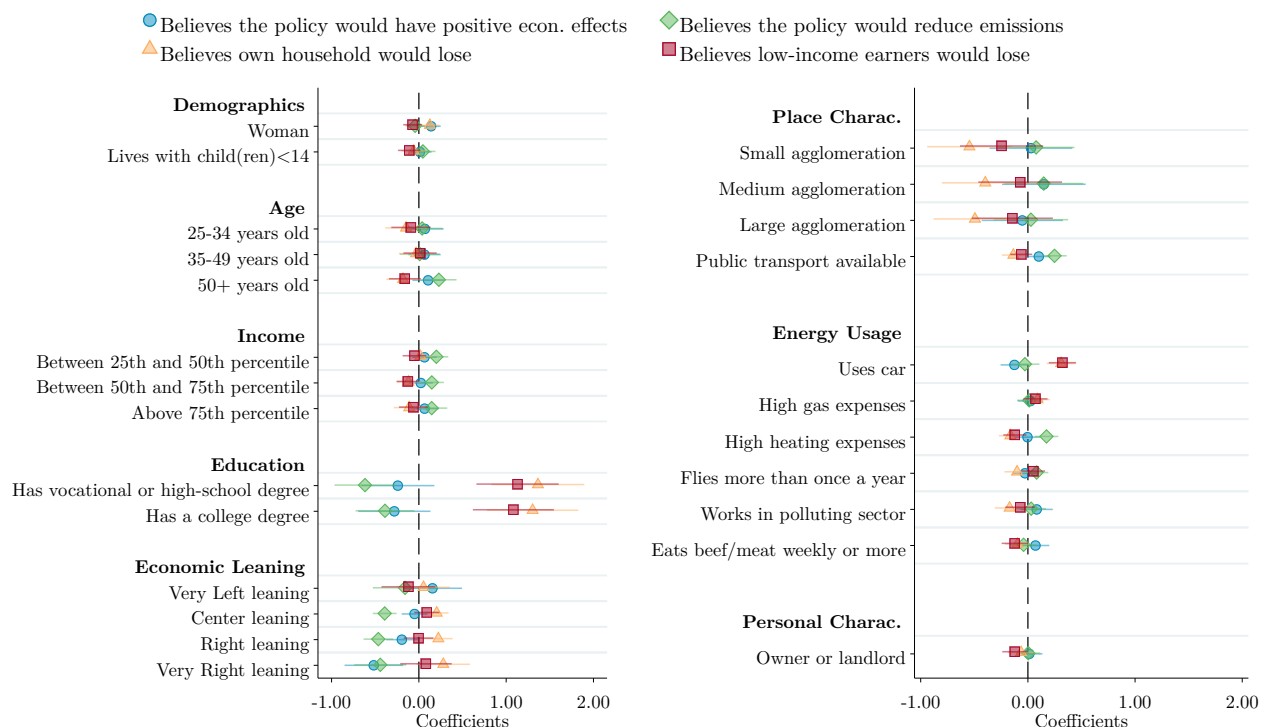
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who support (somewhat or strongly) each of the three main policies, by group. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment” all means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 189: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

	Green Infrastructure Program			Carbon Tax w. Cash Transfers			Ban on Combustion-Engine Cars		
	South Korea	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	South Korea	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	South Korea	High Inc.	Middle Inc.
Effectiveness of Main Climate Policies									
Reduce air pollution	82	74	81	78	68	80	81	77	82
Reduce GHG emissions/Reduce CO ₂ emissions from cars				74	64	75	77	71	76
Make electricity production greener	77	69	77						
Encourage insulation of buildings				71	64	69			
Increase the use of public transport/Encourage less driving	71	59	70	67	51	69			
Positive effect on economy and employment	30	36	45	34	31	42	29	35	39
Costless way to fight climate change	39	30	39	36	27	36	40	39	38
Distributional Impacts of Main Climate Policies									
<i>Believes the following groups would gain</i>									
Those living in rural areas	27	26	50	26	21	43	14	18	37
Low-income earners	19	22	47	27	22	42	8	14	36
The middle class	23	23	48	23	21	40	12	16	36
High-income earners	39	39	51	31	33	41	30	40	49
Self-Interest									
Believes own household would gain	20	23	50	23	20	41	9	16	36
Perceived Fairness and Support									
Support main climate policies	66	56	76	53	37	59	50	42	63
Main climate policies are fair	62	50	70	49	35	55	49	39	58

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 Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

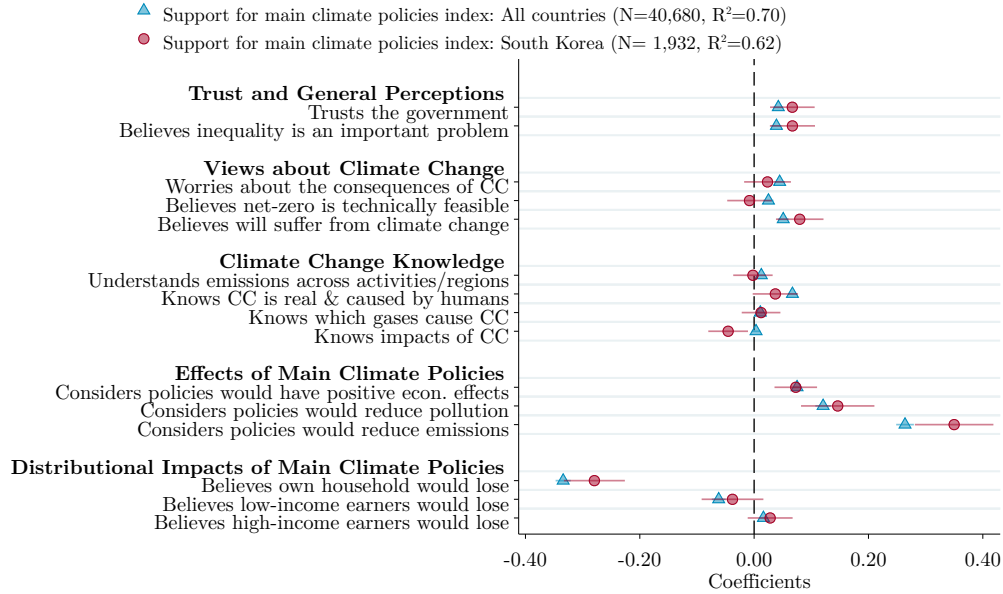
Figure 190: How different groups perceive the effectiveness and distributional effects of the three main climate policies



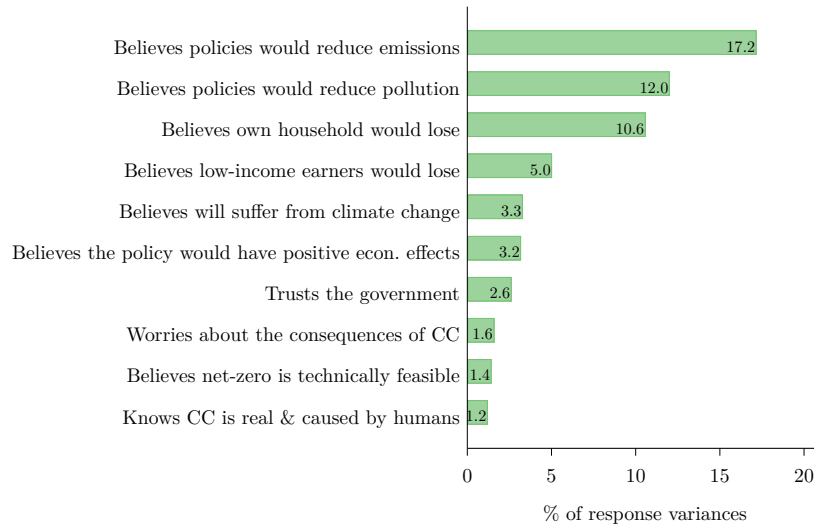
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from two regressions. In the left panel, the indices listed in the legend are regressed on indicator variables for socioeconomic characteristics, as well as treatment indicators (not shown). In the right panel, the same indices are regressed on energy usage indicators, as well as treatment indicators, and socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Each index is constructed by averaging the z-scores of the answers to a given question (e.g., “believes policies would have economic effects”) across all three main policies and standardizing again. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions. See the notes to Figure 187 for a list of the omitted categories.

Figure 191: Beliefs underlying support for the main climate policies

(A) Correlation between support for the three main policies and beliefs



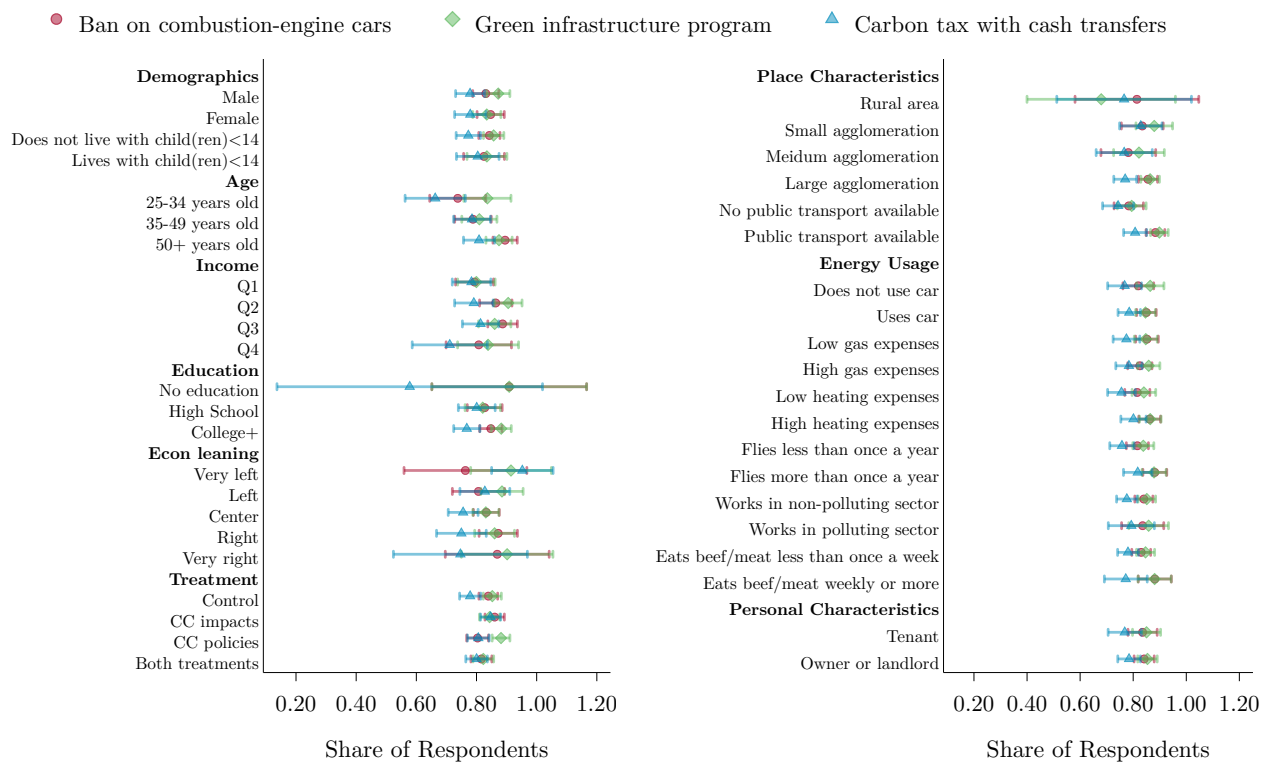
(B) Share of the variation in *Support for main policies* explained by different beliefs



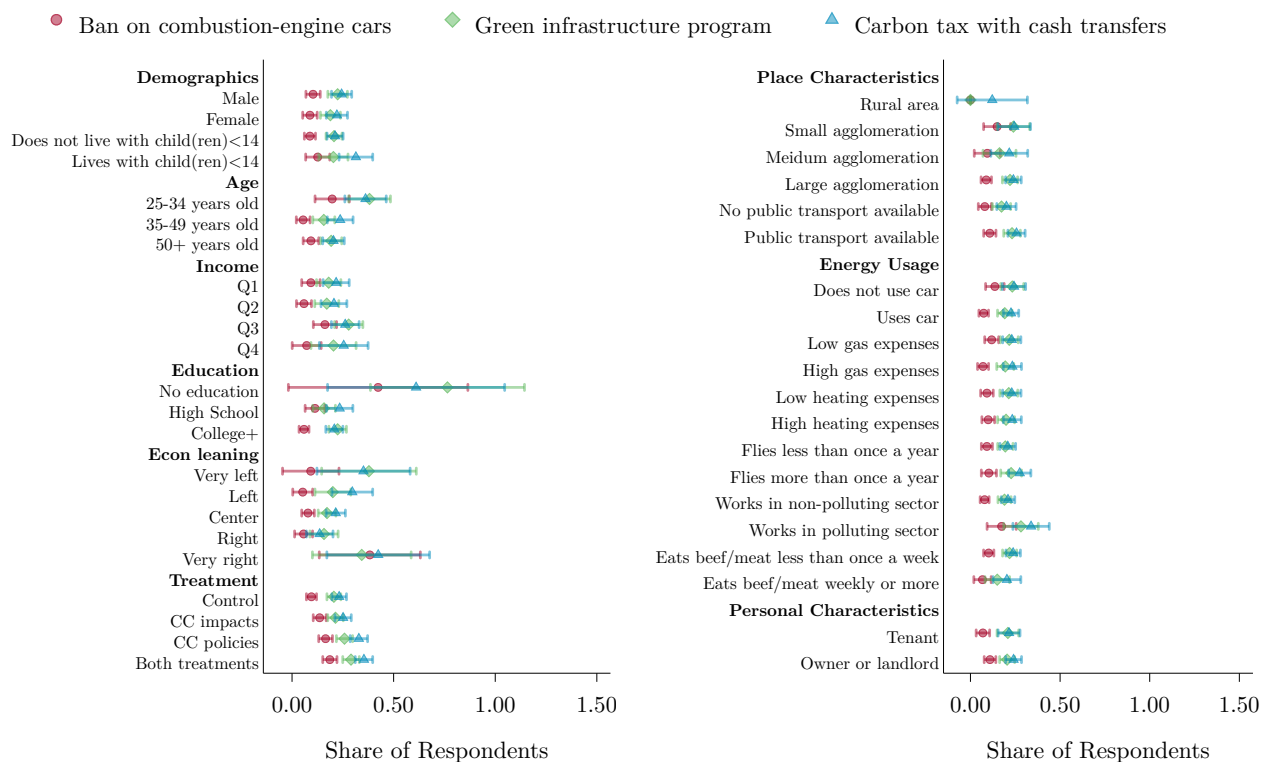
Note: Panel A shows the coefficients from a regression of support for each policy (indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly) on standardized variables measuring respondents’ beliefs and perceptions. Treatment indicators, and individual socioeconomic characteristics are included but not displayed. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. Panel B depicts the share of the variance in the *Support for main policies* index that is explained by each belief and perception. We use the LMG method (see Grömping 2007). See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 192: Share of respondents who hold key beliefs about the main climate policies by socioeconomic characteristics, energy usage, and treatment group

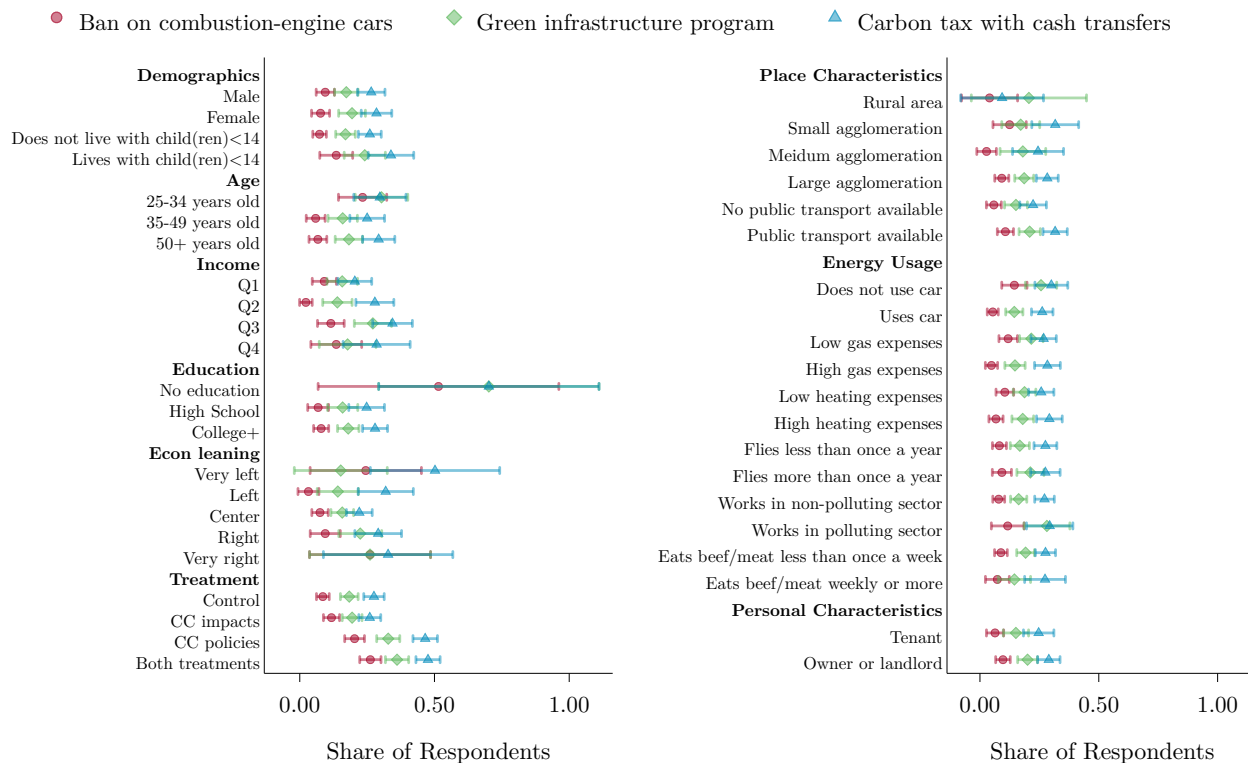
(A) Share who believes [policy] would reduce pollution



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

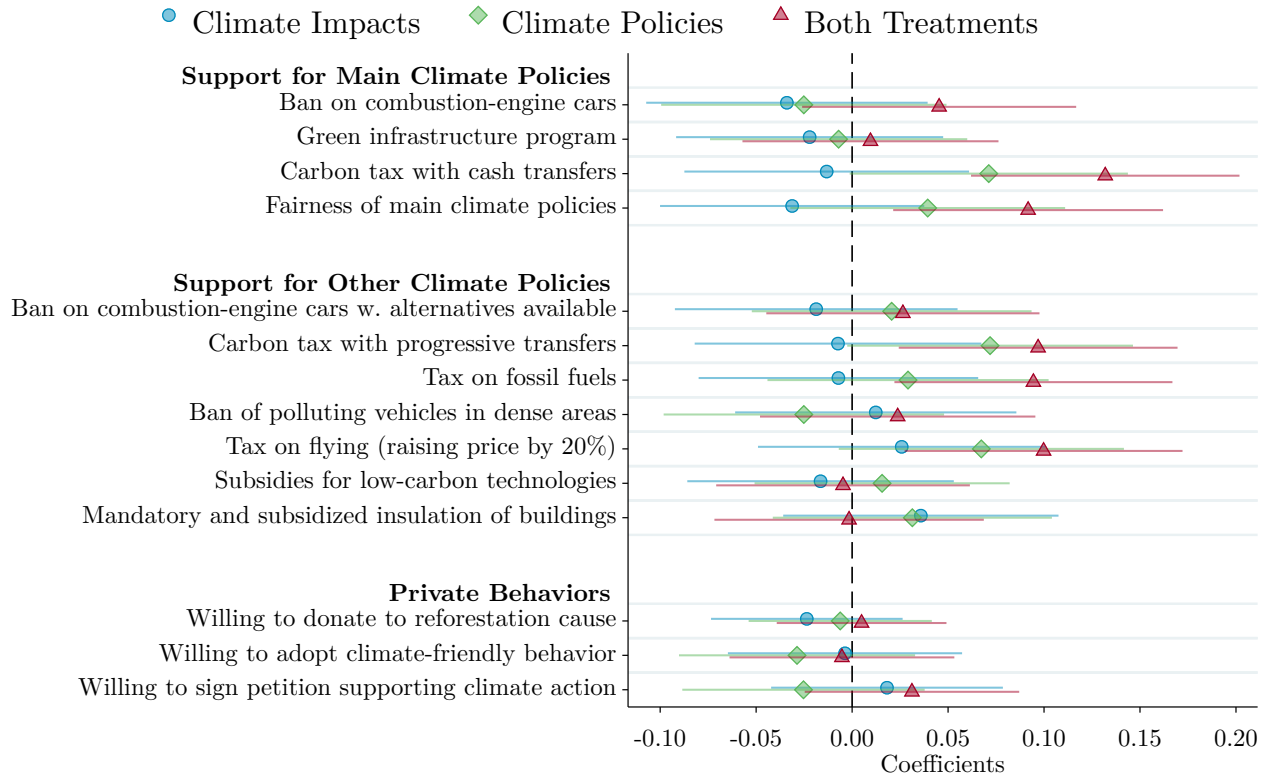


(C) Share who believes low-income earners would lose from [policy]



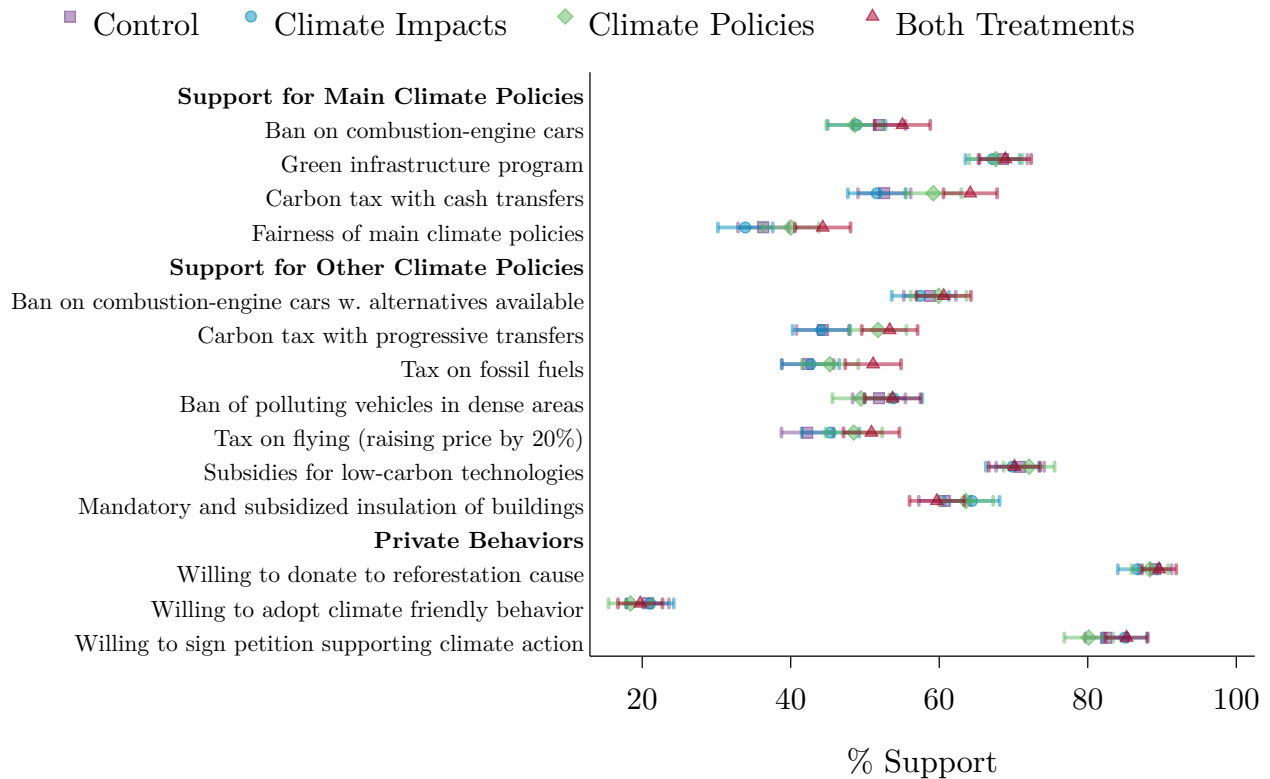
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who agree (somewhat or strongly) with the statement. Means are shown by socioeconomic characteristics, treatment group, and energy usage. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment,” the means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 193: Effects of the treatments on support for climate action



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the indicator variables listed on the left, capturing support for various policies and willingness to change behaviors, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

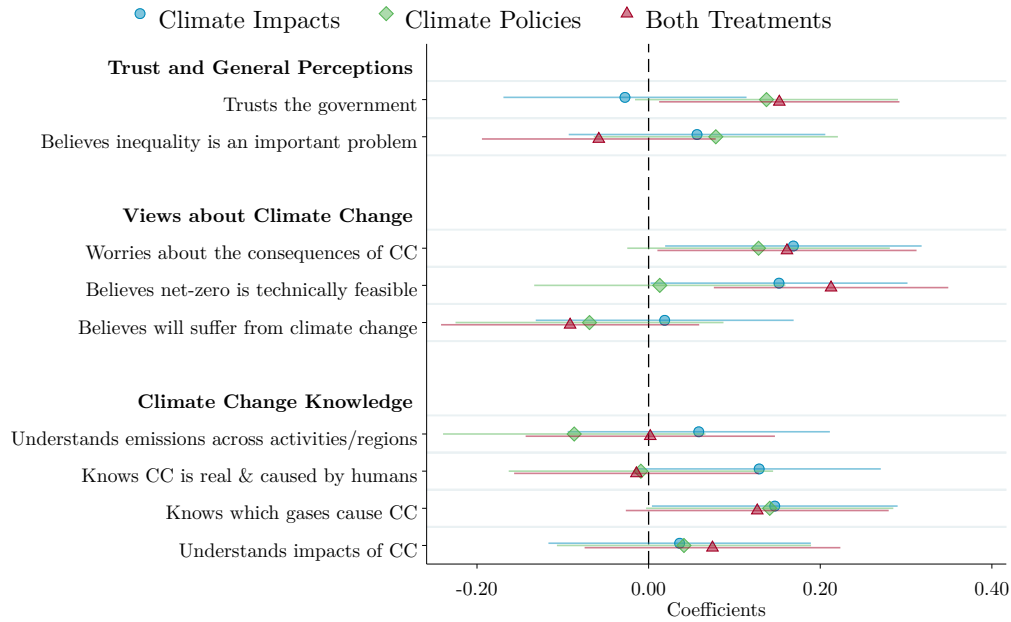
Figure 194: Climate attitudes by treatment group



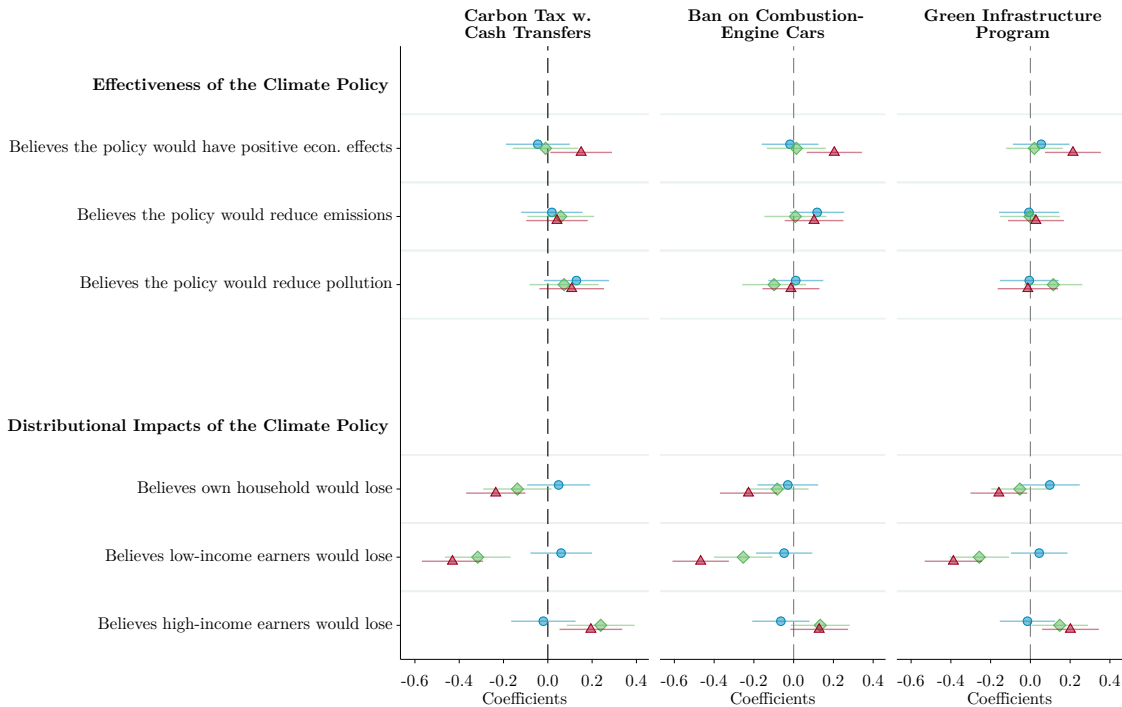
Note: This figure displays the mean of indicator variables by treatment group. Bars represent 90% confidence intervals. Support for policy is an indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly. *Fairness of main climate policies* is an indicator variable equal 1 if on average the respondent somewhat or strongly agrees that each climate policy is fair. *Willing to donate to reforestation cause* equals 1 if the respondent is willing to donate more than 20% 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.

Figure 195: Effects of the treatments on beliefs

(A) Effects of the treatments on reasoning



(B) Effects of the treatments on beliefs about properties of the main climate policies



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of indices listed on the left, capturing respondents' beliefs and perceptions, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Panel A displays the coefficients from the regressions for reasoning, while Panel B displays the coefficients from regressions of beliefs about properties of each of the three policies. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

Fighting Climate Change: Attitudes Toward Climate Policies in Spain

Supplement for “Fighting Climate Change:
International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies”
by Antoine Dechezleprêtre, Adrien Fabre, Tobias Kruse,
Bluebery Planterose, Ana Sanchez Chico, and Stefanie Stantcheva

This supplement to “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” presents results for Spain, based on a sample of 2,268 respondents.

The full questionnaire for Spain is available through the following link:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_0d0TZD6KT4L2S0i?Q_Language=ES-ES

The climate policies video is available here:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_9ZCXWK6BphbFQWy.

The climate impacts video is available here:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_4NsV0yDmpposo3I.

Table 30: Sample representativeness – Spain

	Spain	
	Population	Sample
Sample size	NA	2,268
Man	0.49	0.49
18-24 years old	0.08	0.10
25-34 years old	0.12	0.14
35-49 years old	0.28	0.29
More than 50 years old	0.51	0.48
Income Q1	0.25	0.25
Income Q2	0.25	0.27
Income Q3	0.25	0.23
Income Q4	0.25	0.25
Region 1	0.19	0.21
Region 2	0.30	0.28
Region 3	0.11	0.10
Region 4	0.13	0.15
Region 5	0.28	0.26
Urban	0.70	0.75
College education (25-64)	0.40	0.57
Vote: Candidate/Party 1	0.28	0.30
Vote: Candidate/Party 2	0.21	0.16
Vote: Candidate/Party 3	0.15	0.09
Vote: Candidate/Party 4	NA	NA
Unemployment rate (15-64)	0.16	0.14
Home ownership rate	0.76	0.71

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the sample 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 *Voters* 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)*”, among active people (“*Unemployed (searching for a job)*,” “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*”). For *Employment rate (15-64)*, the sample statistics include the share of respondents aged between 15 and 64 years old who indicated being either “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*.” Detailed sources for each variable, as well as the definitions of regions, college education, urban, and voting categories are available in Appendix A-11 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

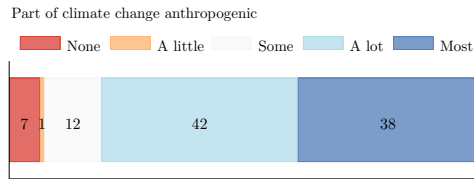
Table 31: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

	Economic leaning					
	Very left	Left	Center	Right	Very right	Not reported
Ciudadanos	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.13	0.05	NA
Esquerra Republicana	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.04
Otro	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.05	0.04	0.18
PP	NA	0.01	0.11	0.41	0.33	NA
Prefiero no decirlo	0.04	0.03	0.10	0.04	0.02	0.07
PSOE	0.31	0.48	0.21	0.07	0.04	0.33
Unidas Podemos	0.33	0.19	0.03	0.01	NA	0.13
VOX	NA	0.01	0.04	0.15	0.33	0.04
Vote not reported	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Did not vote	0.10	0.08	0.21	0.13	0.18	0.20

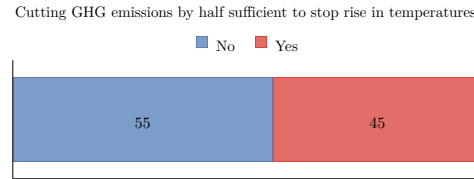
Note: This table displays for each economic leaning the share of votes (among people who indicated having voted), as well as the share of respondents who did not indicate having voted.

Figure 196: Knowledge about climate change

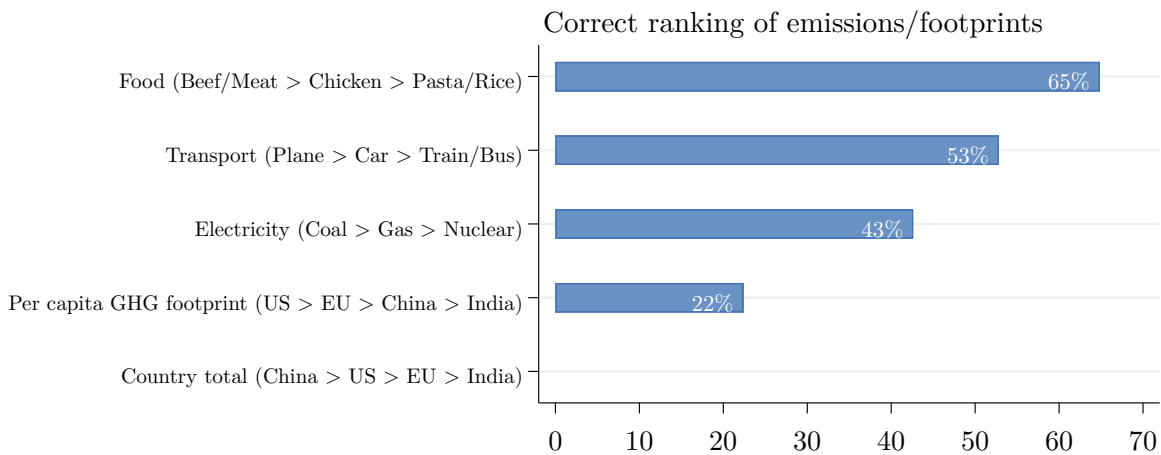
(A) “What part of climate change do you think is due to human activity?”



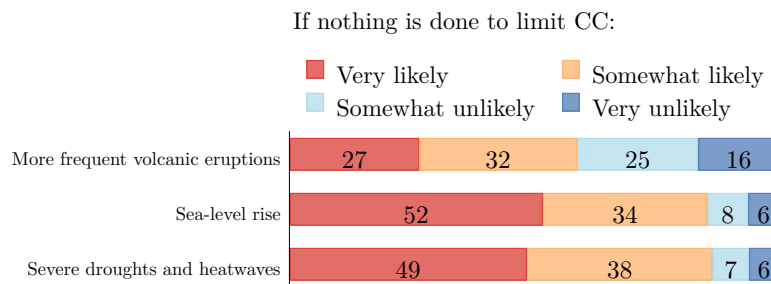
(B) “Do you think that cutting global GHG emissions by half would be sufficient to eventually stop temperatures from rising?”



(C) GHG Emission Ranking

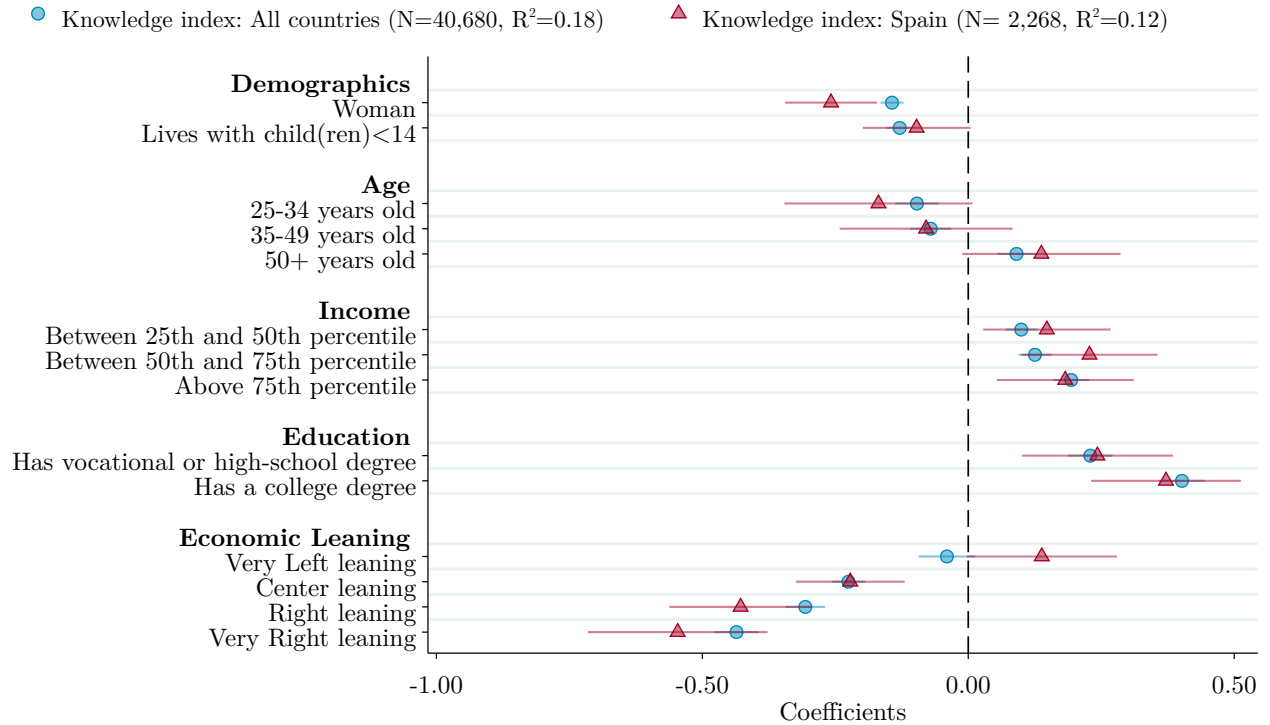


(D) “If nothing is done to limit climate change, how likely do you think it is that climate change will lead to the following events?”



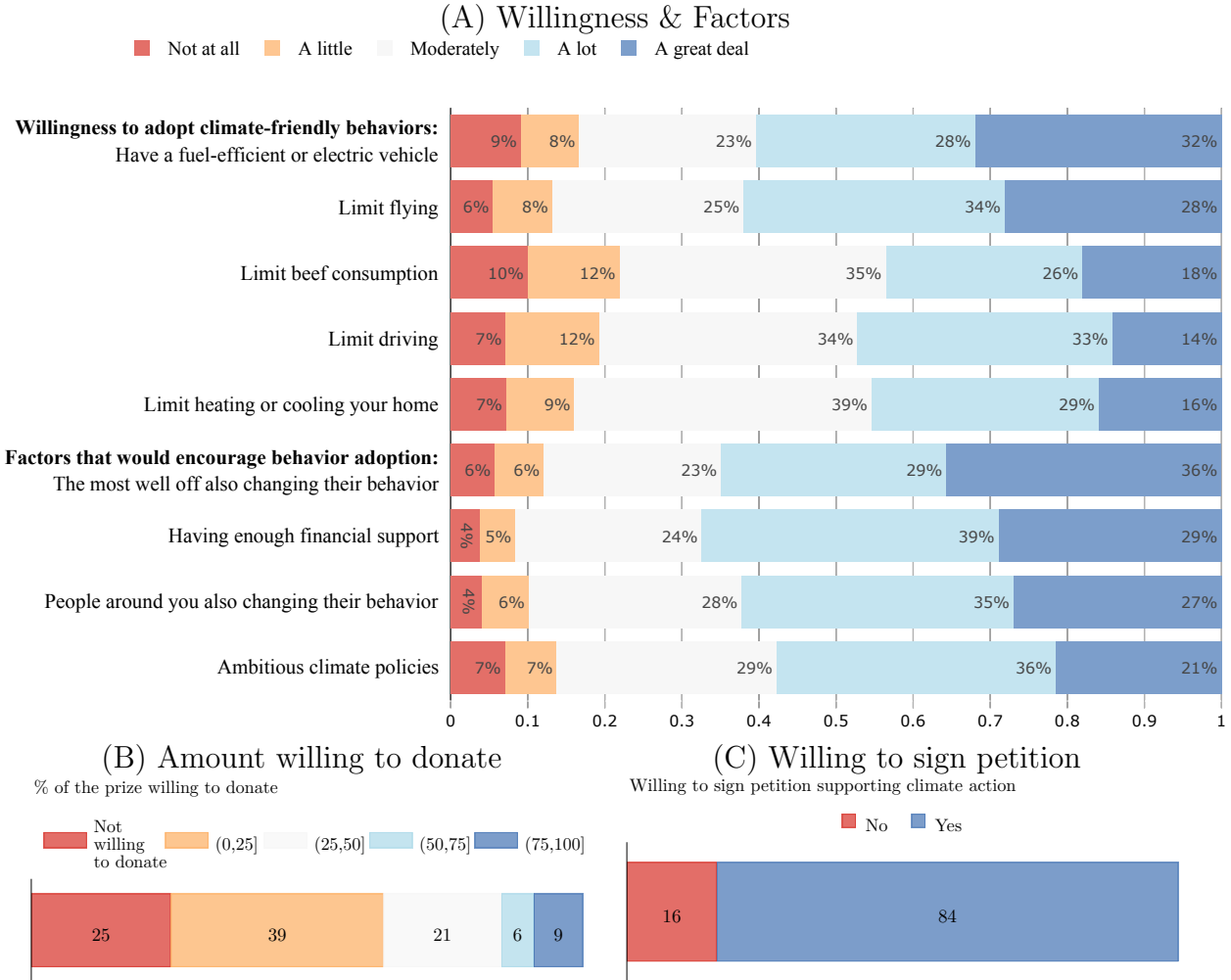
Note: Panel A, B, and D show the distribution of answers to each of the questions mentioned. Panel C shows the percentage of respondents who gave the correct ranking in terms of greenhouse gas emissions for each topic. The shares represented are based on respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos)

Figure 197: Correlation between knowledge (*Knowledge index*) and socioeconomic characteristics



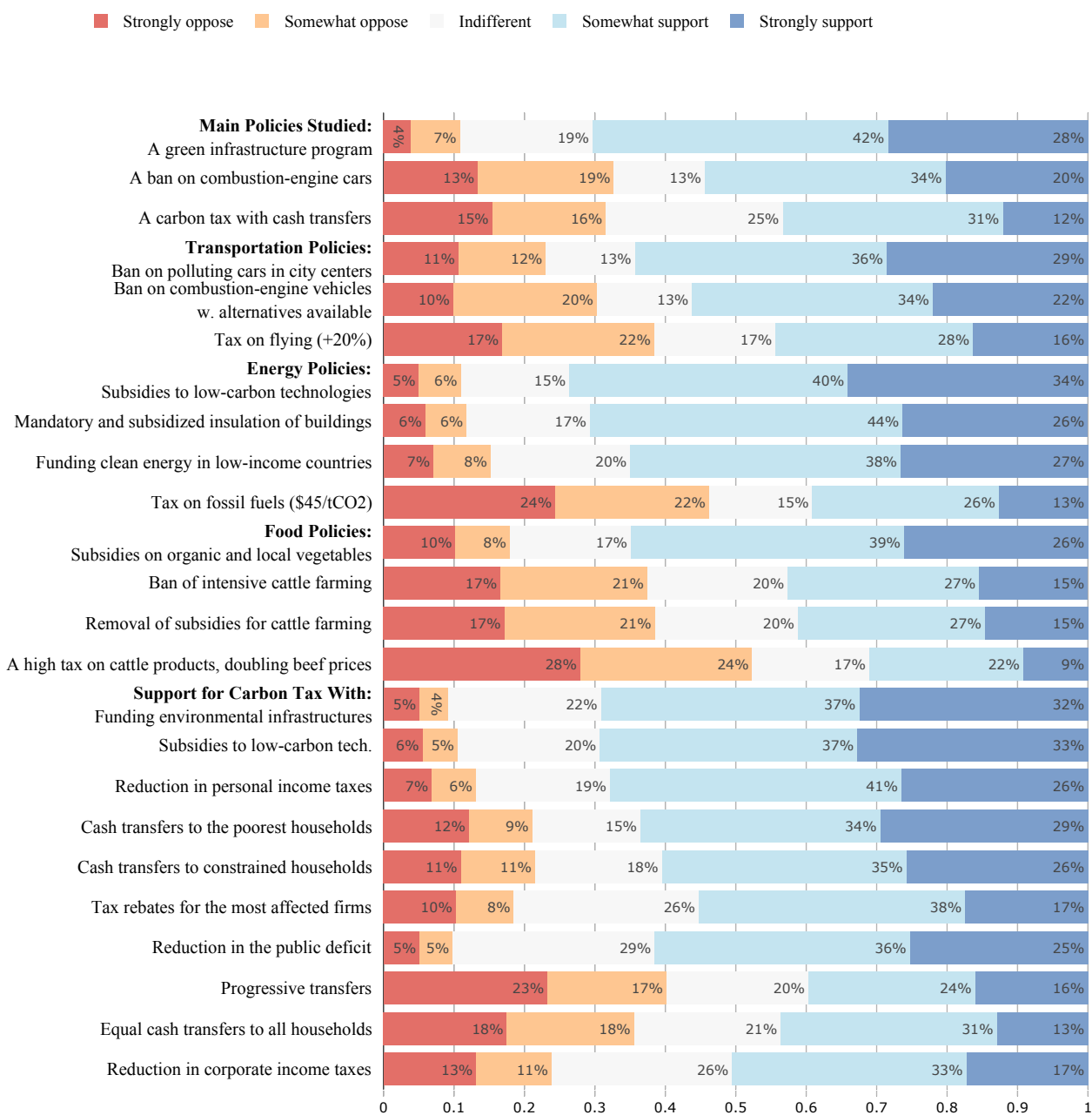
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from an OLS regression of the *Knowledge index* on indicators for individual socioeconomic characteristics. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted categories are “male” for *gender* (*gender*: “other” is not displayed), “18-34 years old” for *age*, lowest income quartile for *income*, “no schooling, or highest level achieved is primary or lower secondary education” for *education*, “left leaning” for *economic leaning*. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

Figure 198: Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors



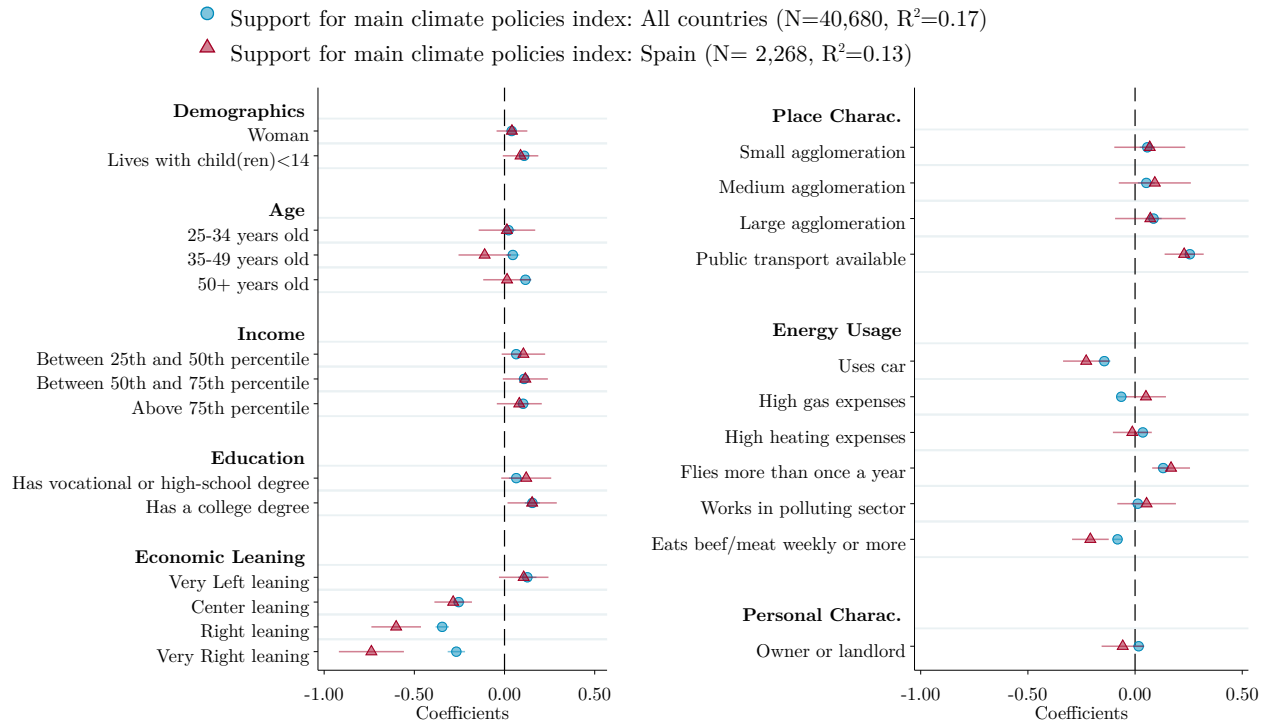
Note: Panel A shows the distribution of answers to two questions, *Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors* are answers to the question “*To what extent would you be willing to adopt the following behaviors?*” and *Factors that would encourage behavior adoption* correspond to answers to the question “*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.)?*”. Panel B displays the percentage of the prize people are willing to donate (0%, between 0% and 25%, between 25% and 50%, between 50% and 75%, above 75%). Panel C shows the shares of respondents willing to sign a petition to “stand up for real climate action”. All results are based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos).

Figure 199: Share of respondents who support or oppose climate change policies.



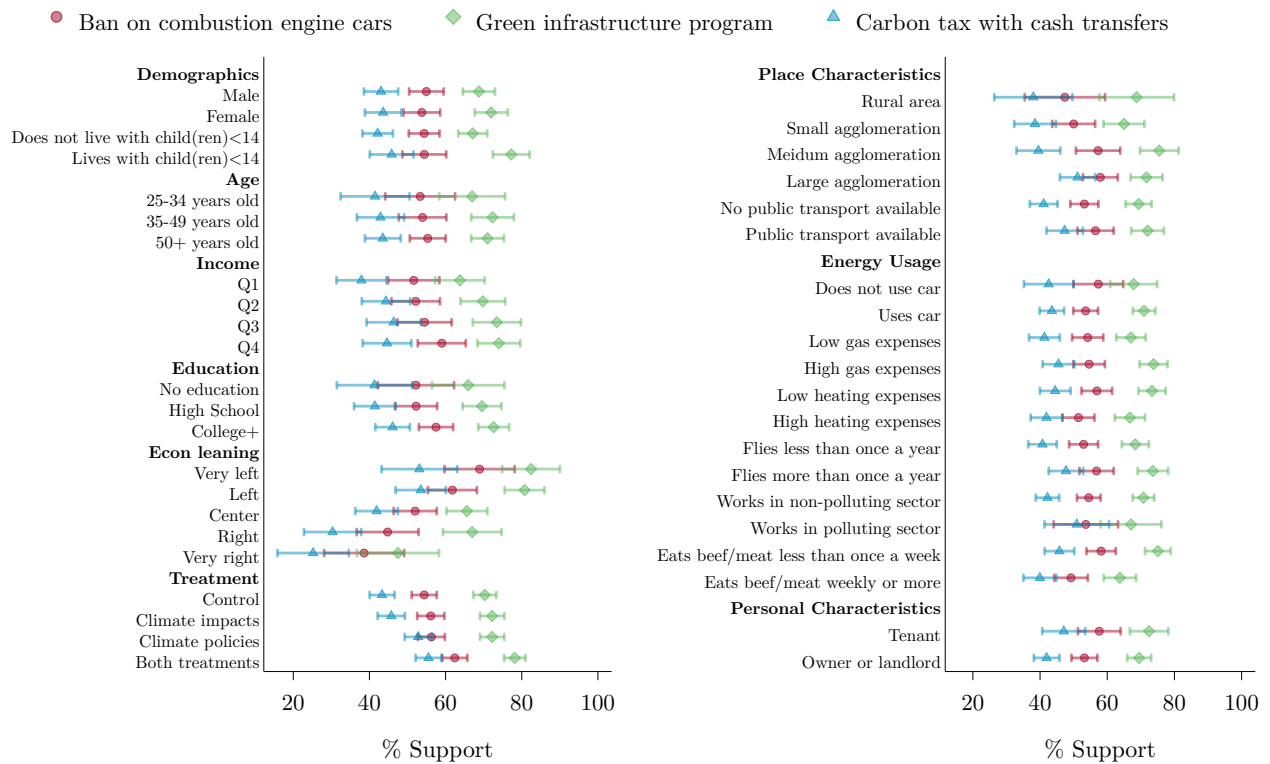
Note: The figure shows the distribution of support to each policy, based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). For the exact phrasing of each question, see Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

Figure 200: Correlation between “*Support for main climate policies index*” and socioeconomic and energy usage characteristics



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the *Support for main climate policies index* on socioeconomic indicators (left panel) and energy usage indicators (right panel). In the right panel, we control for but do not display the coefficients on socioeconomic indicators. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted category for *Place characteristics* is “Rural or very small agglomeration.” Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. For a list of all omitted categories, see the notes to Figure 197. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed definitions of the variables.

Figure 201: Share who support the main climate policies by socioeconomic, energy usage characteristics, and treatment group



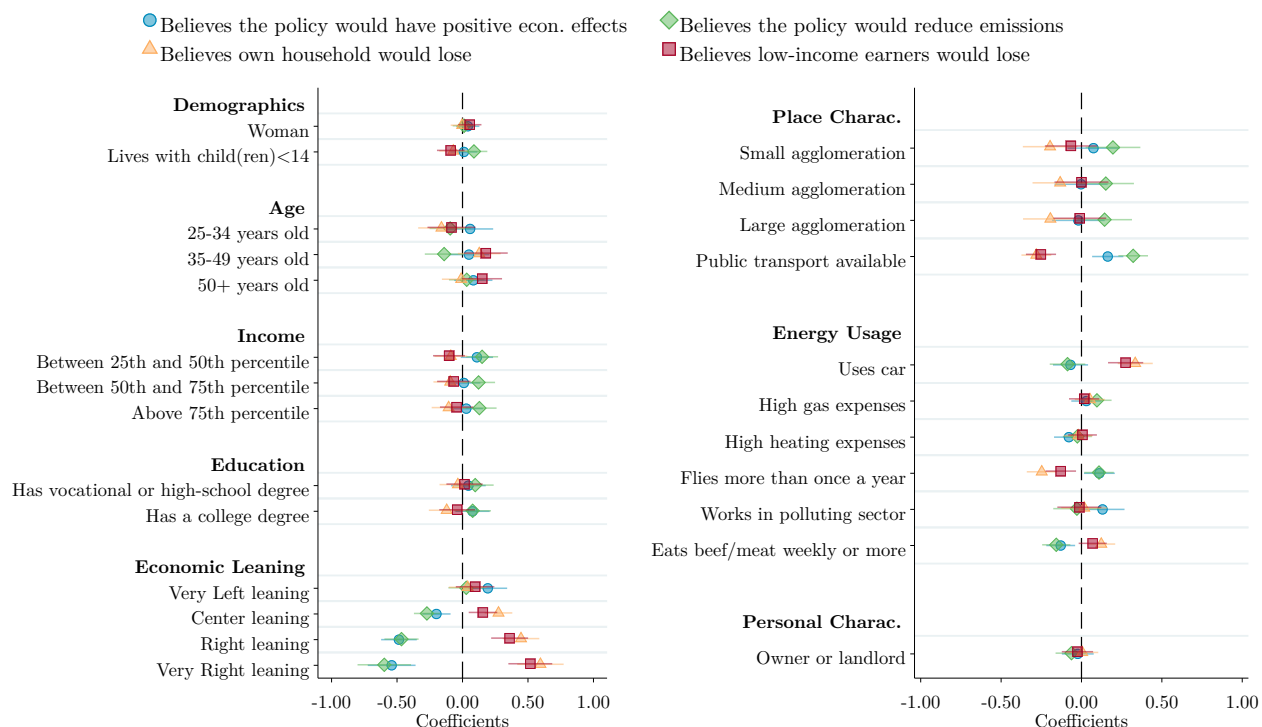
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who support (somewhat or strongly) each of the three main policies, by group. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment” all means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 202: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

	Green Infrastructure Program			Carbon Tax w. Cash Transfers			Ban on Combustion-Engine Cars		
	Spain	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	Spain	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	Spain	High Inc.	Middle Inc.
Effectiveness of Main Climate Policies									
Reduce air pollution	77	74	81	69	68	80	80	77	82
Reduce GHG emissions/Reduce CO ₂ emissions from cars				63	64	75	74	71	76
Make electricity production greener	69	69	77						
Encourage insulation of buildings				59	64	69			
Increase the use of public transport/Encourage less driving	67	59	70	55	51	69			
Positive effect on economy and employment	45	36	45	38	31	42	36	35	39
Costless way to fight climate change	43	30	39	38	27	36	36	39	38
Distributional Impacts of Main Climate Policies									
<i>Believes the following groups would gain</i>									
Those living in rural areas	32	26	50	22	21	43	16	18	37
Low-income earners	27	22	47	22	22	42	12	14	36
The middle class	26	23	48	20	21	40	14	16	36
High-income earners	37	39	51	32	33	41	38	40	49
Self-Interest									
Believes own household would gain	31	23	50	22	20	41	17	16	36
Perceived Fairness and Support									
Support main climate policies	70	56	76	44	37	59	53	42	63
Main climate policies are fair	62	50	70	35	35	55	43	39	58

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 Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

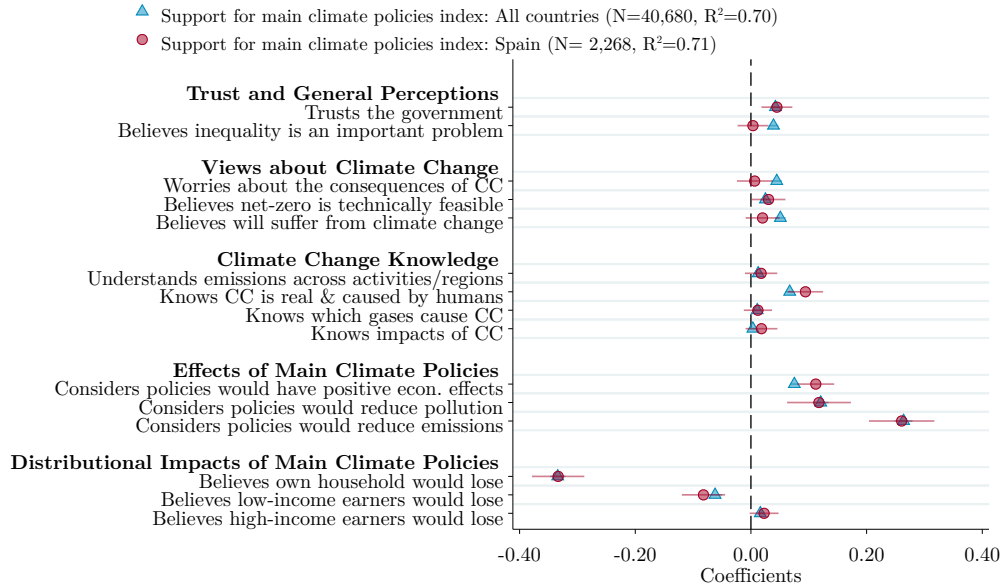
Figure 203: How different groups perceive the effectiveness and distributional effects of the three main climate policies



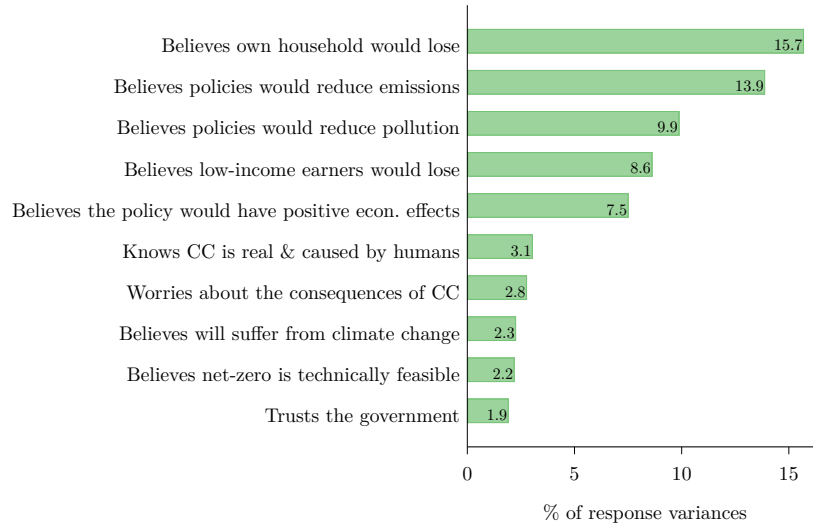
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from two regressions. In the left panel, the indices listed in the legend are regressed on indicator variables for socioeconomic characteristics, as well as treatment indicators (not shown). In the right panel, the same indices are regressed on energy usage indicators, as well as treatment indicators, and socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Each index is constructed by averaging the z-scores of the answers to a given question (e.g., “believes policies would have economic effects”) across all three main policies and standardizing again. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions. See the notes to Figure 200 for a list of the omitted categories.

Figure 204: Beliefs underlying support for the main climate policies

(A) Correlation between support for the three main policies and beliefs



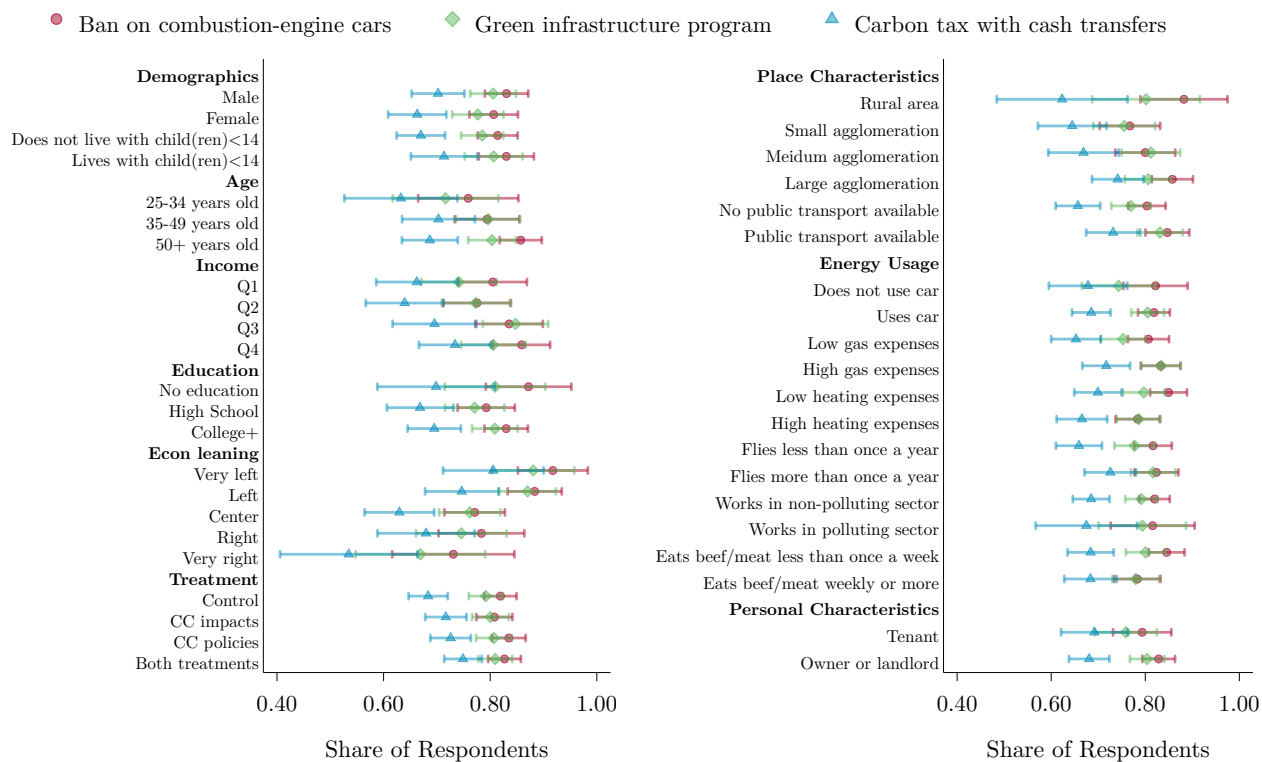
(B) Share of the variation in *Support for main policies* explained by different beliefs



Note: Panel A shows the coefficients from a regression of support for each policy (indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly) on standardized variables measuring respondents' beliefs and perceptions. 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 *Support for main policies* index that is explained by each belief and perception. We use the LMG method (see Grömping 2007). See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

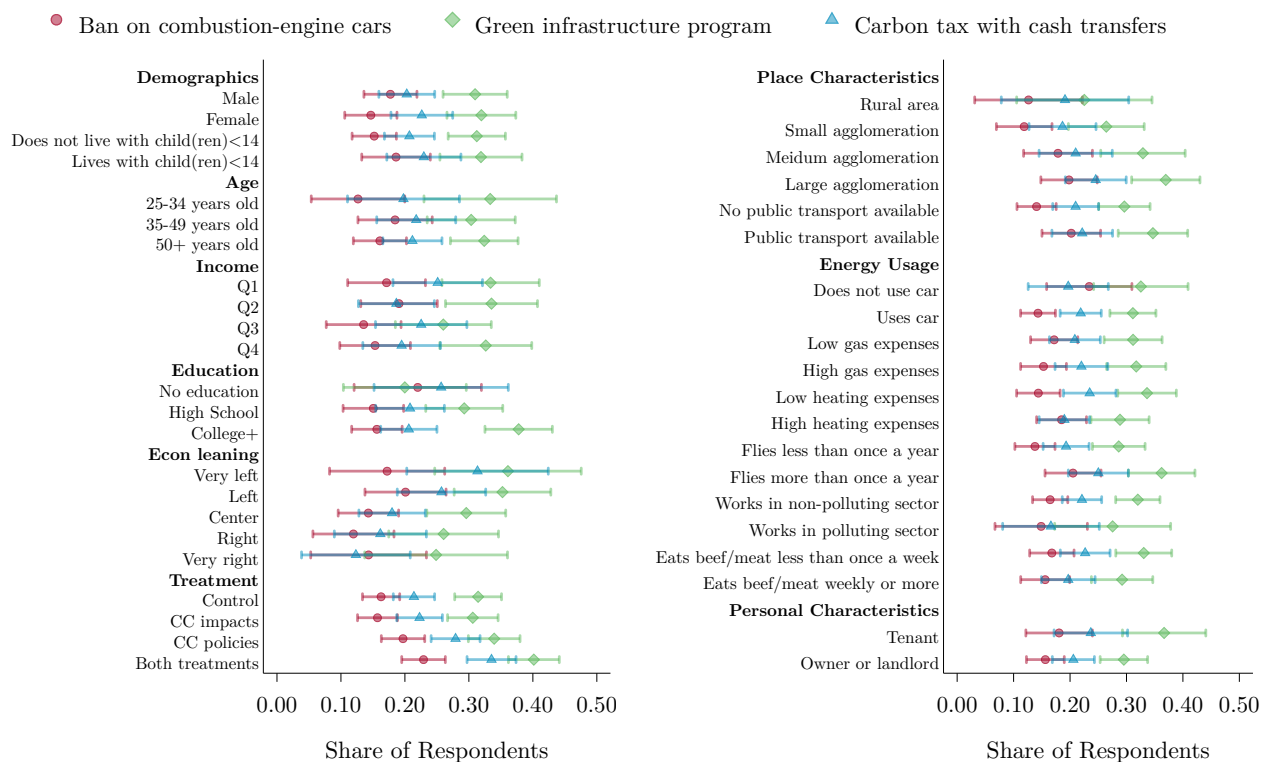
Figure 205: Share of respondents who hold key beliefs about the main climate policies by socioeconomic characteristics, energy usage, and treatment group

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



269

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

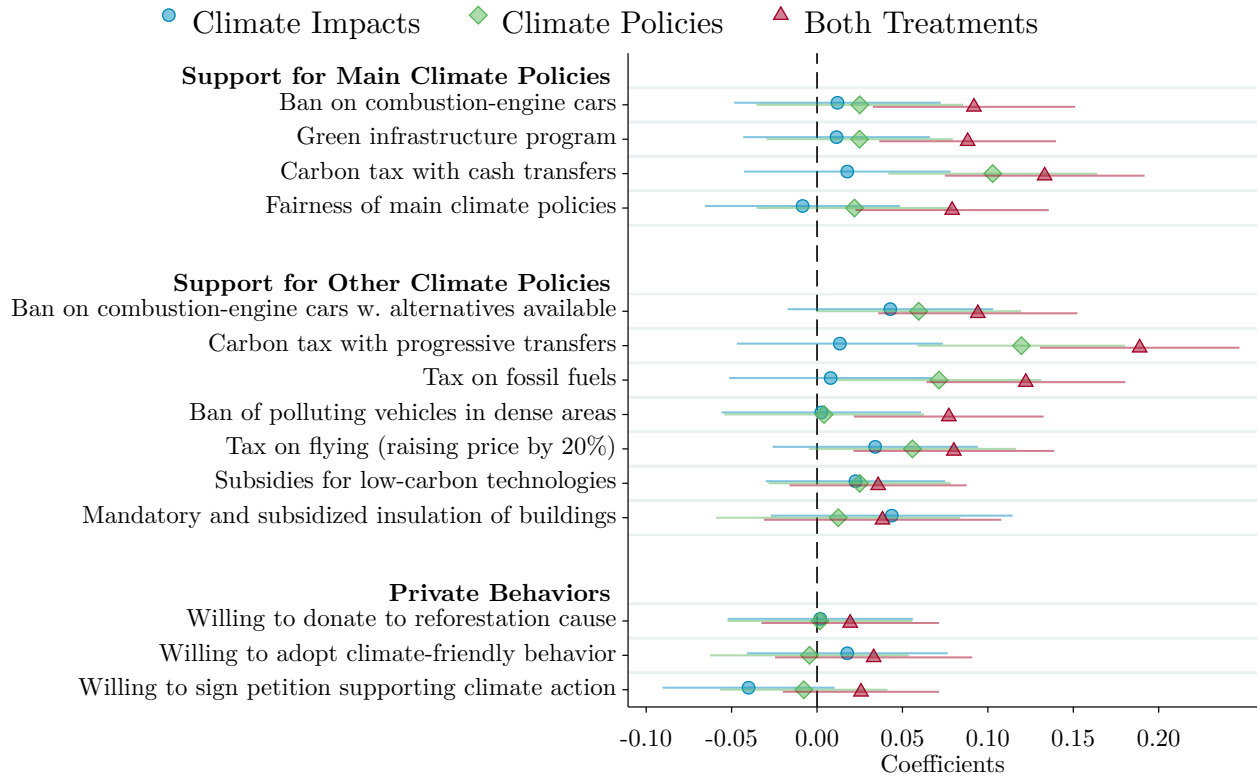


(C) Share who believes low-income earners would lose from [policy]



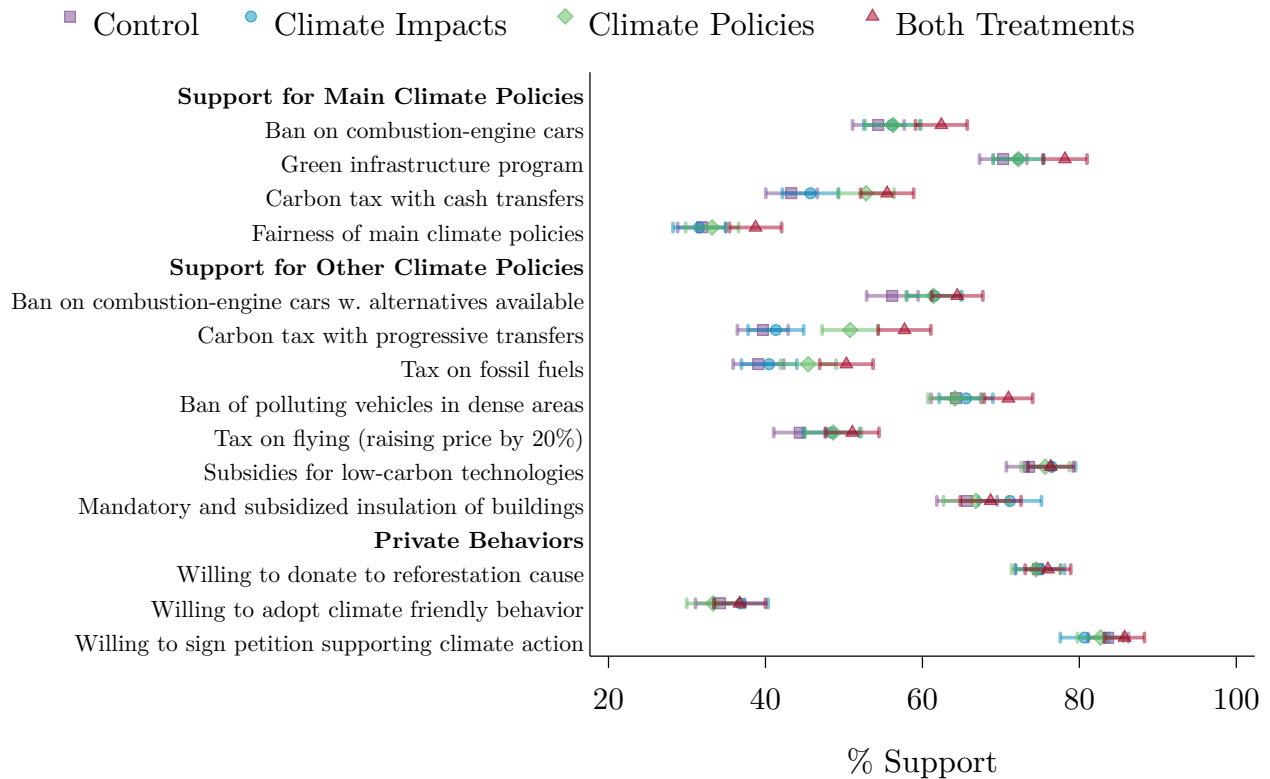
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who agree (somewhat or strongly) with the statement. Means are shown by socioeconomic characteristics, treatment group, and energy usage. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment,” the means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 206: Effects of the treatments on support for climate action



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the indicator variables listed on the left, capturing support for various policies and willingness to change behaviors, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

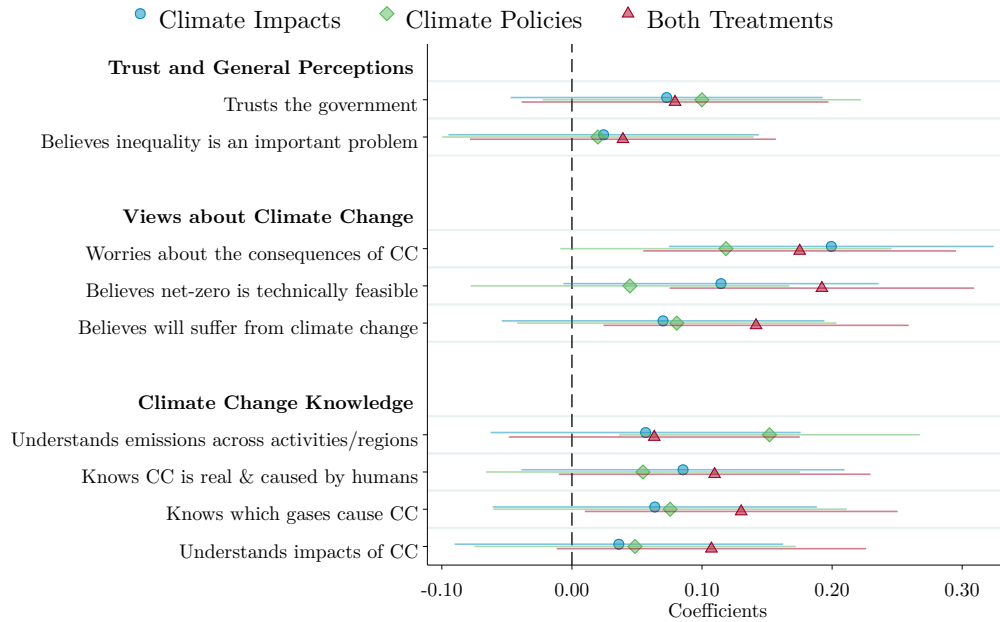
Figure 207: Climate attitudes by treatment group



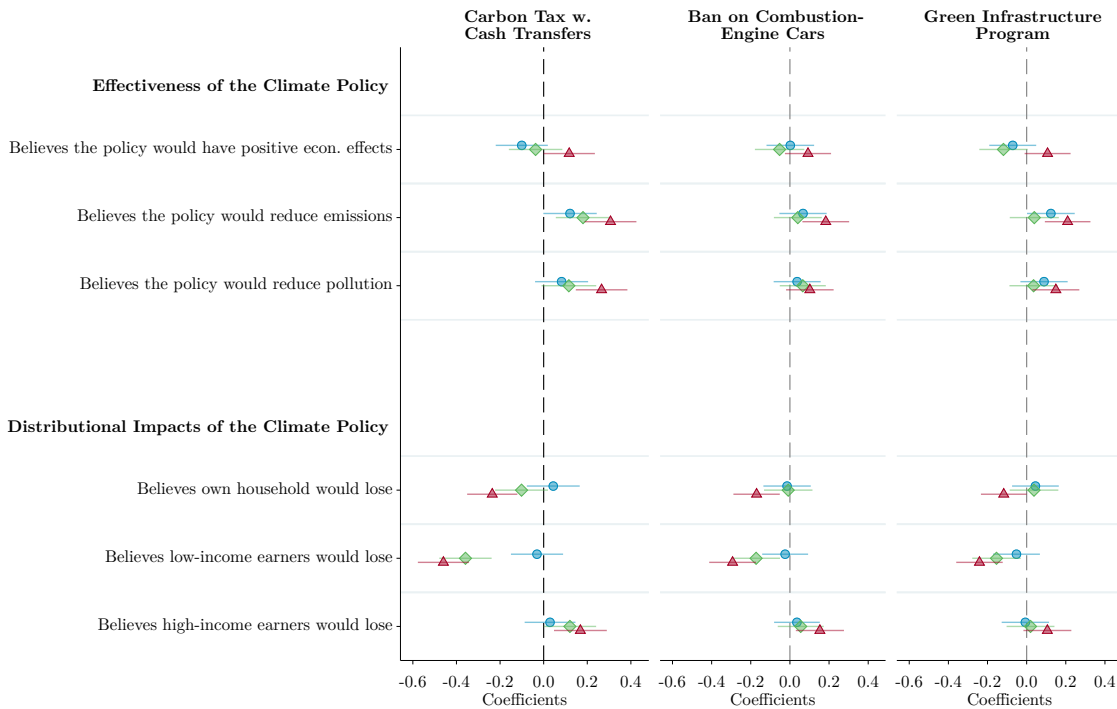
Note: This figure displays the mean of indicator variables by treatment group. Bars represent 90% confidence intervals. Support for policy is an indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly. *Fairness of main climate policies* is an indicator variable equal 1 if on average the respondent somewhat or strongly agrees that each climate policy is fair. *Willing to donate to reforestation cause* equals 1 if the respondent is willing to donate more than 20% 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.

Figure 208: Effects of the treatments on beliefs

(A) Effects of the treatments on reasoning



(B) Effects of the treatments on beliefs about properties of the main climate policies



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of indices listed on the left, capturing respondents' beliefs and perceptions, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Panel A displays the coefficients from the regressions for reasoning, while Panel B displays the coefficients from regressions of beliefs about properties of each of the three policies. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

Fighting Climate Change: Attitudes Toward Climate Policies in Turkey

Supplement for “Fighting Climate Change:
International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies”
by Antoine Dechezleprêtre, Adrien Fabre, Tobias Kruse,
Bluebery Planterose, Ana Sanchez Chico, and Stefanie Stantcheva

This supplement to “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” presents results for Turkey, based on a sample of 1,932 respondents.

The full questionnaire for Turkey is available through the following link:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_3krmyMYslsDFBI2?Q_Language=TR

The climate policies video is available here:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_9RF3ckVwWR9MH1Y.

The climate impacts video is available here:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_8AKIwJiwMxyQnyu.

Table 32: Sample representativeness – Turkey

	Turkey	
	Population	Sample
Sample size	NA	1,932
Man	0.49	0.43
18-24 years old	0.16	0.18
25-34 years old	0.21	0.24
35-49 years old	0.30	0.34
More than 50 years old	0.33	0.24
Income Q1	0.25	0.14
Income Q2	0.25	0.28
Income Q3	0.25	0.28
Income Q4	0.25	0.30
Region 1	0.25	0.28
Region 2	0.18	0.12
Region 3	0.30	0.34
Region 4	0.26	0.26
Region 5	NA	NA
Urban	0.87	0.96
Master or higher (25-64)	0.02	0.09
Vote: Candidate/Party 1	0.43	0.42
Vote: Candidate/Party 2	0.23	0.28
Vote: Candidate/Party 3	NA	NA
Vote: Candidate/Party 4	NA	NA
Unemployment rate (15-64)	0.13	0.12
Home ownership rate	0.58	0.63

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the sample alongside nationally representative statistics. For *Master or higher (25-64)*, the sample statistics are provided for respondents aged between 25 and 64 years old. For the *Voters* 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)*”, among active people (“*Unemployed (searching for a job)*,” “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*”). For *Employment rate (15-64)*, the sample statistics include the share of respondents aged between 15 and 64 years old who indicated being either “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*.” Detailed sources for each variable, as well as the definitions of regions, college education, urban, and voting categories are available in Appendix A-11 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

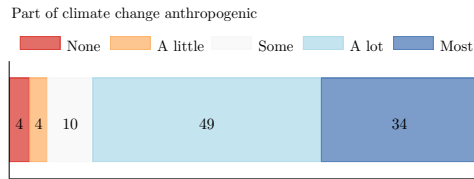
Table 33: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

	Economic leaning					
	Very left	Left	Center	Right	Very right	Not reported
Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi (AKP)	0.13	0.13	0.35	0.54	0.70	0.11
Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi (CHP)	0.53	0.55	0.18	0.12	0.07	0.30
Halkların Demokratik Partisi (HDP)	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.05
Hür Dava Partisi (HÜDAPAR)	NA	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA
İYİ Parti	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.10	0.05	0.01
Milliyetçi Hareket Partisi (MHP)	0.03	0.01	0.07	0.10	0.05	0.03
Saadet Partisi (SP)	NA	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Vatan Partisi (VP)	NA	NA	0.00	NA	NA	NA
Vote not reported	0.08	0.12	0.16	0.06	0.06	0.29
Did not vote	0.13	0.11	0.14	0.08	0.06	0.19

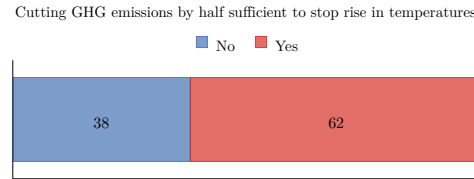
Note: This table displays for each economic leaning the share of votes (among people who indicated having voted), as well as the share of respondents who did not indicate having voted.

Figure 209: Knowledge about climate change

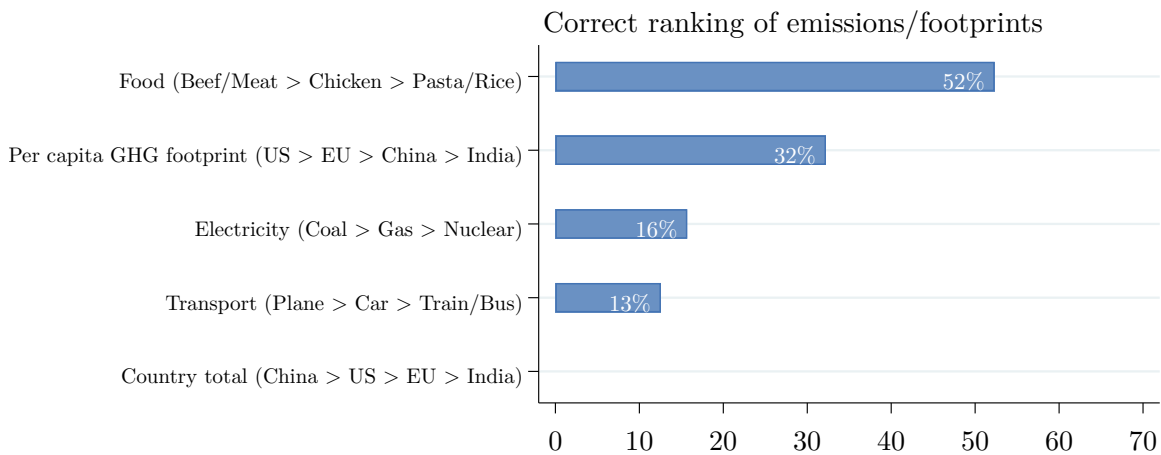
(A) “What part of climate change do you think is due to human activity?”



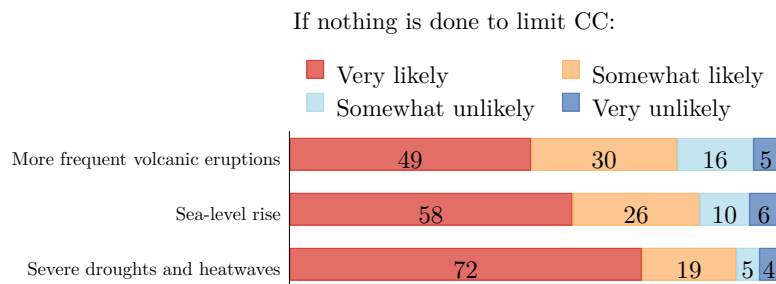
(B) “Do you think that cutting global GHG emissions by half would be sufficient to eventually stop temperatures from rising?”



(C) GHG Emission Ranking

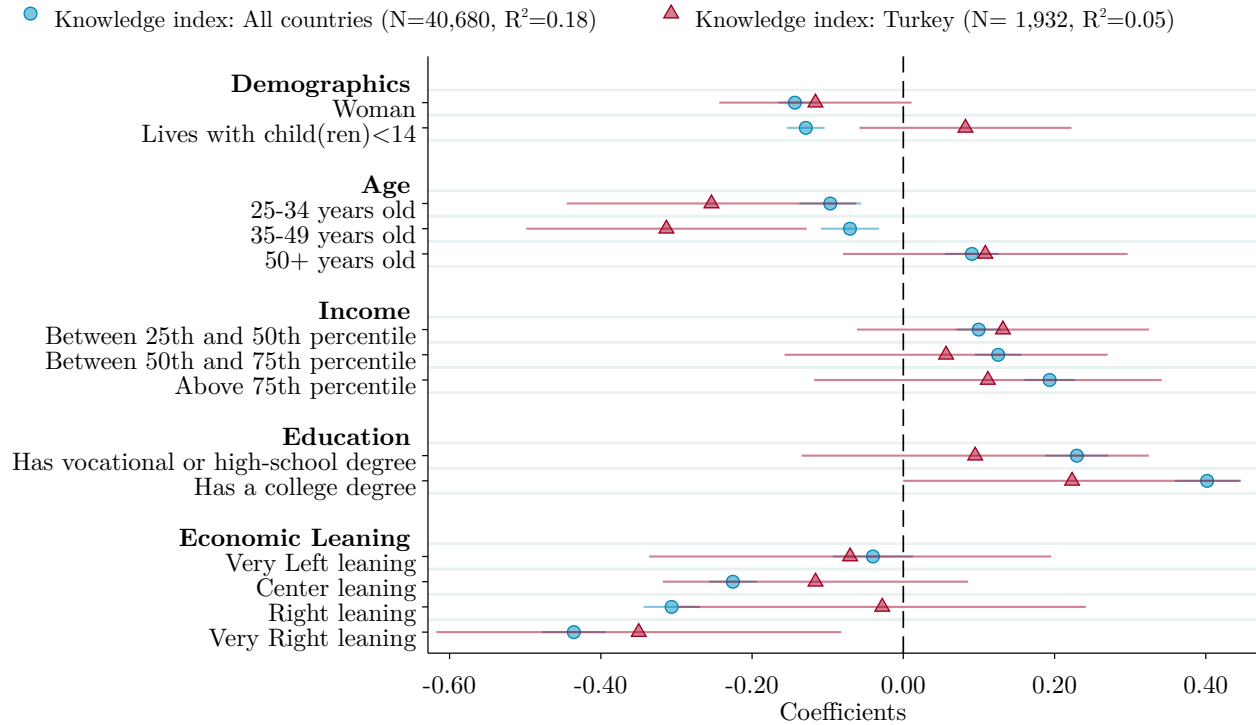


(D) “If nothing is done to limit climate change, how likely do you think it is that climate change will lead to the following events?”



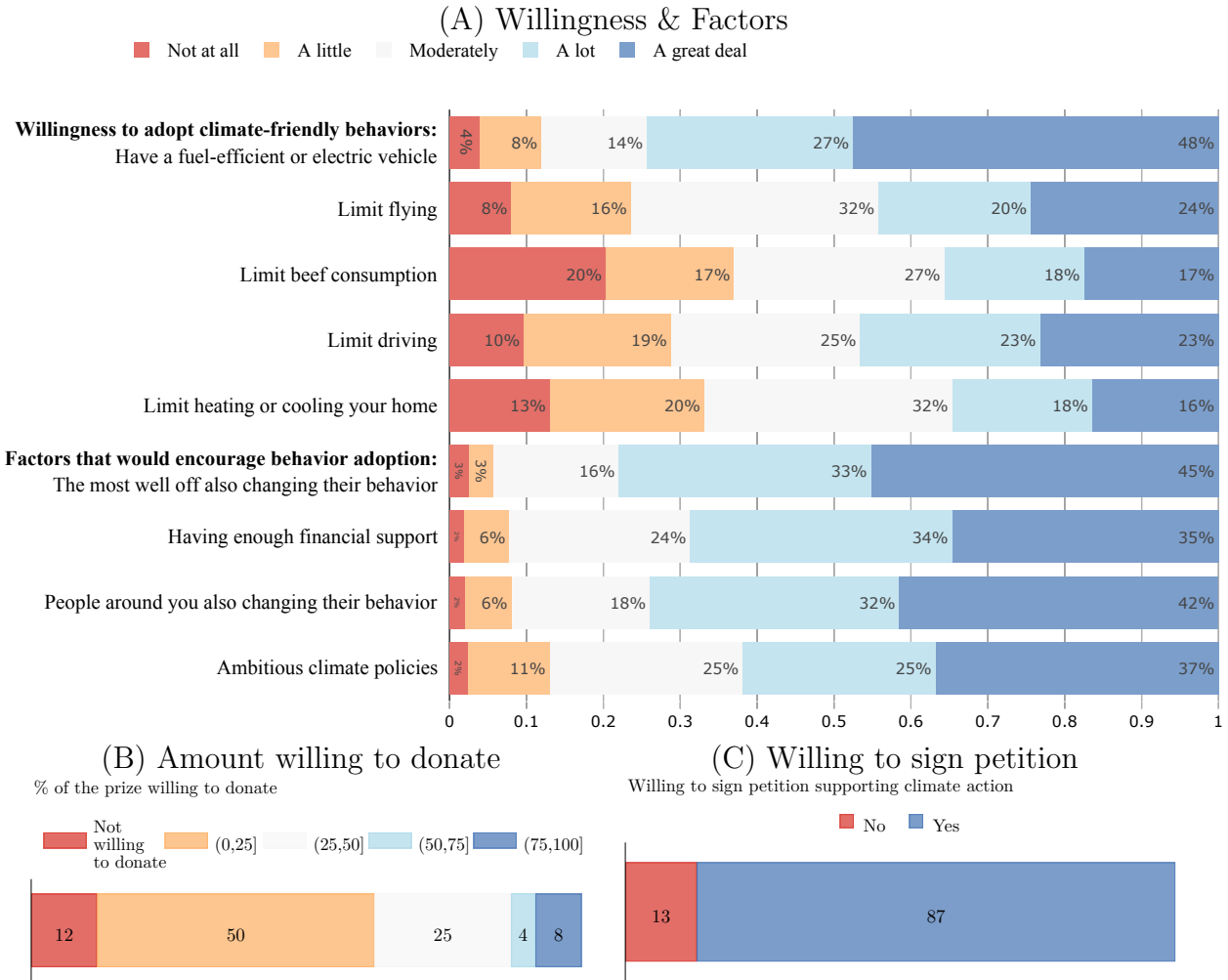
Note: Panel A, B, and D show the distribution of answers to each of the questions mentioned. Panel C shows the percentage of respondents who gave the correct ranking in terms of greenhouse gas emissions for each topic. The shares represented are based on respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos)

Figure 210: Correlation between knowledge (*Knowledge index*) and socioeconomic characteristics



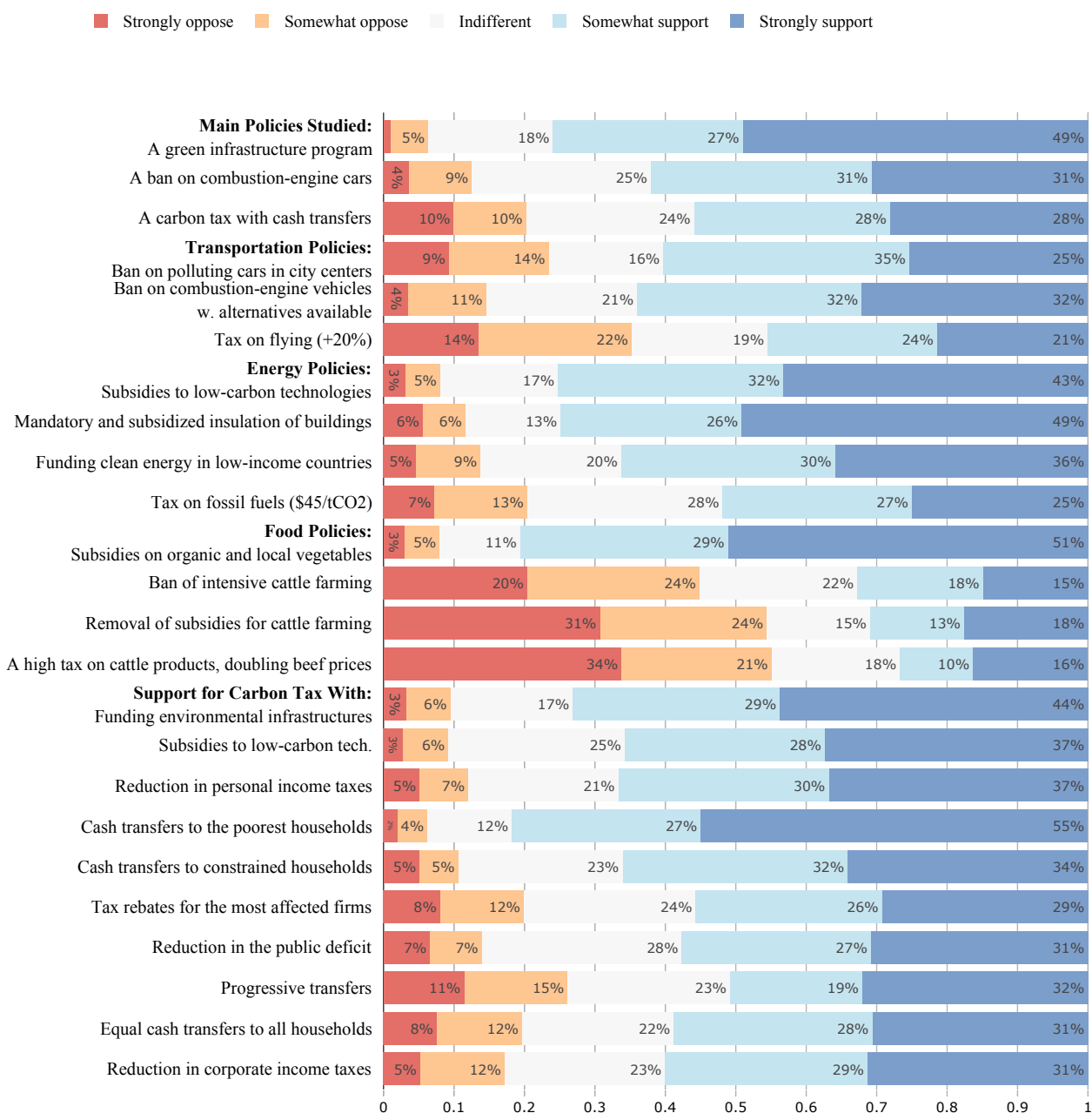
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from an OLS regression of the *Knowledge index* on indicators for individual socioeconomic characteristics. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted categories are “male” for *gender* (*gender*: “other” is not displayed), “18-34 years old” for *age*, lowest income quartile for *income*, “no schooling, or highest level achieved is primary or lower secondary education” for *education*, “left leaning” for *economic leaning*. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

Figure 211: Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors



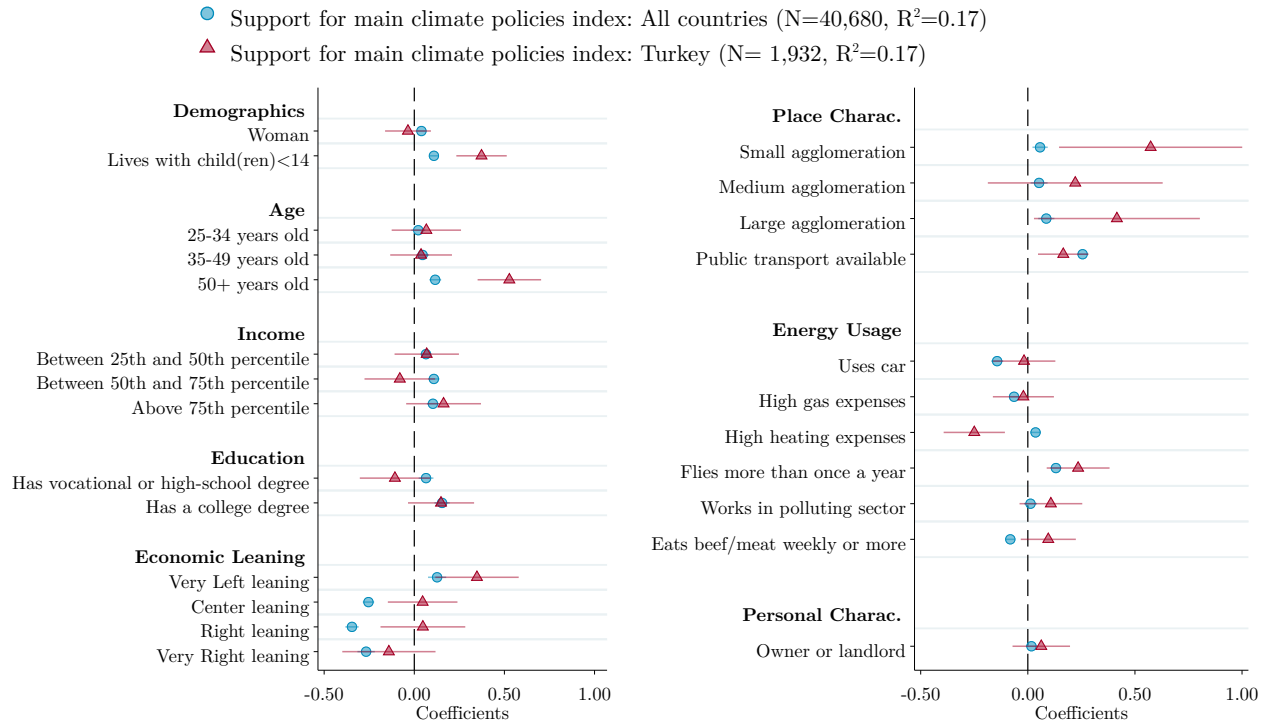
Note: Panel A shows the distribution of answers to two questions, *Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors* are answers to the question “*To what extent would you be willing to adopt the following behaviors?*” and *Factors that would encourage behavior adoption* correspond to answers to the question “*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.)?*”. Panel B displays the percentage of the prize people are willing to donate (0%, between 0% and 25%, between 25% and 50%, between 50% and 75%, above 75%). Panel C shows the shares of respondents willing to sign a petition to “stand up for real climate action”. All results are based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos).

Figure 212: Share of respondents who support or oppose climate change policies.



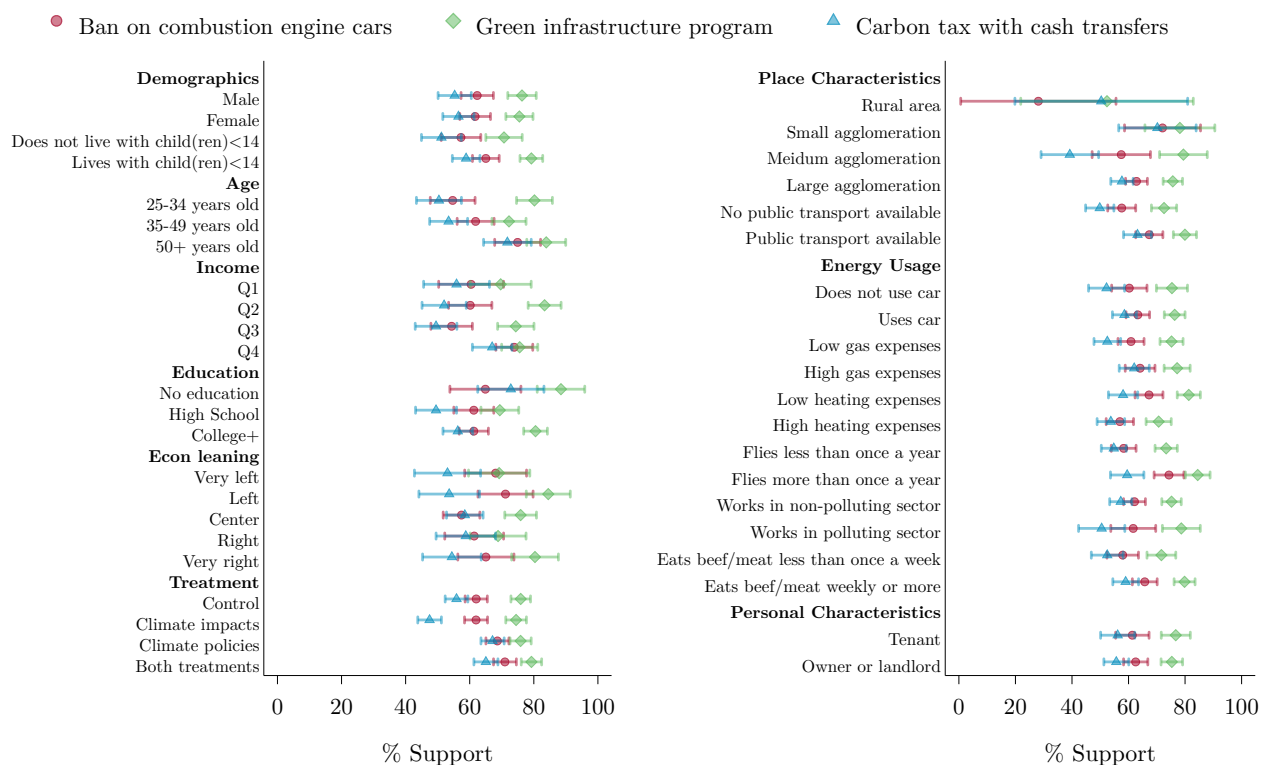
Note: The figure shows the distribution of support to each policy, based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). For the exact phrasing of each question, see Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

Figure 213: Correlation between “*Support for main climate policies index*” and socioeconomic and energy usage characteristics



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the *Support for main climate policies index* on socioeconomic indicators (left panel) and energy usage indicators (right panel). In the right panel, we control for but do not display the coefficients on socioeconomic indicators. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted category for *Place characteristics* is “Rural or very small agglomeration.” Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. For a list of all omitted categories, see the notes to Figure 210. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed definitions of the variables.

Figure 214: Share who support the main climate policies by socioeconomic, energy usage characteristics, and treatment group



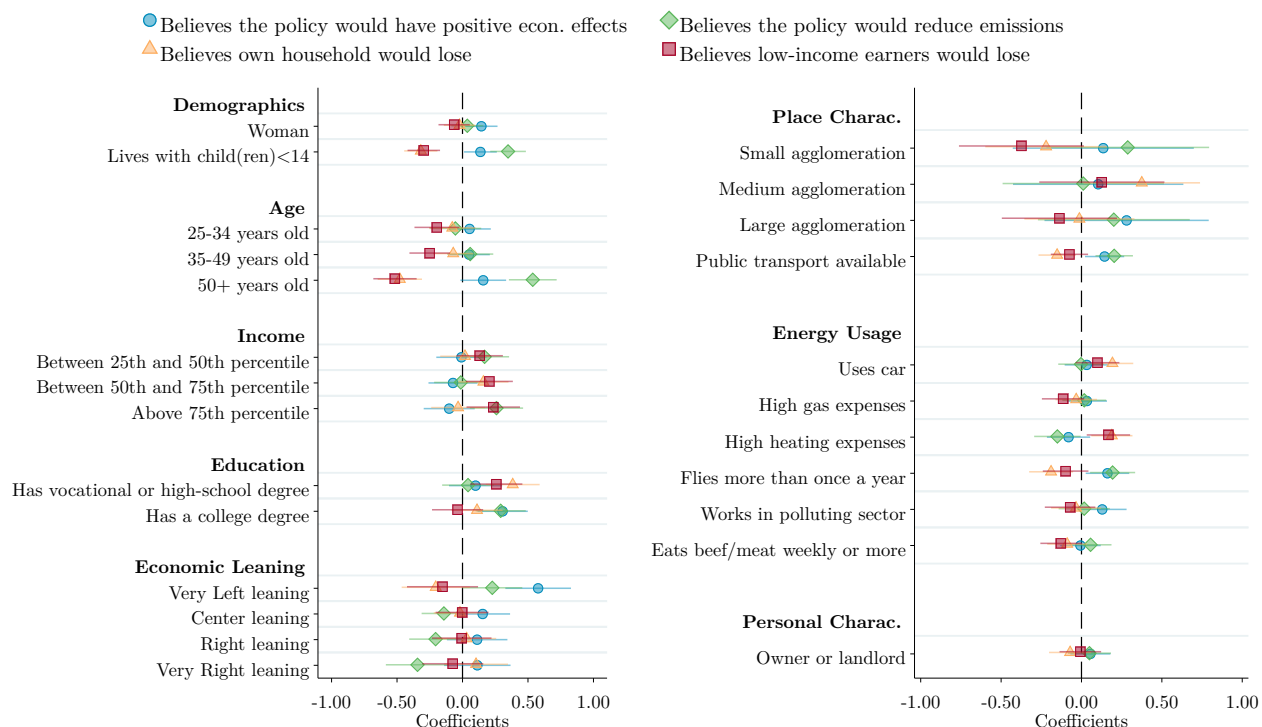
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who support (somewhat or strongly) each of the three main policies, by group. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment” all means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 215: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

	Green Infrastructure Program			Carbon Tax w. Cash Transfers			Ban on Combustion-Engine Cars		
	Turkey	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	Turkey	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	Turkey	High Inc.	Middle Inc.
Effectiveness of Main Climate Policies									
Reduce air pollution	79	74	81	80	68	80	80	77	82
Reduce GHG emissions/Reduce CO ₂ emissions from cars				73	64	75	75	71	76
Make electricity production greener	79	69	77						
Encourage insulation of buildings				75	64	69			
Increase the use of public transport/Encourage less driving	74	59	70	71	51	69			
Positive effect on economy and employment	44	36	45	44	31	42	40	35	39
Costless way to fight climate change	40	30	39	38	27	36	40	39	38
Distributional Impacts of Main Climate Policies									
<i>Believes the following groups would gain</i>									
Those living in rural areas	51	26	50	40	21	43	36	18	37
Low-income earners	49	22	47	39	22	42	33	14	36
The middle class	51	23	48	40	21	40	33	16	36
High-income earners	49	39	51	38	33	41	46	40	49
Self-Interest									
Believes own household would gain	46	23	50	35	20	41	28	16	36
Perceived Fairness and Support									
Support main climate policies	72	56	76	55	37	59	60	42	63
Main climate policies are fair	65	50	70	50	35	55	55	39	58

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 Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

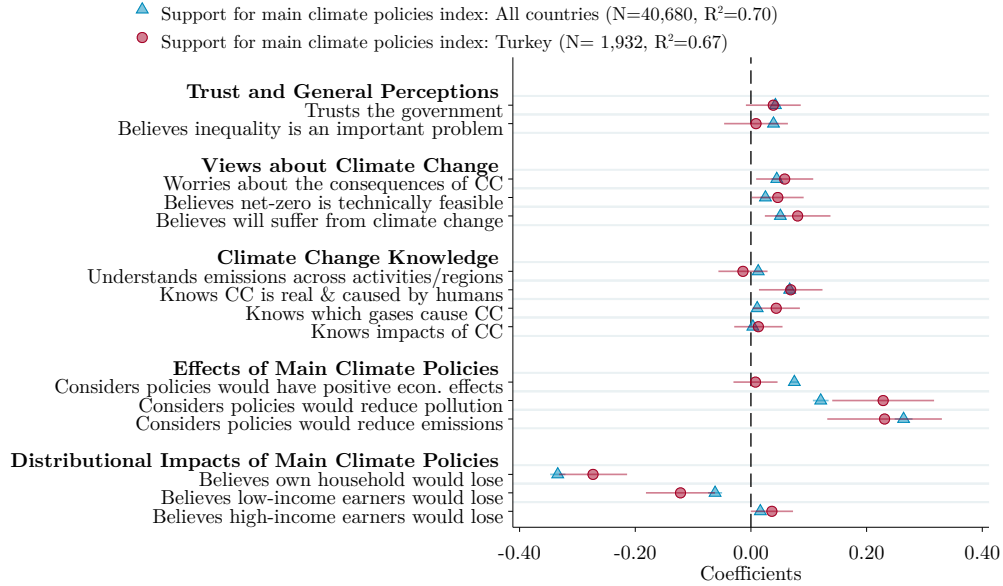
Figure 216: How different groups perceive the effectiveness and distributional effects of the three main climate policies



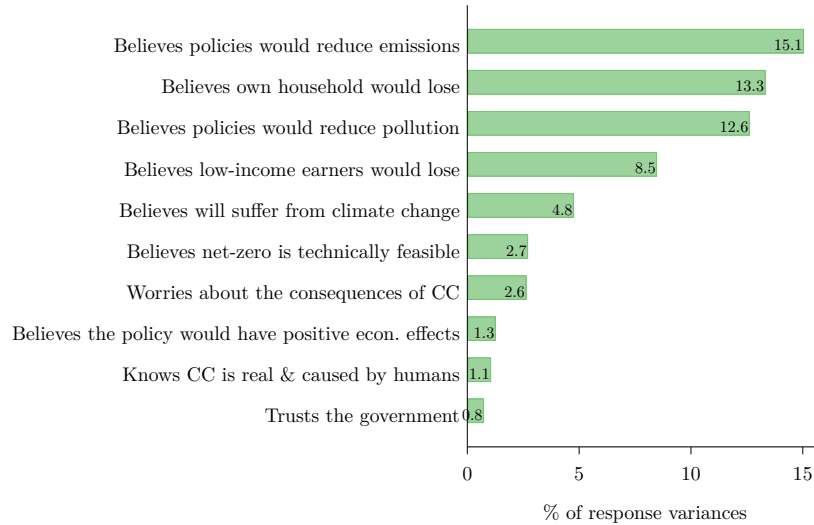
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from two regressions. In the left panel, the indices listed in the legend are regressed on indicator variables for socioeconomic characteristics, as well as treatment indicators (not shown). In the right panel, the same indices are regressed on energy usage indicators, as well as treatment indicators, and socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Each index is constructed by averaging the z-scores of the answers to a given question (e.g., “believes policies would have economic effects”) across all three main policies and standardizing again. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions. See the notes to Figure 213 for a list of the omitted categories.

Figure 217: Beliefs underlying support for the main climate policies

(A) Correlation between support for the three main policies and beliefs



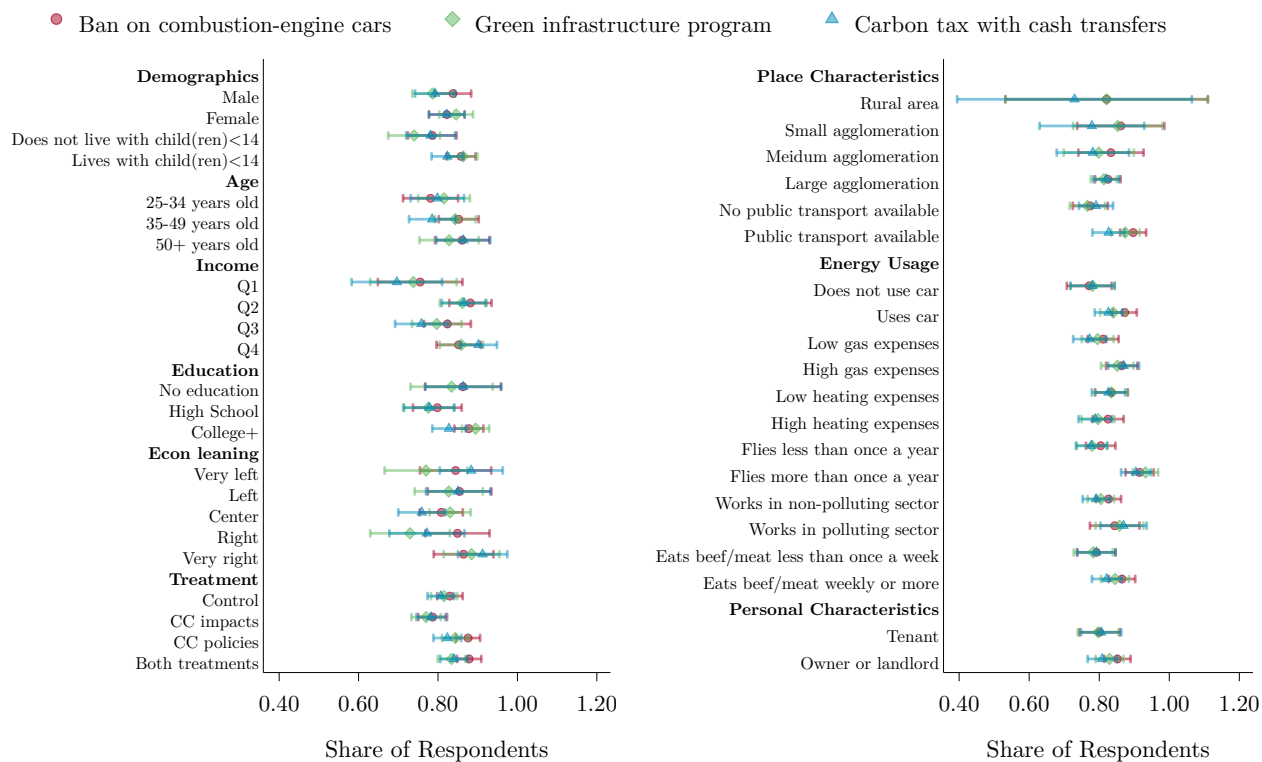
(B) Share of the variation in *Support for main policies* explained by different beliefs



Note: Panel A shows the coefficients from a regression of support for each policy (indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly) on standardized variables measuring respondents' beliefs and perceptions. 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 *Support for main policies* index that is explained by each belief and perception. We use the LMG method (see Grömping 2007). See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

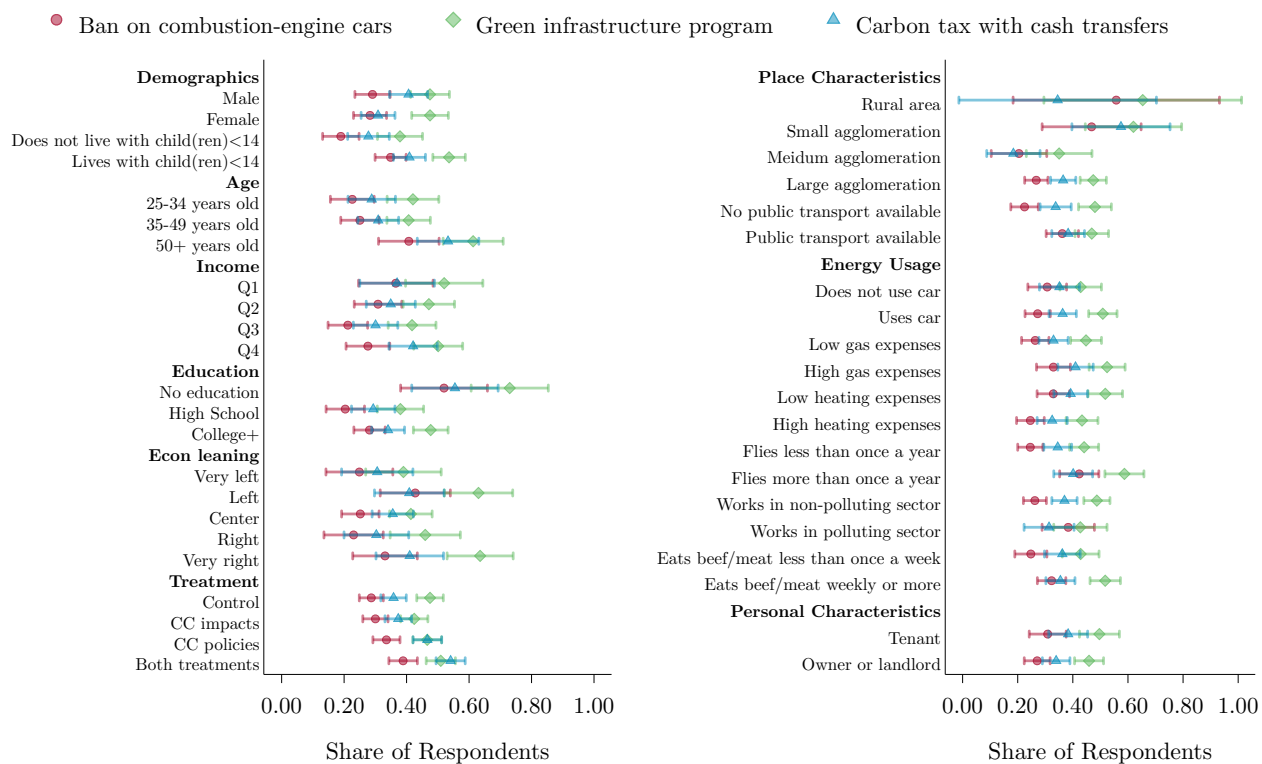
Figure 218: Share of respondents who hold key beliefs about the main climate policies by socioeconomic characteristics, energy usage, and treatment group

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

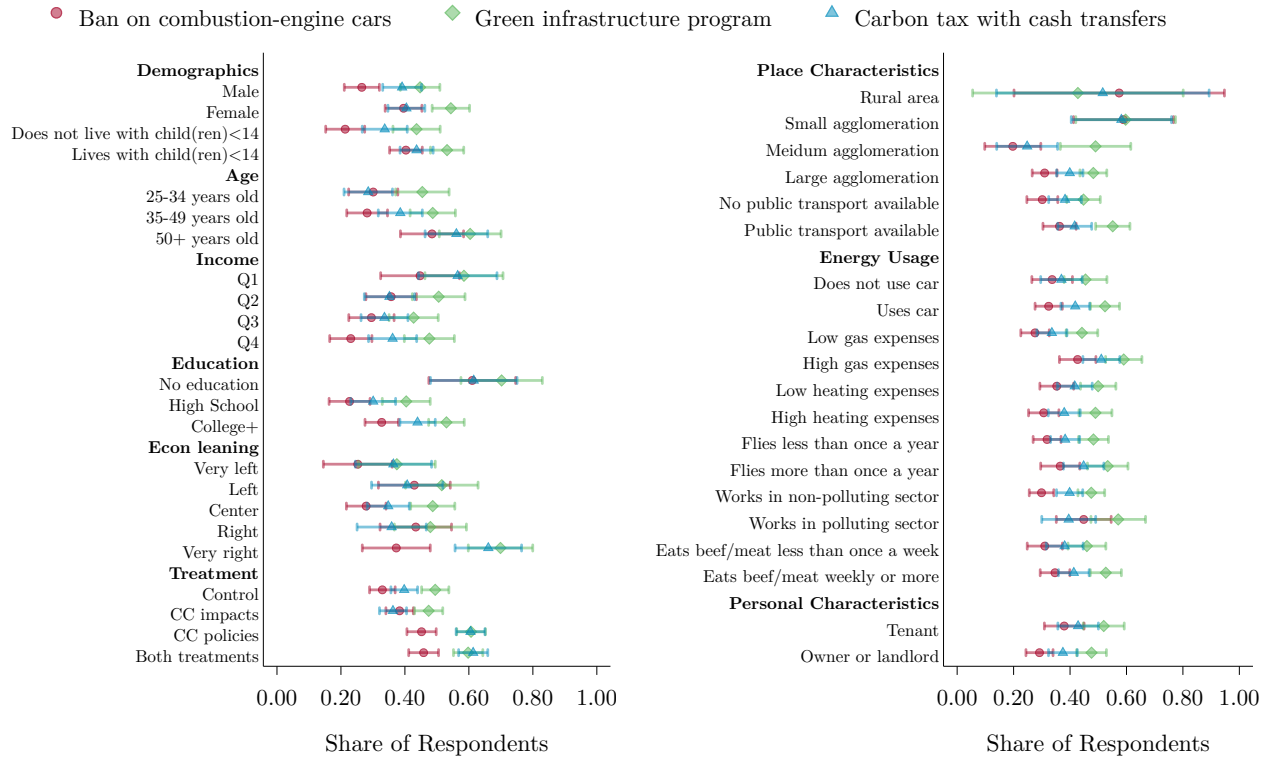


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(B) Share who believes own household would lose from [policy]

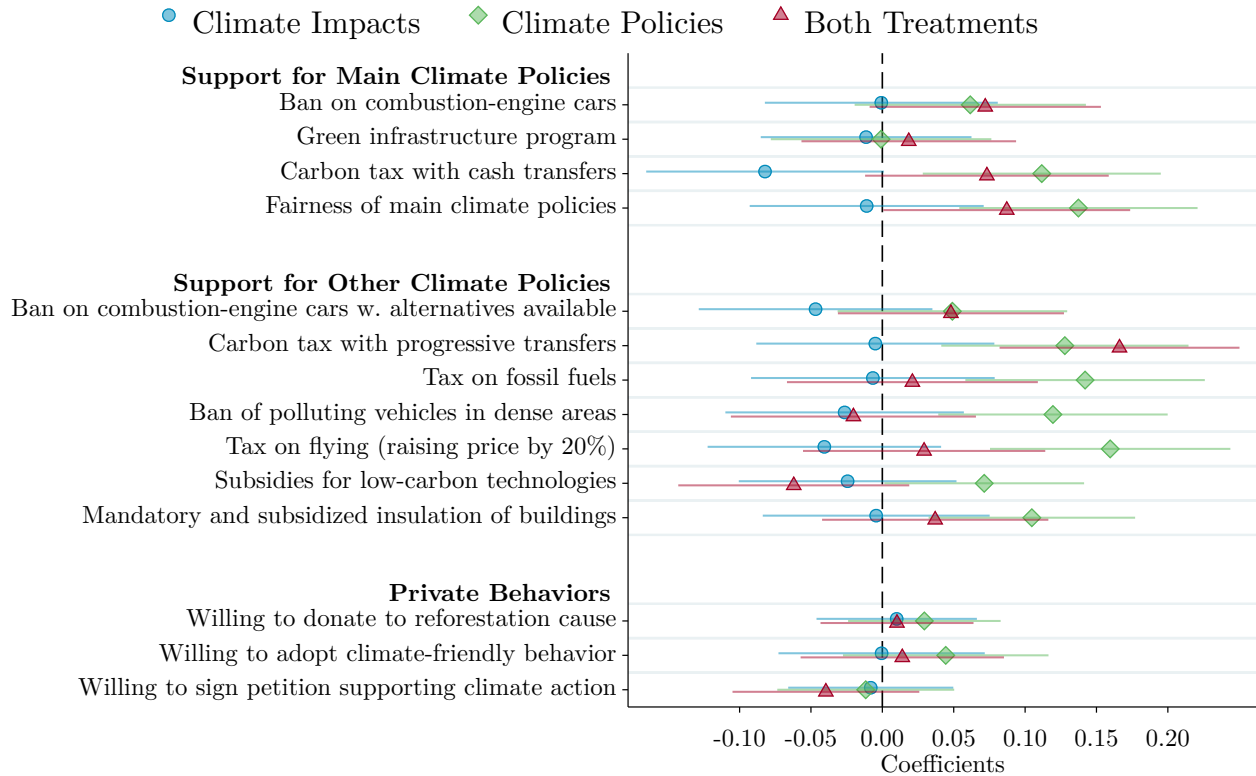


(C) Share who believes low-income earners would lose from [policy]



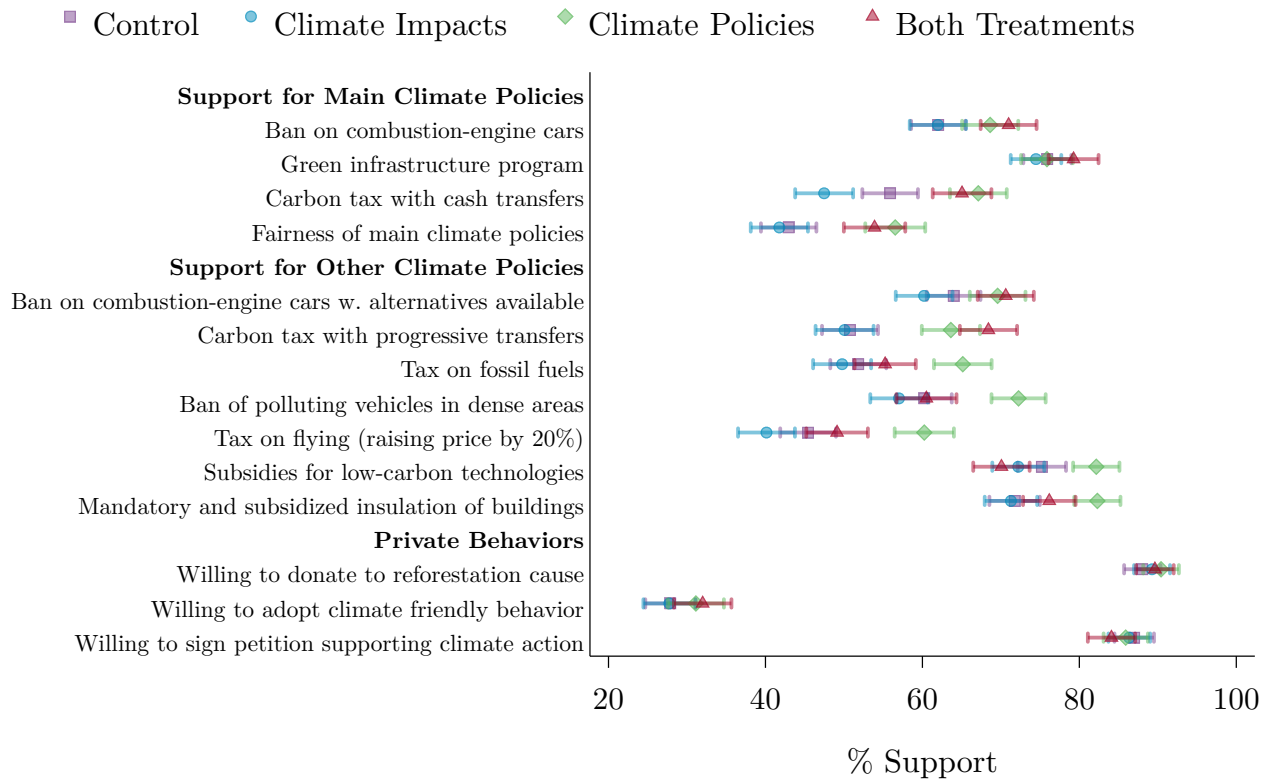
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who agree (somewhat or strongly) with the statement. Means are shown by socioeconomic characteristics, treatment group, and energy usage. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment,” the means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 219: Effects of the treatments on support for climate action



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the indicator variables listed on the left, capturing support for various policies and willingness to change behaviors, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

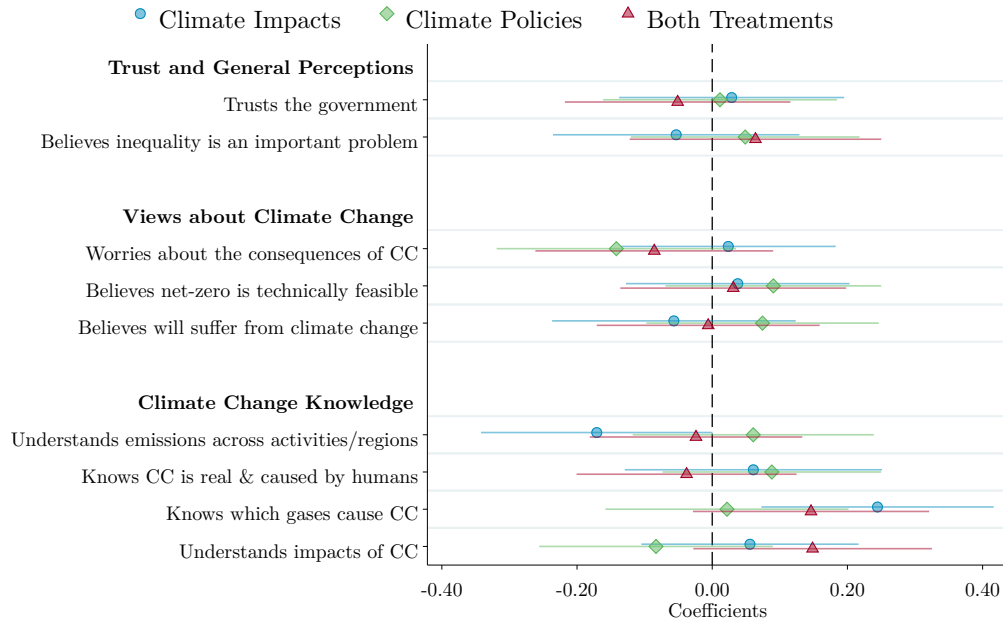
Figure 220: Climate attitudes by treatment group



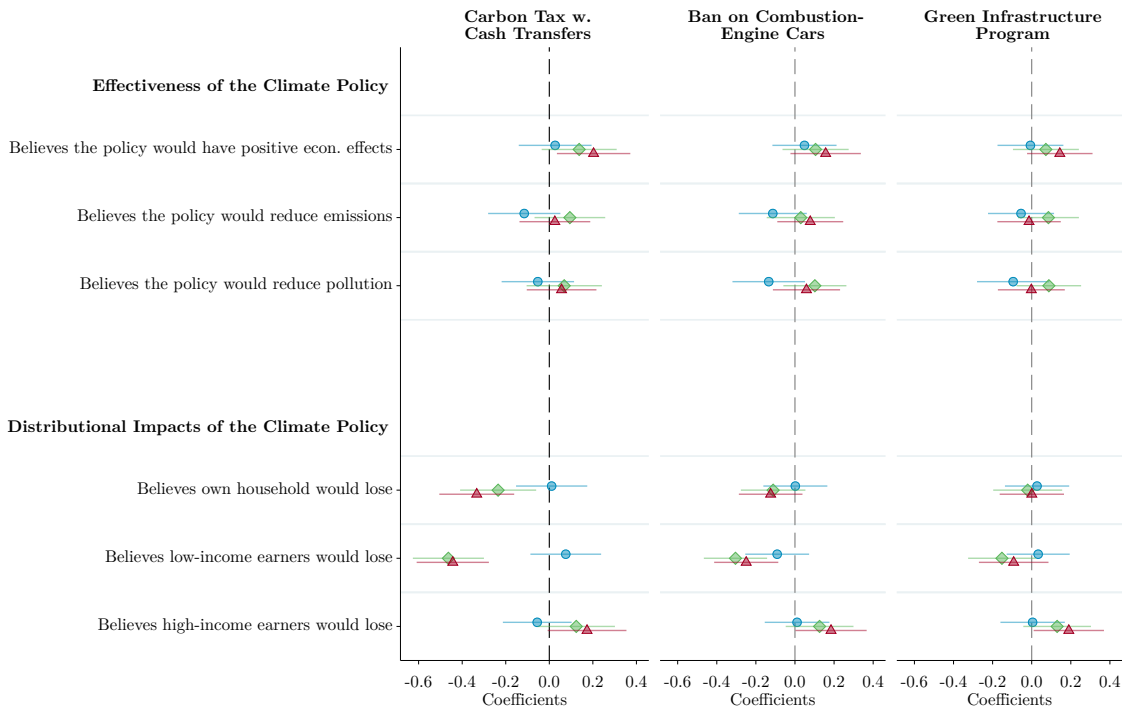
Note: This figure displays the mean of indicator variables by treatment group. Bars represent 90% confidence intervals. Support for policy is an indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly. *Fairness of main climate policies* is an indicator variable equal 1 if on average the respondent somewhat or strongly agrees that each climate policy is fair. *Willing to donate to reforestation cause* equals 1 if the respondent is willing to donate more than 20% 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.

Figure 221: Effects of the treatments on beliefs

(A) Effects of the treatments on reasoning



(B) Effects of the treatments on beliefs about properties of the main climate policies



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of indices listed on the left, capturing respondents' beliefs and perceptions, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Panel A displays the coefficients from the regressions for reasoning, while Panel B displays the coefficients from regressions of beliefs about properties of each of the three policies. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

Fighting Climate Change: Attitudes Toward Climate Policies in Ukraine

Supplement for “Fighting Climate Change:
International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies”
by Antoine Dechezleprêtre, Adrien Fabre, Tobias Kruse,
Bluebery Planterose, Ana Sanchez Chico, and Stefanie Stantcheva

This supplement to “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” presents results for Ukraine, based on a sample of 1,564 respondents.

The full questionnaire for Ukraine is available through the following link:

Ukrainian:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_3gdsY6iHV06IKNg?Q_Language=UK

Russian:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_3gdsY6iHV06IKNg?Q_Language=RU

The climate policies video is available here:

Ukrainian:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_bDbSZHrj0tU9b7w.

Russian:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_3wr99GUKuUVgK3k.

The climate impacts video is available here:

Ukrainian:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_1Bz6VaDS6IzAMGq.

Russian:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_bemd3trrg7wgFym.

Table 34: Sample representativeness – Ukraine

	Ukraine	
	Population	Sample
Sample size	NA	1,564
Man	0.45	0.61
18-24 years old	0.08	0.12
25-34 years old	0.18	0.25
35-49 years old	0.28	0.40
More than 50 years old	0.46	0.24
Income Q1	0.25	0.17
Income Q2	0.25	0.24
Income Q3	0.25	0.24
Income Q4	0.25	0.36
Region 1	0.31	0.37
Region 2	0.21	0.17
Region 3	0.22	0.26
Region 4	0.25	0.20
Region 5	NA	NA
Urban	0.70	0.88
Master or higher	0.27	0.25
Vote: Candidate/Party 1	0.31	0.60
Vote: Candidate/Party 2	0.16	0.19
Vote: Candidate/Party 3	NA	NA
Vote: Candidate/Party 4	NA	NA
Unemployment rate (15-64)	0.10	0.10
Home ownership rate	0.93	0.72

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the sample alongside nationally representative statistics. For *Master or higher*, the sample statistics are provided for all respondents, and not only for those aged between 25 and 64 years old. For the *Voters* 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)*”, among active people (“*Unemployed (searching for a job)*”, “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*”). For *Employment rate (15-64)*, the sample statistics include the share of respondents aged between 15 and 64 years old who indicated being either “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*.” Detailed sources for each variable, as well as the definitions of regions, college education, urban, and voting categories are available in Appendix A-11 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

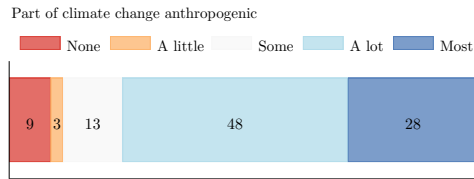
Table 35: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

	Economic leaning					
	Very left	Left	Center	Right	Very right	Not reported
Anatoliy Hrytsenko	NA	NA	0.01	0.02	0.02	NA
Ihor Smeshko	NA	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	NA
Ioulia Tymochenko	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	NA
Iouri Boïko	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.02
Oleh Lyashko	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	NA
Oleksandr Vilkul	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02
Petro Poroshenko	0.02	0.06	0.10	0.25	0.25	0.14
Ruslan Koshulynskyi	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03	NA
Volodymyr Zelensky	0.50	0.46	0.48	0.47	0.35	0.33
Vote not reported	0.03	0.04	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.12
Did not vote	0.29	0.34	0.25	0.16	0.23	0.37

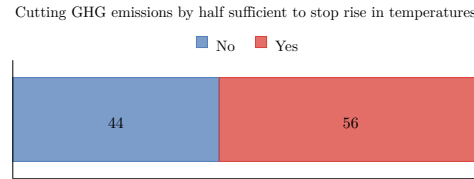
Note: This table displays for each economic leaning the share of votes (among people who indicated having voted), as well as the share of respondents who did not indicate having voted.

Figure 222: Knowledge about climate change

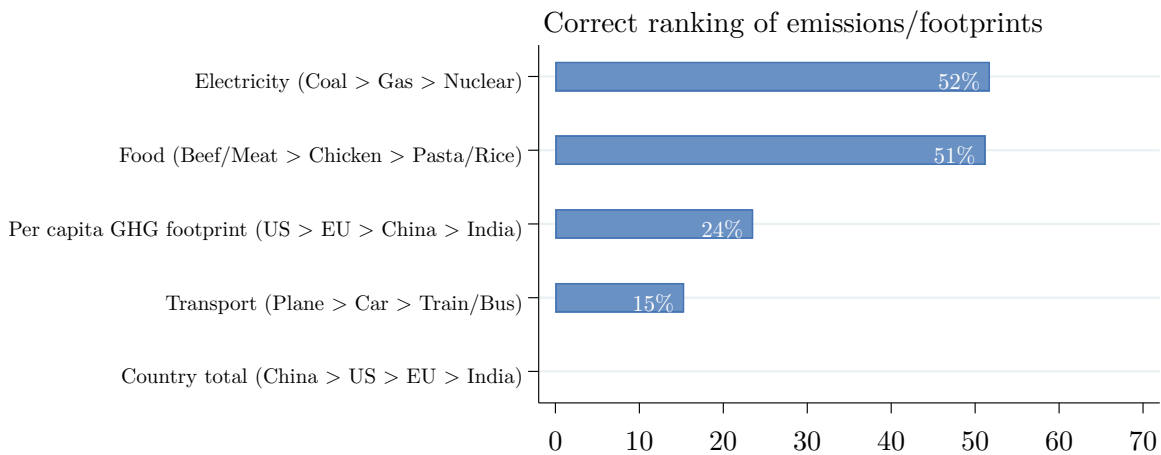
(A) “What part of climate change do you think is due to human activity?”



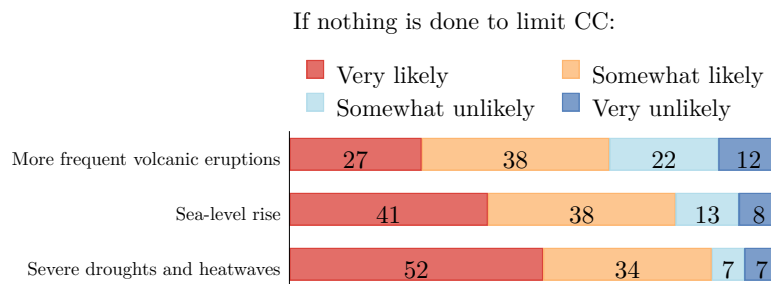
(B) “Do you think that cutting global GHG emissions by half would be sufficient to eventually stop temperatures from rising?”



(C) GHG Emission Ranking

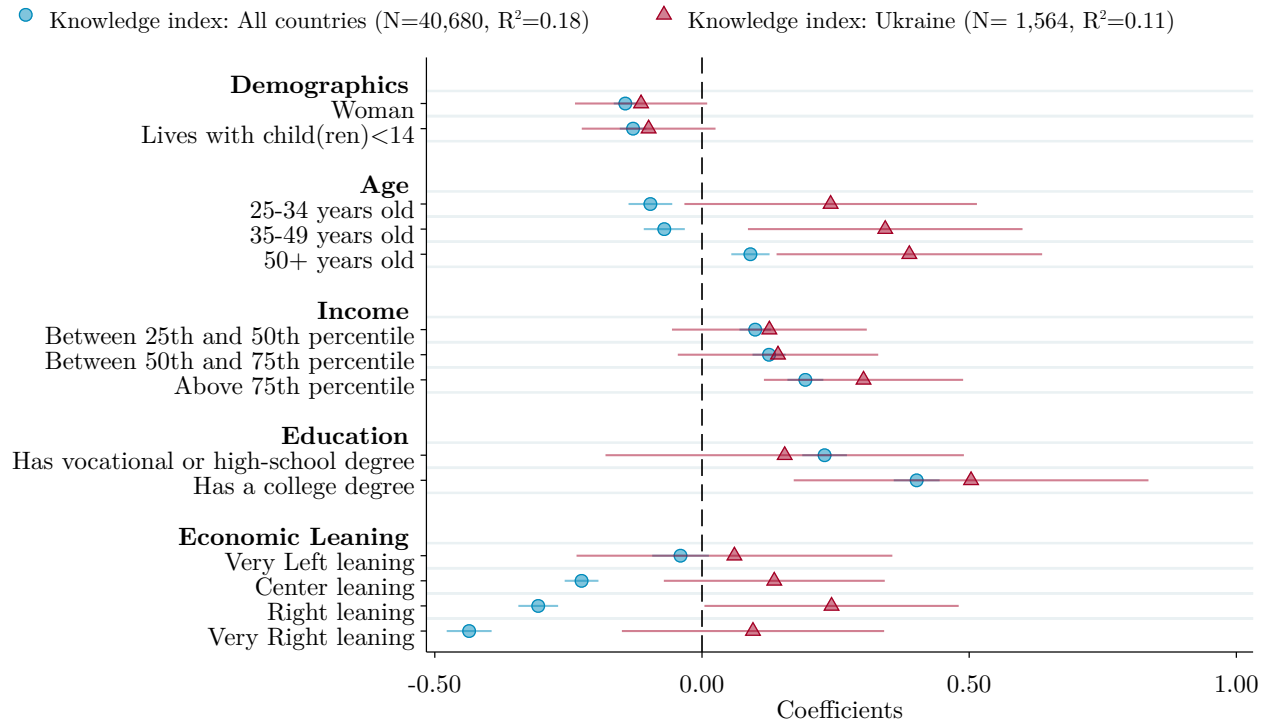


(D) “If nothing is done to limit climate change, how likely do you think it is that climate change will lead to the following events?”



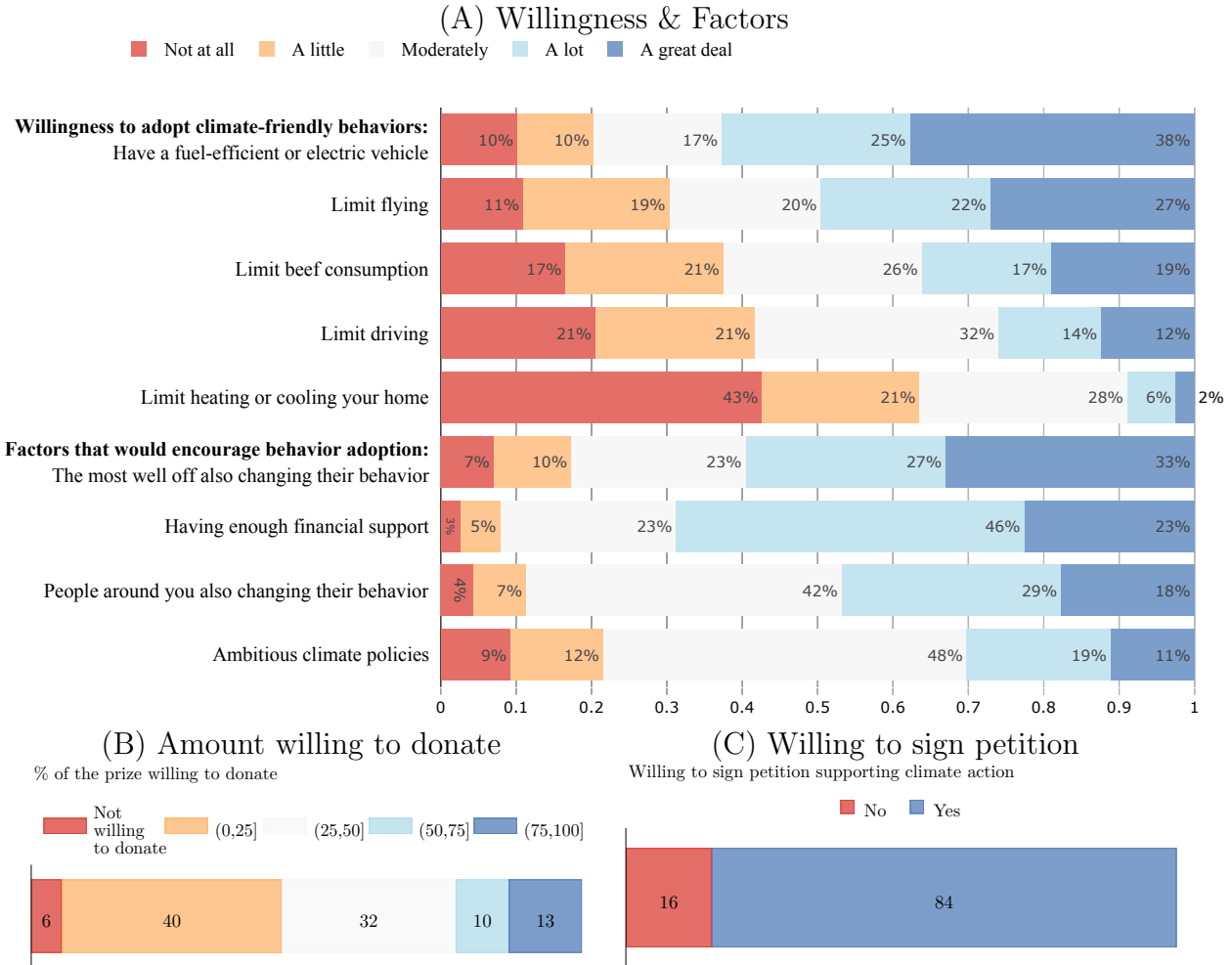
Note: Panel A, B, and D show the distribution of answers to each of the questions mentioned. Panel C shows the percentage of respondents who gave the correct ranking in terms of greenhouse gas emissions for each topic. The shares represented are based on respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos)

Figure 223: Correlation between knowledge (*Knowledge index*) and socioeconomic characteristics



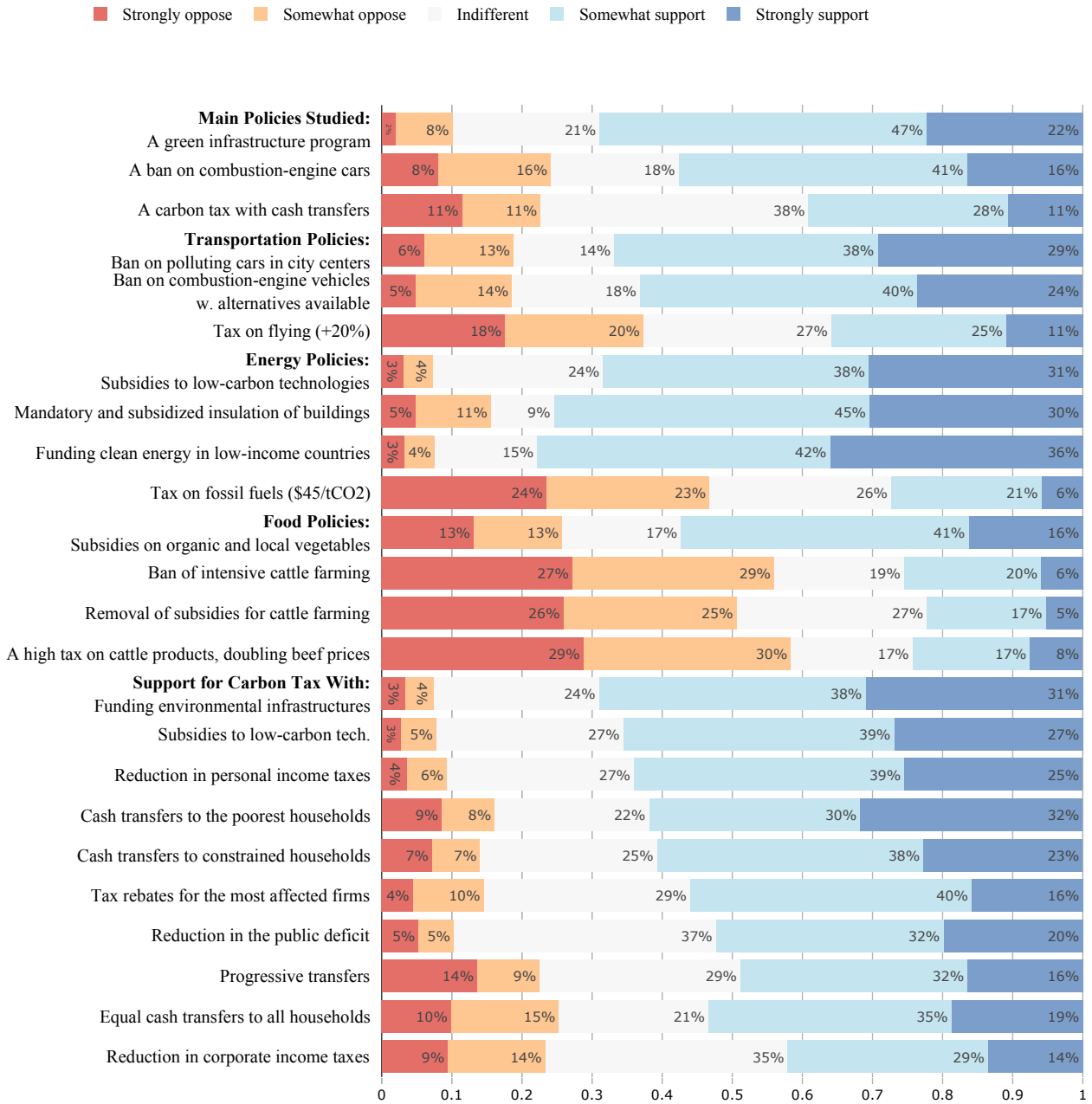
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from an OLS regression of the *Knowledge index* on indicators for individual socioeconomic characteristics. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted categories are “male” for *gender* (*gender*: “other” is not displayed), “18-34 years old” for *age*, lowest income quartile for *income*, “no schooling, or highest level achieved is primary or lower secondary education” for *education*, “left leaning” for *economic leaning*. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

Figure 224: Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors



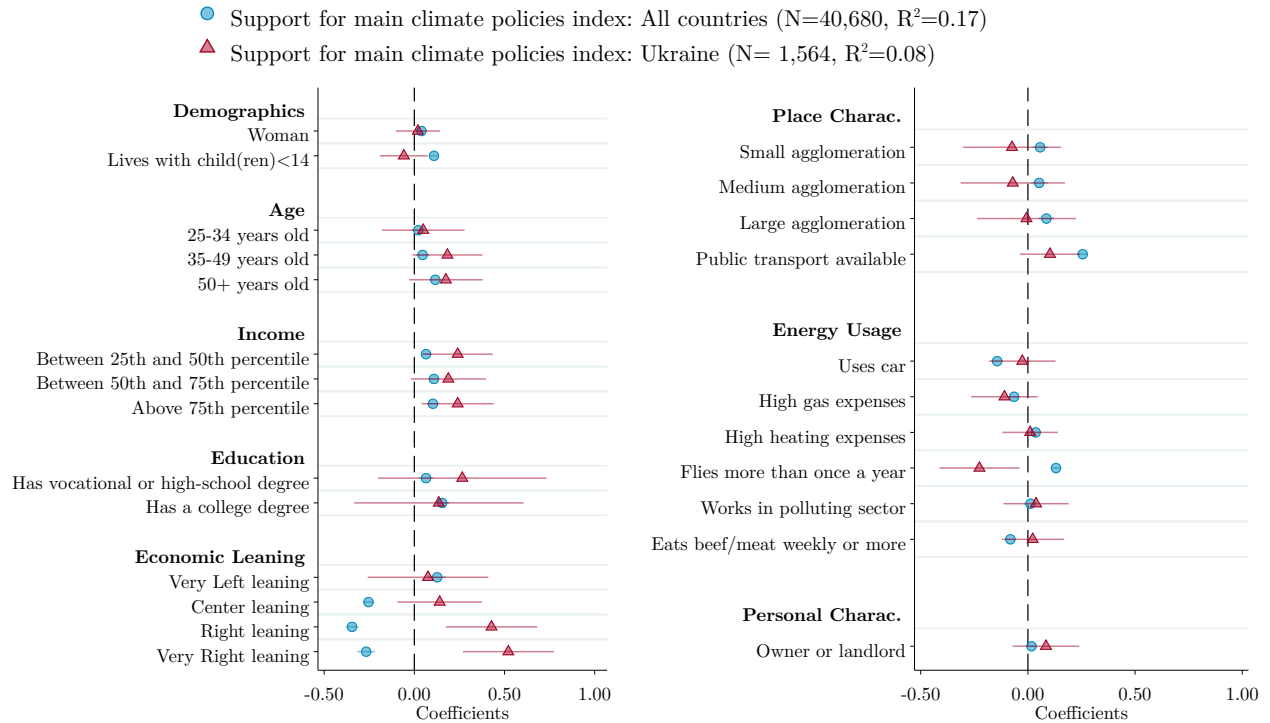
Note: Panel A shows the distribution of answers to two questions, *Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors* are answers to the question “*To what extent would you be willing to adopt the following behaviors?*” and *Factors that would encourage behavior adoption* correspond to answers to the question “*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.)?*”. Panel B displays the percentage of the prize people are willing to donate (0%, between 0% and 25%, between 25% and 50%, between 50% and 75%, above 75%). Panel C shows the shares of respondents willing to sign a petition to “stand up for real climate action”. All results are based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos).

Figure 225: Share of respondents who support or oppose climate change policies.



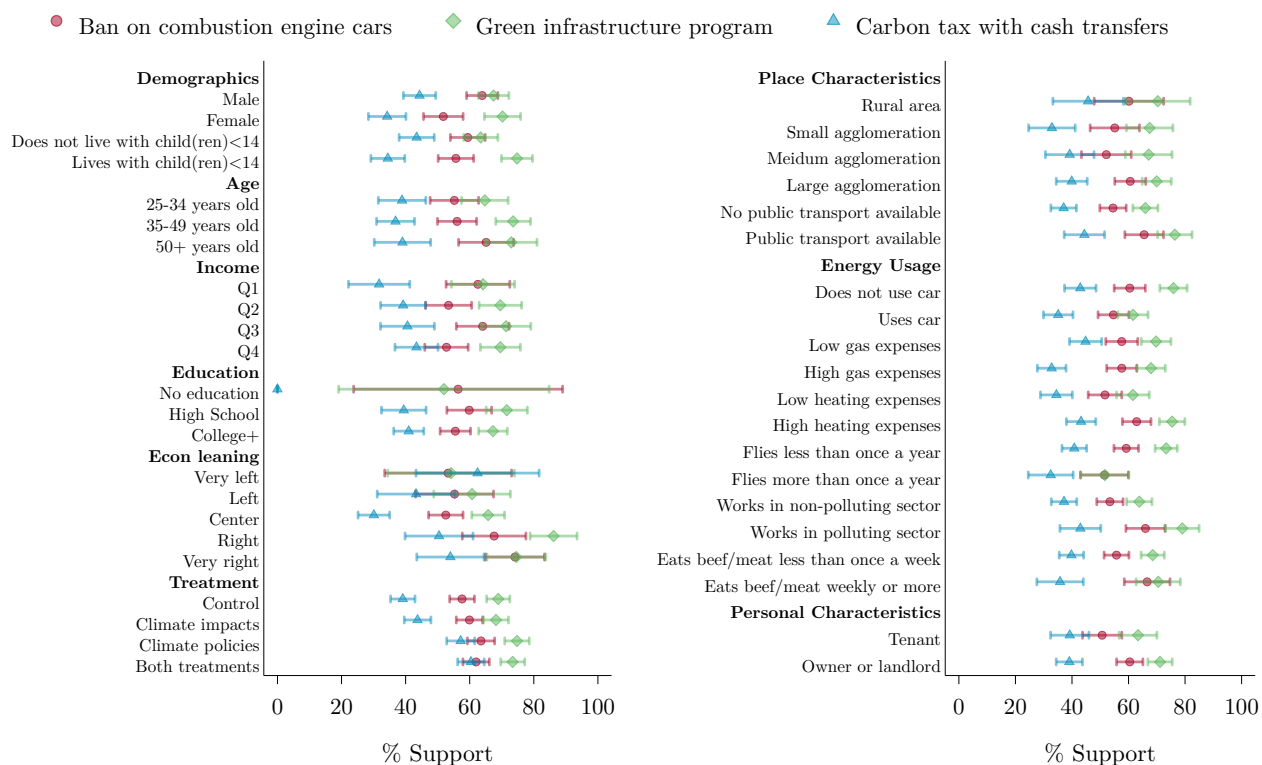
Note: The figure shows the distribution of support to each policy, based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). For the exact phrasing of each question, see Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

Figure 226: Correlation between “*Support for main climate policies index*” and socioeconomic and energy usage characteristics



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the *Support for main climate policies index* on socioeconomic indicators (left panel) and energy usage indicators (right panel). In the right panel, we control for but do not display the coefficients on socioeconomic indicators. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted category for *Place characteristics* is “Rural or very small agglomeration.” Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. For a list of all omitted categories, see the notes to Figure 223. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed definitions of the variables.

Figure 227: Share who support the main climate policies by socioeconomic, energy usage characteristics, and treatment group



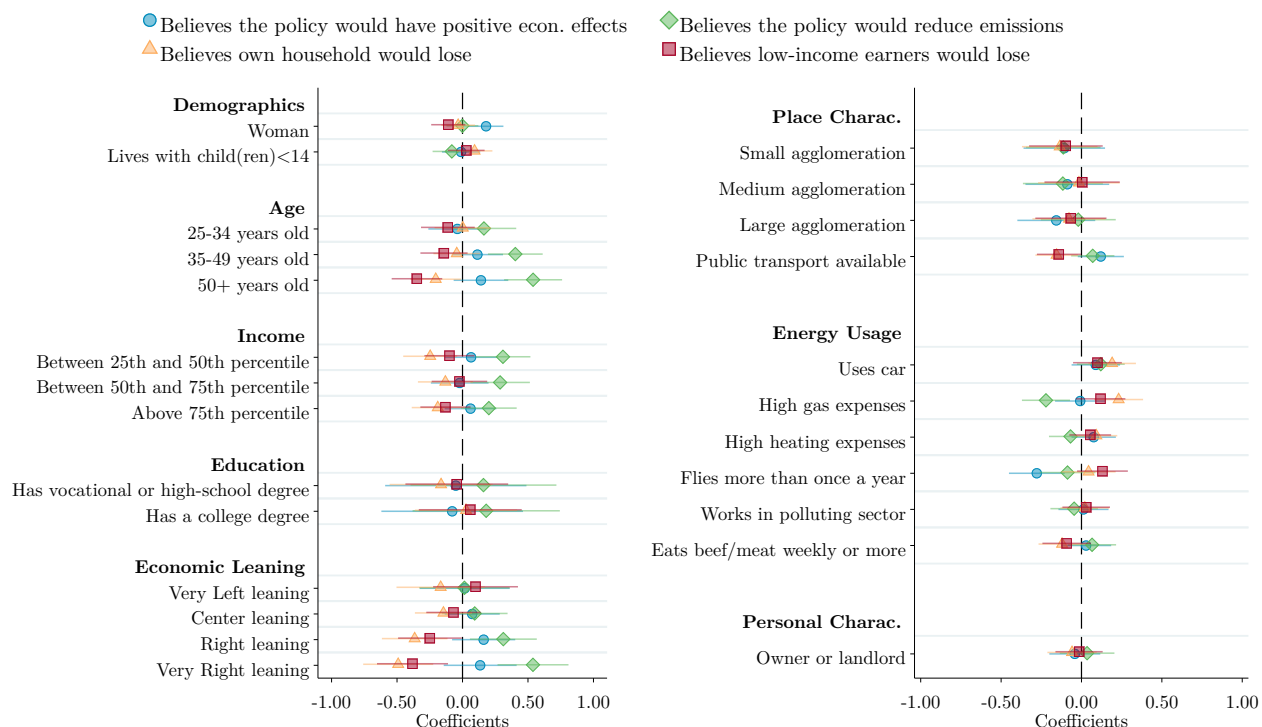
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who support (somewhat or strongly) each of the three main policies, by group. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment” all means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 228: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

	Green Infrastructure Program			Carbon Tax w. Cash Transfers			Ban on Combustion-Engine Cars		
	Ukraine	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	Ukraine	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	Ukraine	High Inc.	Middle Inc.
Effectiveness of Main Climate Policies									
Reduce air pollution	77	74	81	74	68	80	80	77	82
Reduce GHG emissions/Reduce CO ₂ emissions from cars				65	64	75	74	71	76
Make electricity production greener	73	69	77						
Encourage insulation of buildings				73	64	69			
Increase the use of public transport/Encourage less driving	61	59	70	51	51	69			
Positive effect on economy and employment	40	36	45	39	31	42	38	35	39
Costless way to fight climate change	35	30	39	31	27	36	38	39	38
Distributional Impacts of Main Climate Policies									
<i>Believes the following groups would gain</i>									
Those living in rural areas	22	26	50	17	21	43	12	18	37
Low-income earners	20	22	47	17	22	42	17	14	36
The middle class	27	23	48	18	21	40	15	16	36
High-income earners	39	39	51	32	33	41	36	40	49
Self-Interest									
Believes own household would gain	18	23	50	14	20	41	12	16	36
Perceived Fairness and Support									
Support main climate policies	70	56	76	39	37	59	56	42	63
Main climate policies are fair	58	50	70	41	35	55	50	39	58

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 Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

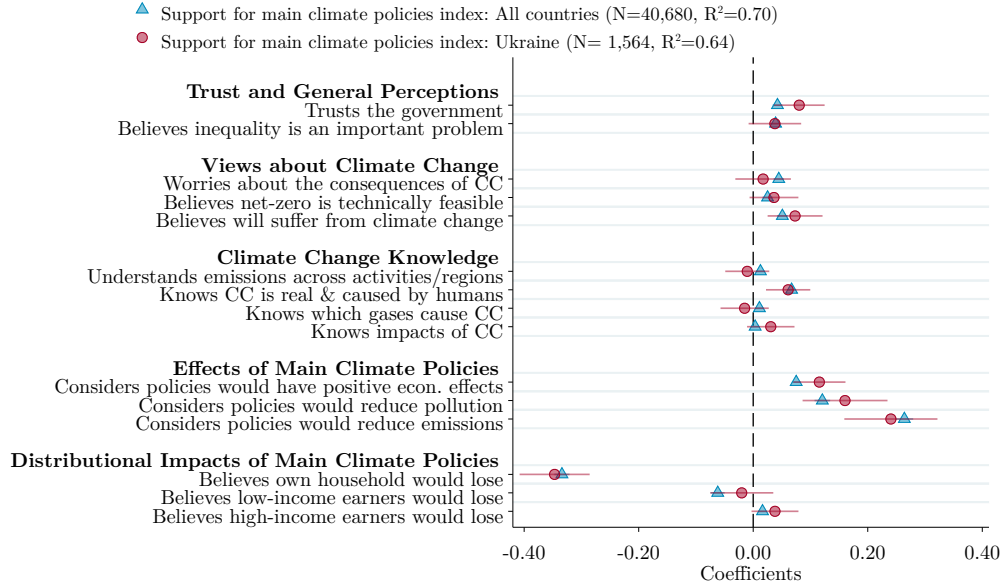
Figure 229: How different groups perceive the effectiveness and distributional effects of the three main climate policies



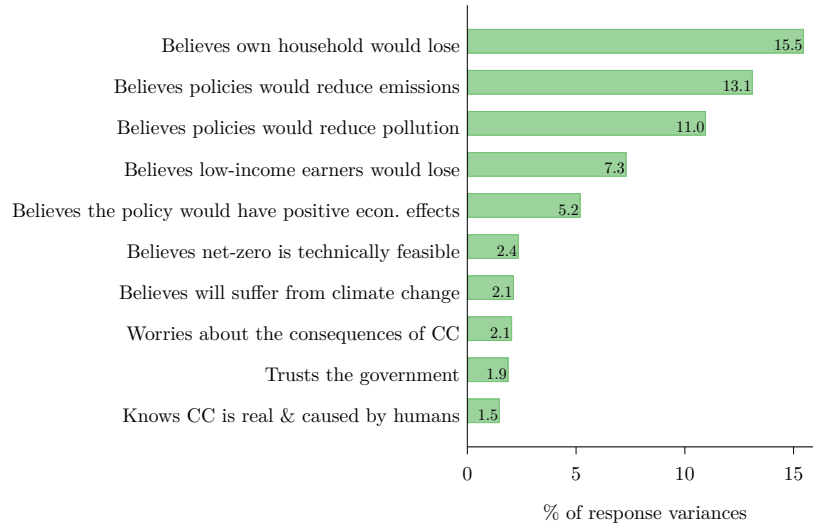
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from two regressions. In the left panel, the indices listed in the legend are regressed on indicator variables for socioeconomic characteristics, as well as treatment indicators (not shown). In the right panel, the same indices are regressed on energy usage indicators, as well as treatment indicators, and socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Each index is constructed by averaging the z-scores of the answers to a given question (e.g., “believes policies would have economic effects”) across all three main policies and standardizing again. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions. See the notes to Figure 226 for a list of the omitted categories.

Figure 230: Beliefs underlying support for the main climate policies

(A) Correlation between support for the three main policies and beliefs



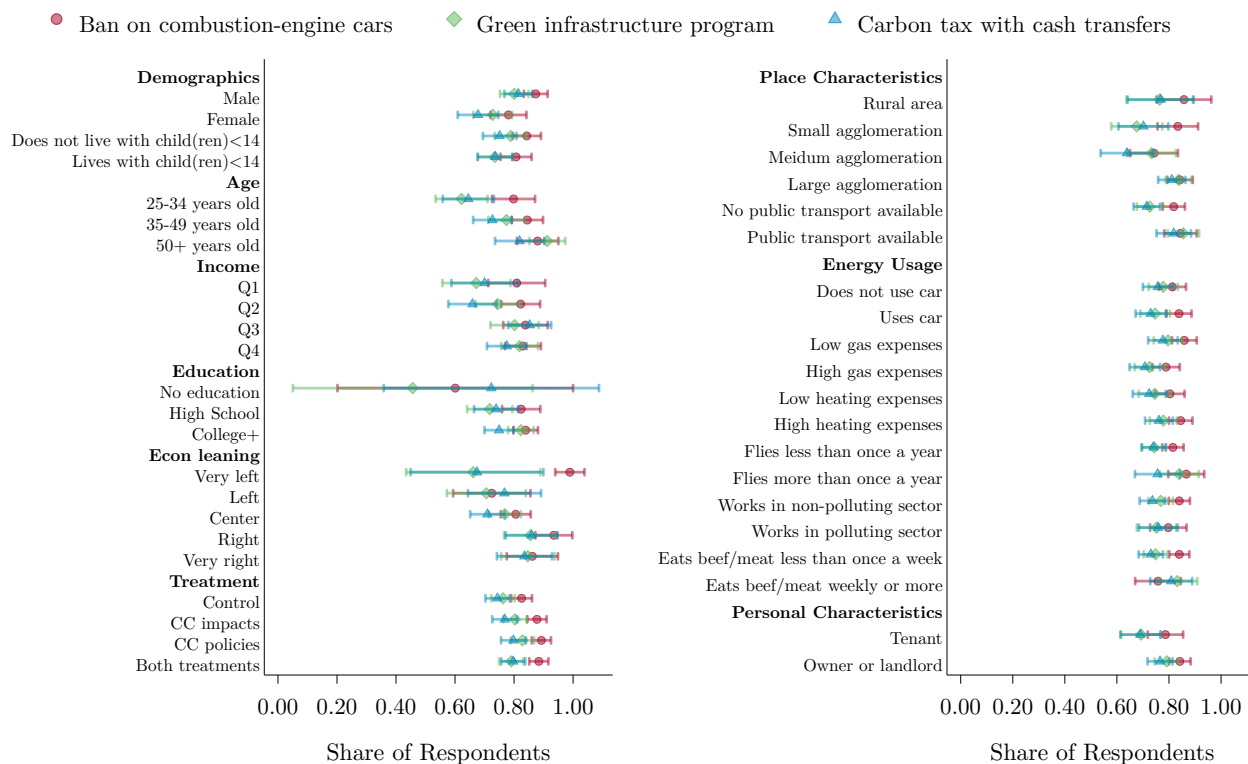
(B) Share of the variation in *Support for main policies* explained by different beliefs



Note: Panel A shows the coefficients from a regression of support for each policy (indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly) on standardized variables measuring respondents' beliefs and perceptions. 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 *Support for main policies* index that is explained by each belief and perception. We use the LMG method (see Grömping 2007). See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

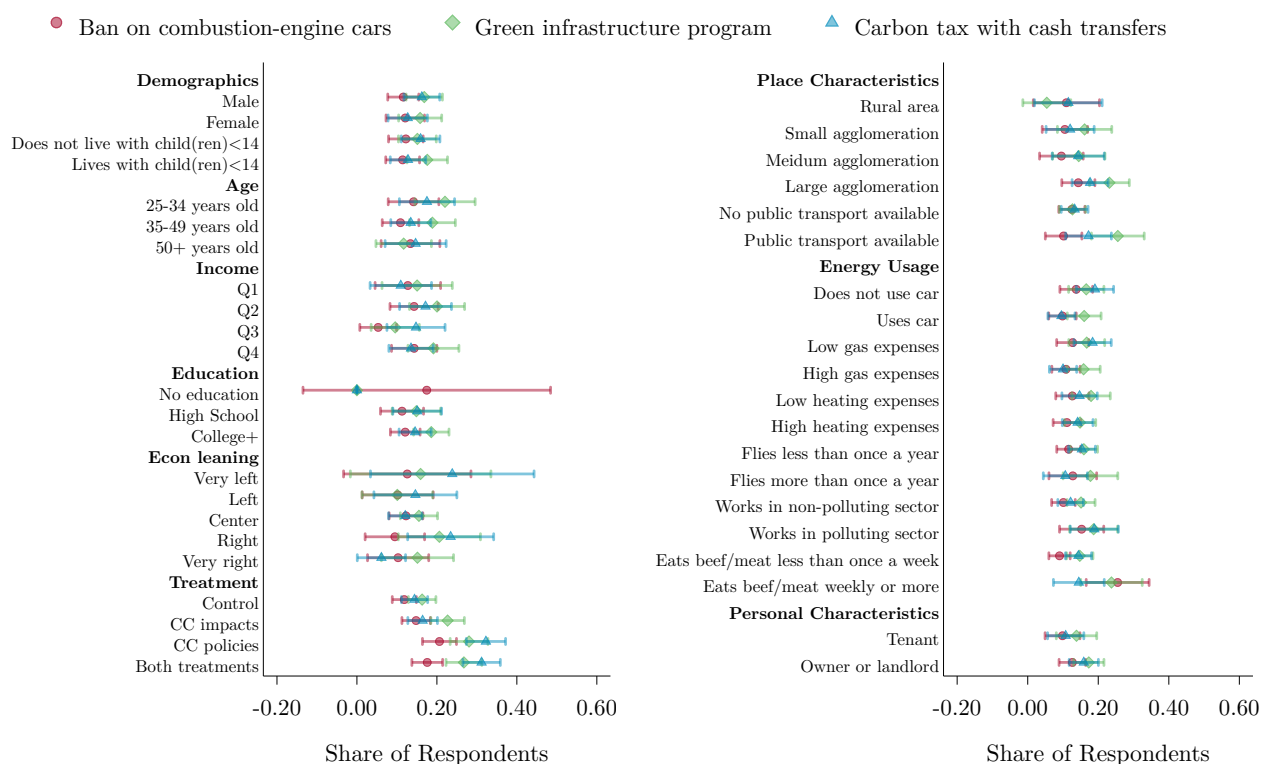
Figure 231: Share of respondents who hold key beliefs about the main climate policies by socioeconomic characteristics, energy usage, and treatment group

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

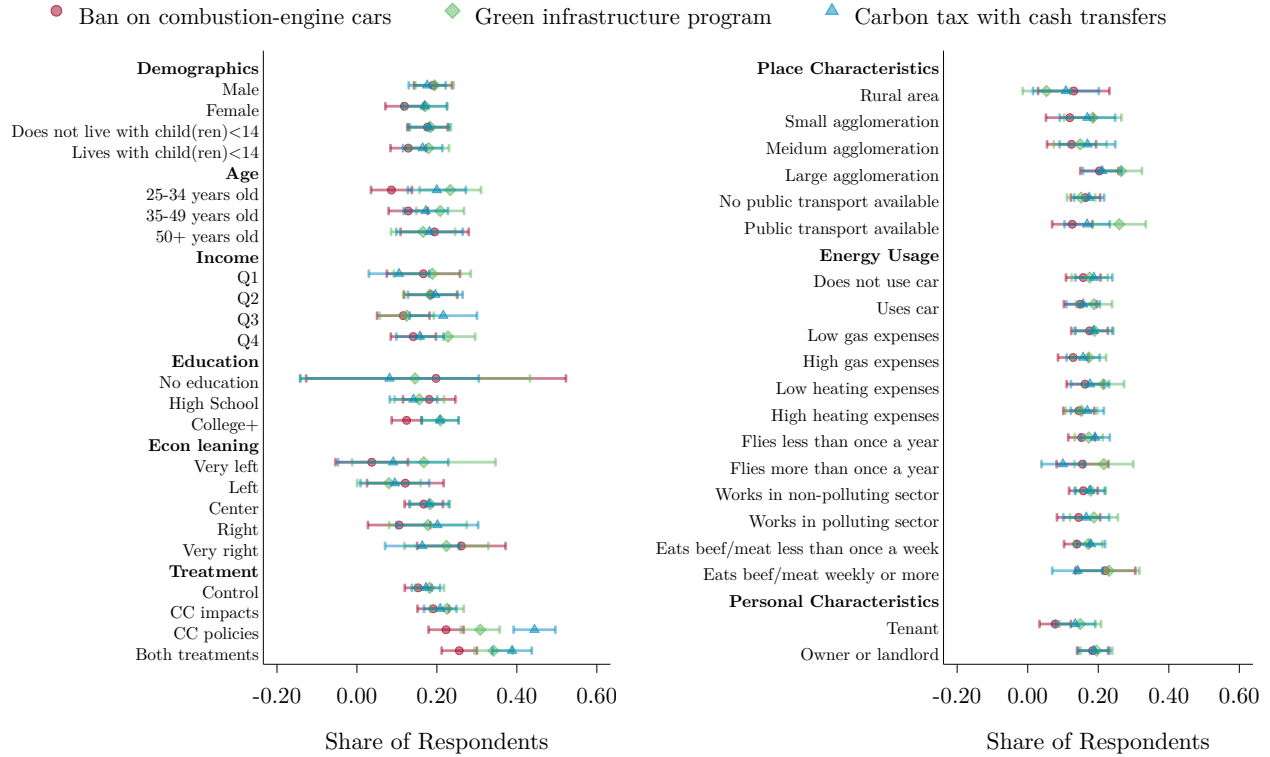


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(B) Share who believes own household would lose from [policy]

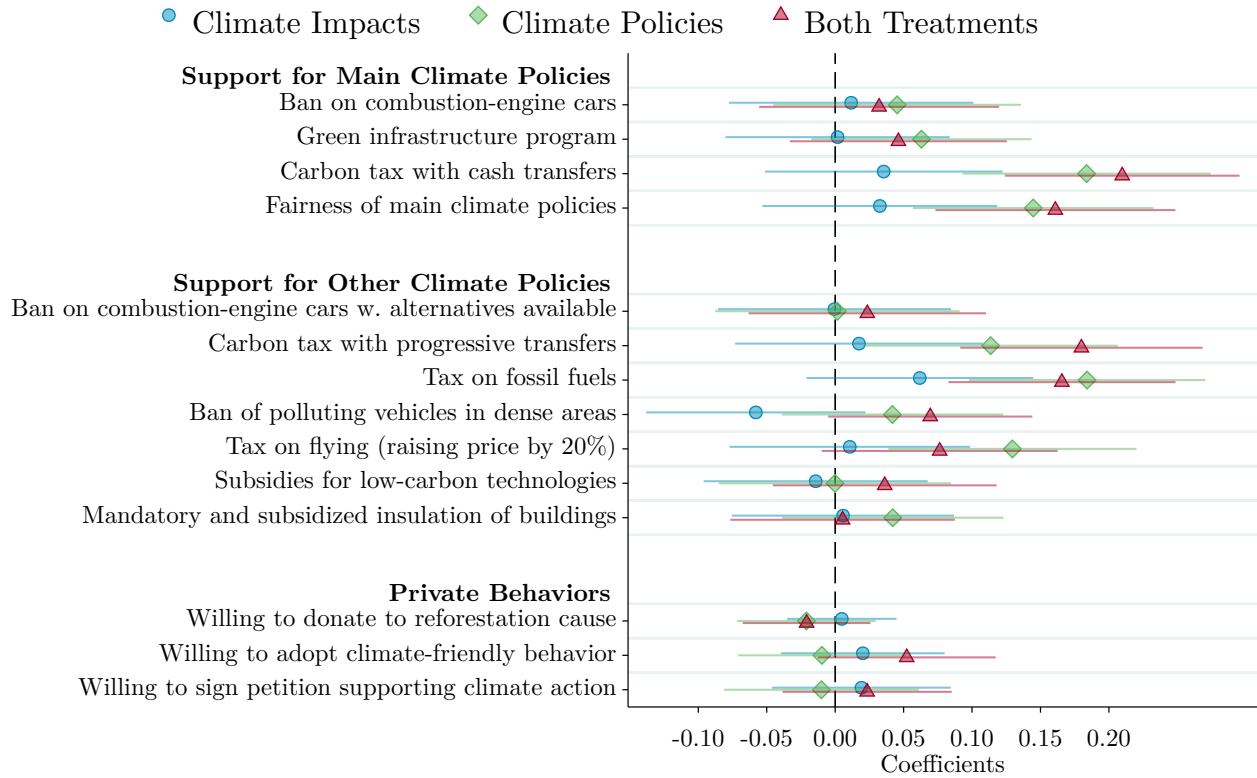


(C) Share who believes low-income earners would lose from [policy]



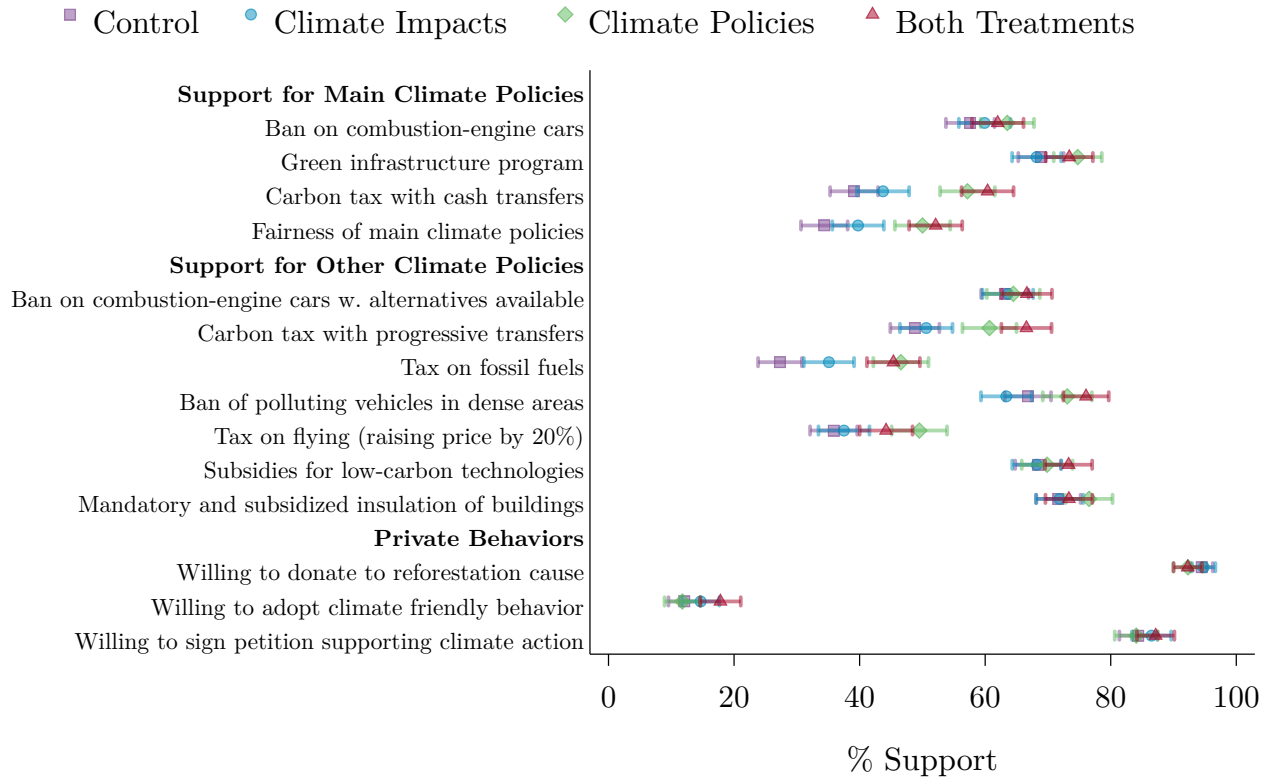
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who agree (somewhat or strongly) with the statement. Means are shown by socioeconomic characteristics, treatment group, and energy usage. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment,” the means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 232: Effects of the treatments on support for climate action



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the indicator variables listed on the left, capturing support for various policies and willingness to change behaviors, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

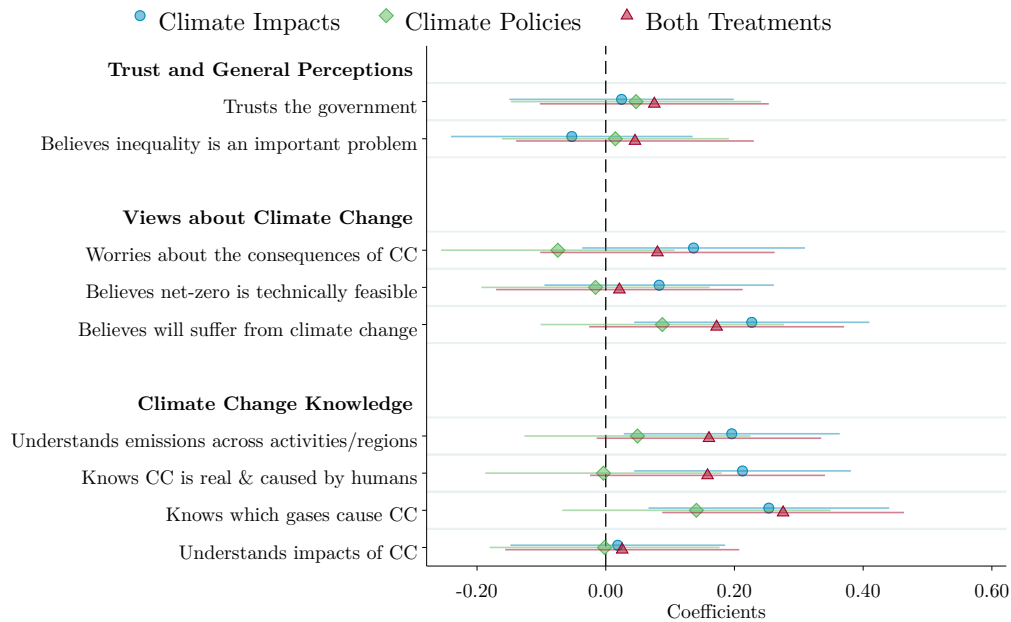
Figure 233: Climate attitudes by treatment group



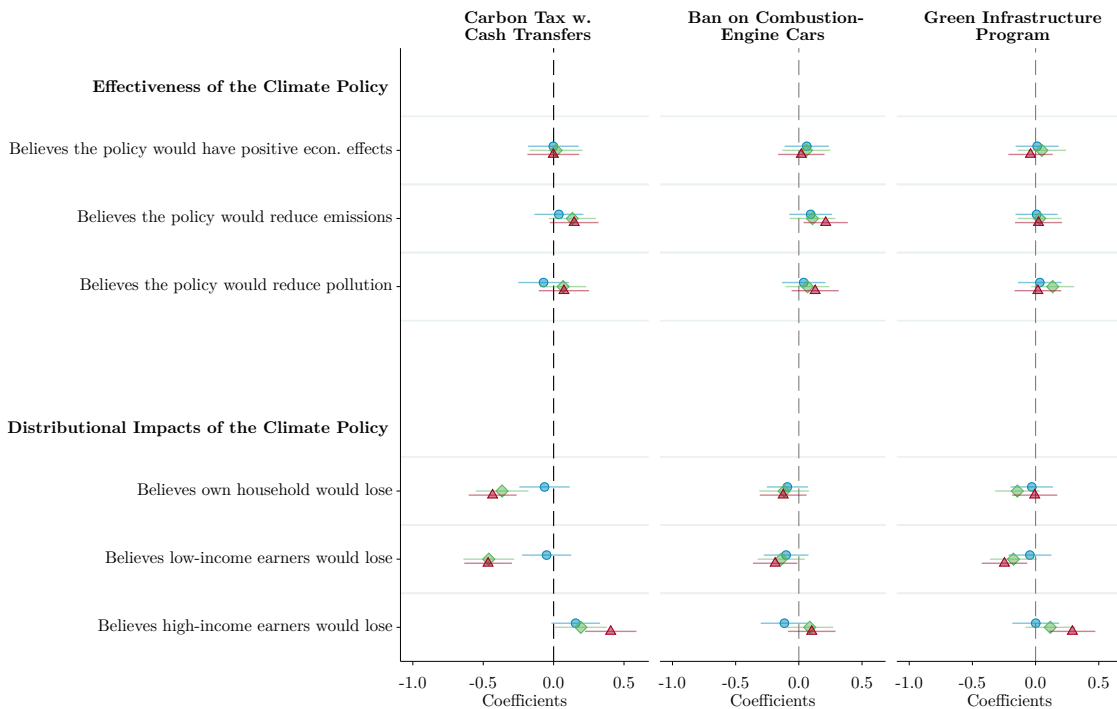
Note: This figure displays the mean of indicator variables by treatment group. Bars represent 90% confidence intervals. Support for policy is an indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly. *Fairness of main climate policies* is an indicator variable equal 1 if on average the respondent somewhat or strongly agrees that each climate policy is fair. *Willing to donate to reforestation cause* equals 1 if the respondent is willing to donate more than 20% 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.

Figure 234: Effects of the treatments on beliefs

(A) Effects of the treatments on reasoning



(B) Effects of the treatments on beliefs about properties of the main climate policies



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of indices listed on the left, capturing respondents' beliefs and perceptions, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Panel A displays the coefficients from the regressions for reasoning, while Panel B displays the coefficients from regressions of beliefs about properties of each of the three policies. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

Fighting Climate Change: Attitudes Toward Climate Policies in the United Kingdom

Supplement for “Fighting Climate Change:
International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies”
by Antoine Dechezleprêtre, Adrien Fabre, Tobias Kruse,
Bluebery Planterose, Ana Sanchez Chico, and Stefanie Stantcheva

This supplement to “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” presents results for the United Kingdom, based on a sample of 2,025 respondents.

The full questionnaire for the United Kingdom is available through the following link:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_40Dm4ZTOR8mlzaS?Q_Language=EN-GB

The climate policies video is available here:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_bg5w9RRYbGtMrwa.

The climate impacts video is available here:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_bj8yT5eiDpZCR82.

Table 36: Sample representativeness – United Kingdom

	U.K.	
	Population	Sample
Sample size	NA	2,025
Man	0.50	0.52
18-24 years old	0.10	0.09
25-34 years old	0.17	0.19
35-49 years old	0.24	0.24
More than 50 years old	0.49	0.48
Income Q1	0.25	0.27
Income Q2	0.25	0.25
Income Q3	0.25	0.21
Income Q4	0.25	0.27
Region 1	0.21	0.21
Region 2	0.13	0.13
Region 3	0.24	0.23
Region 4	0.11	0.10
Region 5	0.31	0.33
Urban	0.82	0.84
College education (25-64)	0.49	0.51
Vote: Candidate/Party 1	0.44	0.45
Vote: Candidate/Party 2	0.32	0.28
Vote: Candidate/Party 3	0.12	0.11
Vote: Candidate/Party 4	NA	NA
Unemployment rate (15-64)	0.05	0.09
Home ownership rate	0.63	0.64

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the sample 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 *Voters* 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)*”, among active people (“*Unemployed (searching for a job)*,” “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*”). For *Employment rate (15-64)*, the sample statistics include the share of respondents aged between 15 and 64 years old who indicated being either “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*.” Detailed sources for each variable, as well as the definitions of regions, college education, urban, and voting categories are available in Appendix A-11 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

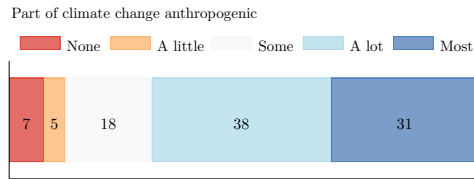
Table 37: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

	Economic leaning					
	Very left	Left	Center	Right	Very right	Not reported
Brexit Party	NA	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	NA
Conservative	0.08	0.09	0.34	0.63	0.55	0.19
Green	0.12	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.06	NA
Labour	0.55	0.49	0.18	0.11	0.09	0.28
Liberal Democrats	0.05	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.11	NA
Other	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	NA
SNP	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.06
Vote not reported	NA	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.09
Did not vote	0.13	0.14	0.25	0.10	0.11	0.38

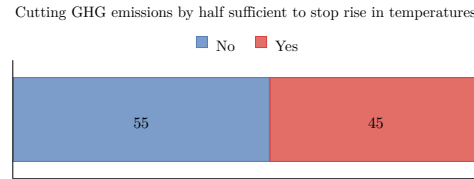
Note: This table displays for each economic leaning the share of votes (among people who indicated having voted), as well as the share of respondents who did not indicate having voted.

Figure 235: Knowledge about climate change

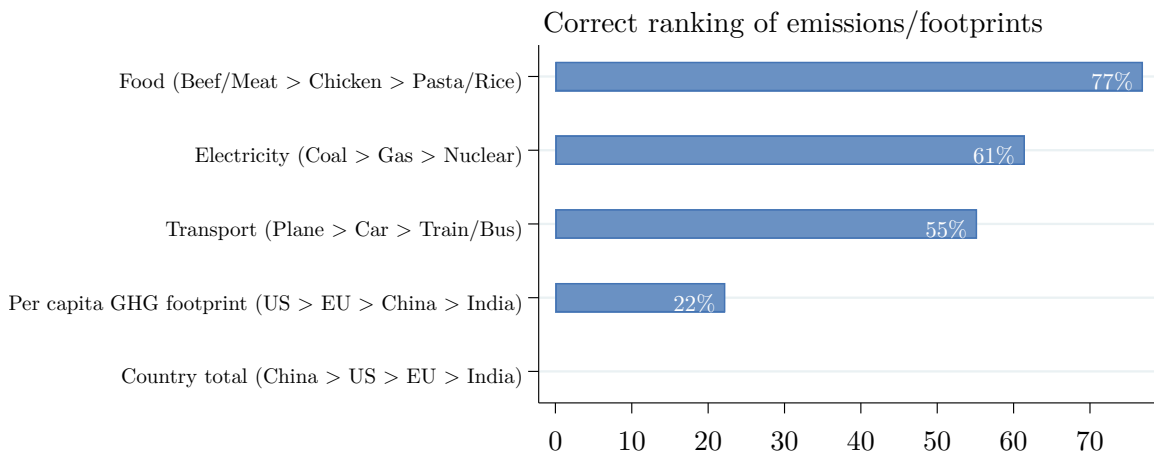
(A) “What part of climate change do you think is due to human activity?”



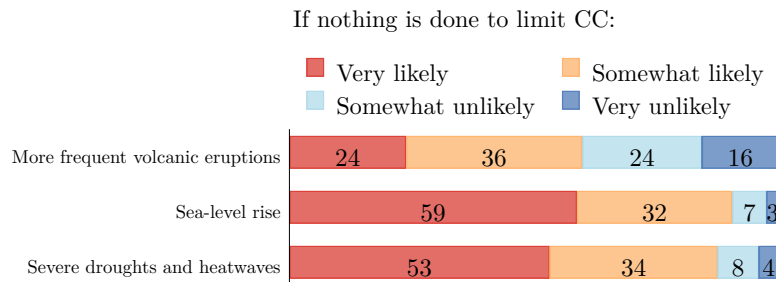
(B) “Do you think that cutting global GHG emissions by half would be sufficient to eventually stop temperatures from rising?”



(C) GHG Emission Ranking

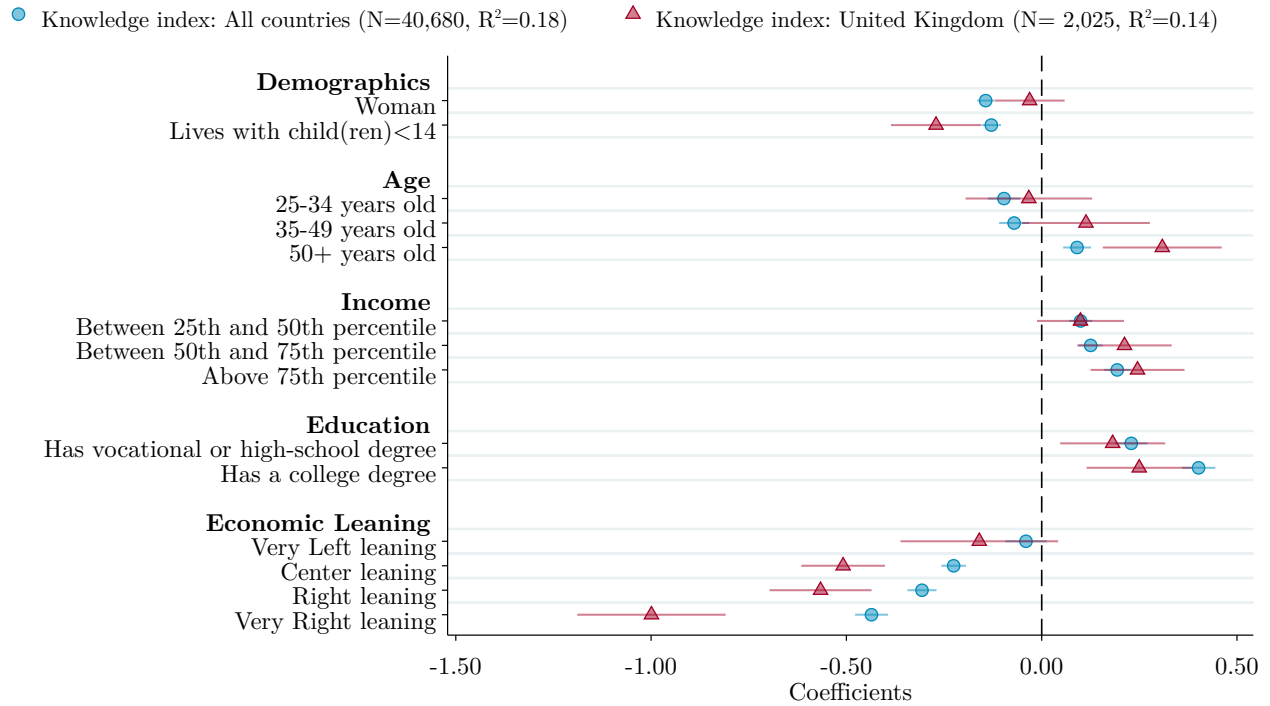


(D) “If nothing is done to limit climate change, how likely do you think it is that climate change will lead to the following events?”



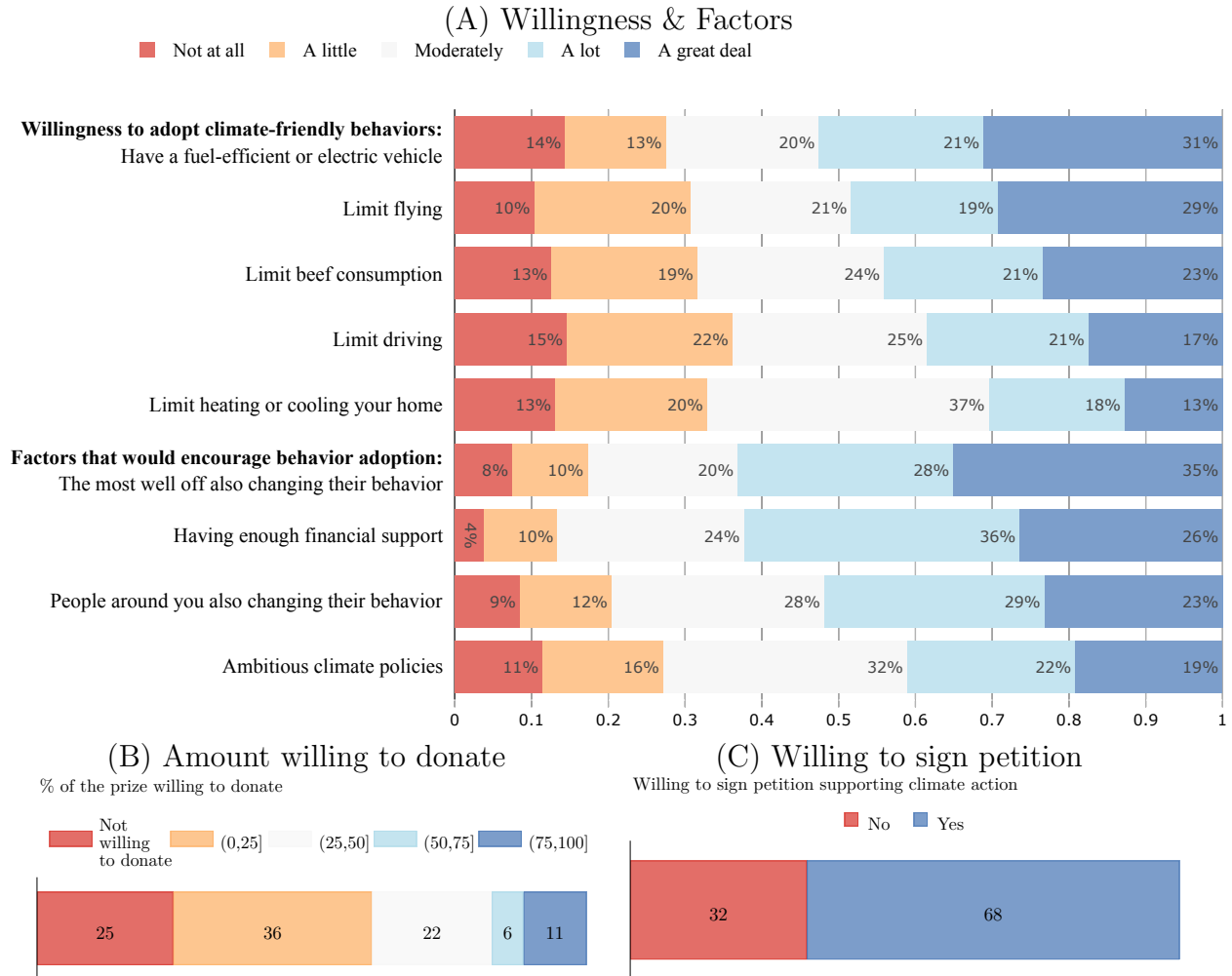
Note: Panel A, B, and D show the distribution of answers to each of the questions mentioned. Panel C shows the percentage of respondents who gave the correct ranking in terms of greenhouse gas emissions for each topic. The shares represented are based on respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos)

Figure 236: Correlation between knowledge (*Knowledge index*) and socioeconomic characteristics



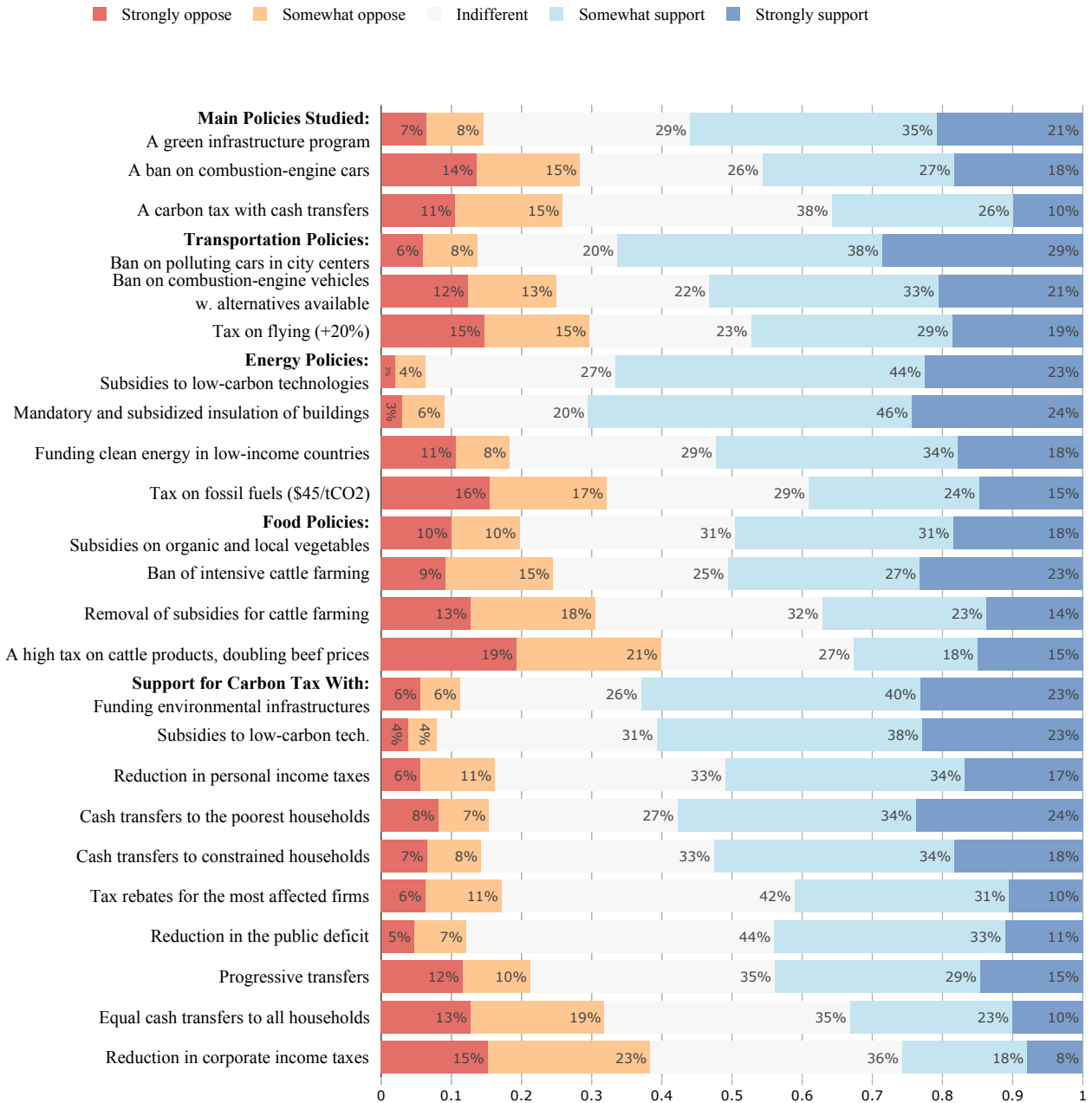
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from an OLS regression of the *Knowledge index* on indicators for individual socioeconomic characteristics. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted categories are “male” for *gender* (*gender*: “other” is not displayed), “18-34 years old” for *age*, lowest income quartile for *income*, “no schooling, or highest level achieved is primary or lower secondary education” for *education*, “left leaning” for *economic leaning*. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

Figure 237: Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors



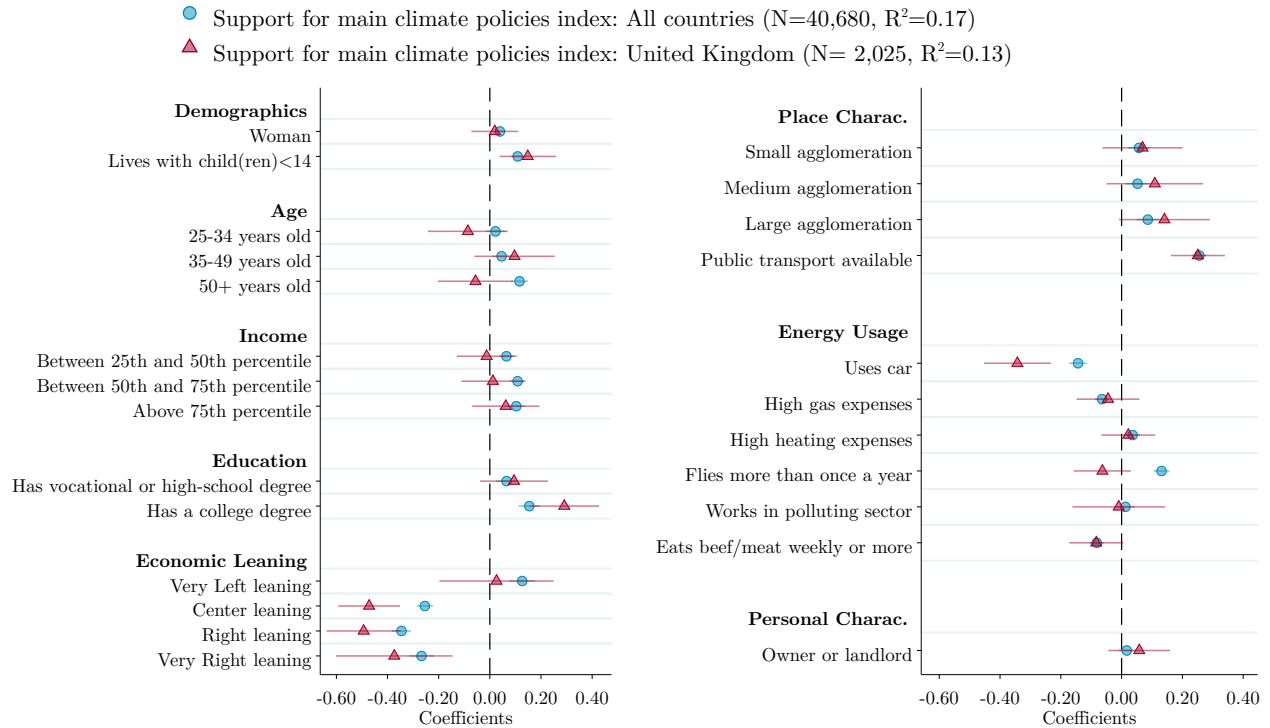
Note: Panel A shows the distribution of answers to two questions, *Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors* are answers to the question “*To what extent would you be willing to adopt the following behaviors?*” and *Factors that would encourage behavior adoption* correspond to answers to the question “*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.)?*”. Panel B displays the percentage of the prize people are willing to donate (0%, between 0% and 25%, between 25% and 50%, between 50% and 75%, above 75%). Panel C shows the shares of respondents willing to sign a petition to “stand up for real climate action”. All results are based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos).

Figure 238: Share of respondents who support or oppose climate change policies.



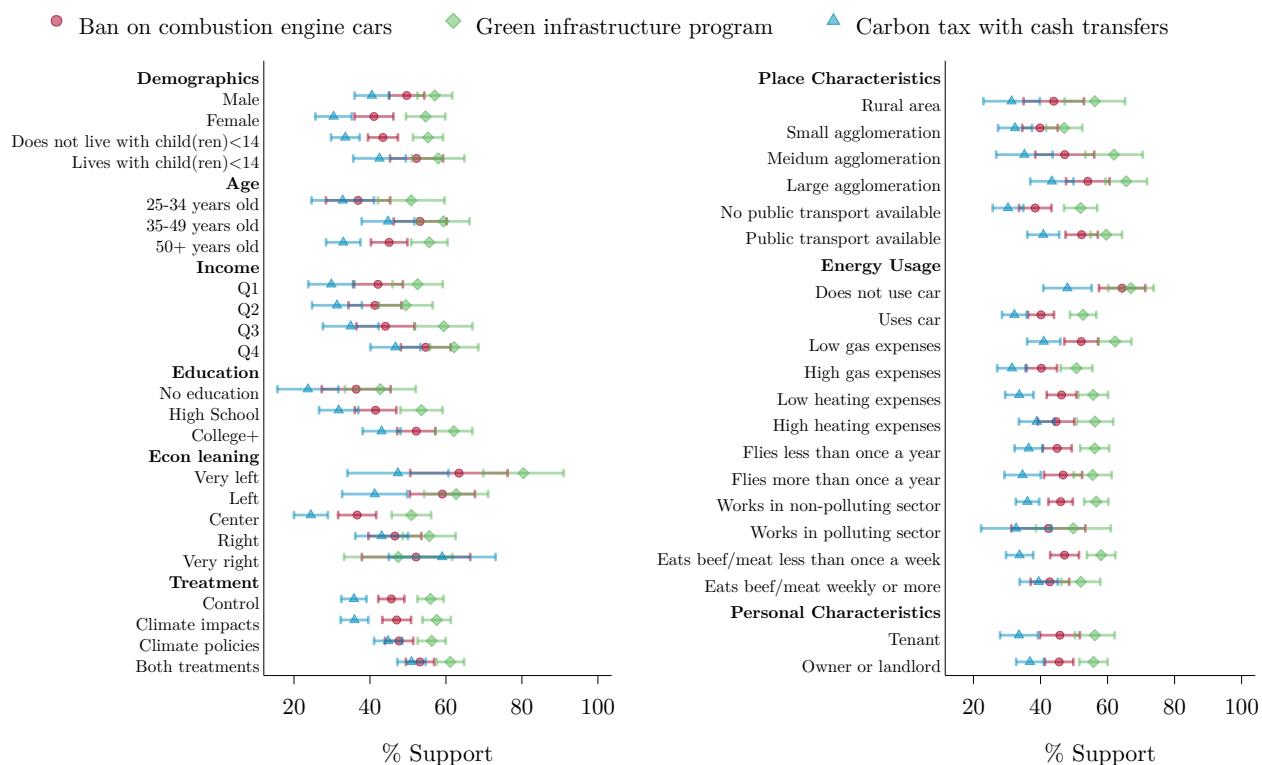
Note: The figure shows the distribution of support to each policy, based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). For the exact phrasing of each question, see Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

Figure 239: Correlation between “*Support for main climate policies index*” and socioeconomic and energy usage characteristics



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the *Support for main climate policies index* on socioeconomic indicators (left panel) and energy usage indicators (right panel). In the right panel, we control for but do not display the coefficients on socioeconomic indicators. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted category for *Place characteristics* is “Rural or very small agglomeration.” Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. For a list of all omitted categories, see the notes to Figure 236. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed definitions of the variables.

Figure 240: Share who support the main climate policies by socioeconomic, energy usage characteristics, and treatment group



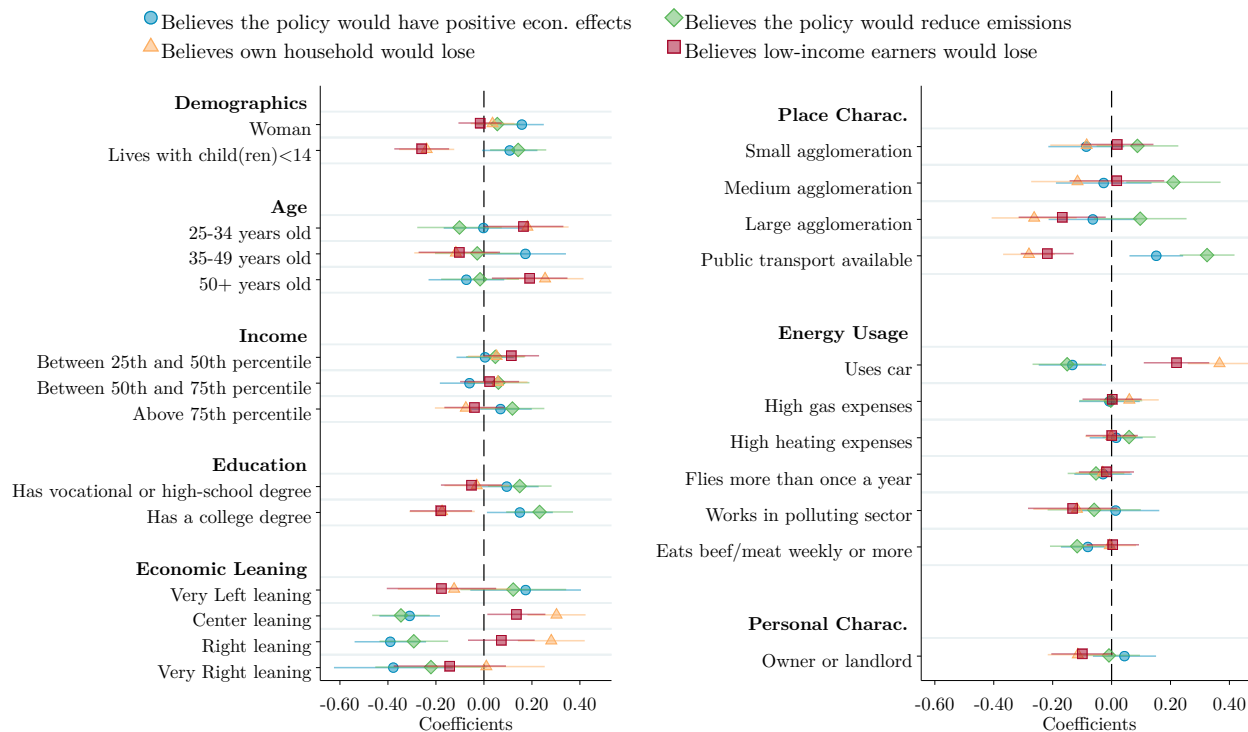
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who support (somewhat or strongly) each of the three main policies, by group. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment” all means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 241: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

	Green Infrastructure Program			Carbon Tax w. Cash Transfers			Ban on Combustion-Engine Cars		
	United Kingdom	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	United Kingdom	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	United Kingdom	High Inc.	Middle Inc.
Effectiveness of Main Climate Policies									
Reduce air pollution	76	74	81	65	68	80	79	77	82
Reduce GHG emissions/Reduce CO ₂ emissions from cars				63	64	75	75	71	76
Make electricity production greener	71	69	77						
Encourage insulation of buildings				62	64	69			
Increase the use of public transport/Encourage less driving	54	59	70	47	51	69			
Positive effect on economy and employment	33	36	45	30	31	42	32	35	39
Costless way to fight climate change	23	30	39	20	27	36	24	39	38
Distributional Impacts of Main Climate Policies									
<i>Believes the following groups would gain</i>									
Those living in rural areas	24	26	50	15	21	43	19	18	37
Low-income earners	21	22	47	18	22	42	15	14	36
The middle class	23	23	48	20	21	40	20	16	36
High-income earners	44	39	51	37	33	41	49	40	49
Self-Interest									
Believes own household would gain	24	23	50	18	20	41	17	16	36
Perceived Fairness and Support									
Support main climate policies	56	56	76	34	37	59	46	42	63
Main climate policies are fair	49	50	70	33	35	55	44	39	58

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 Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

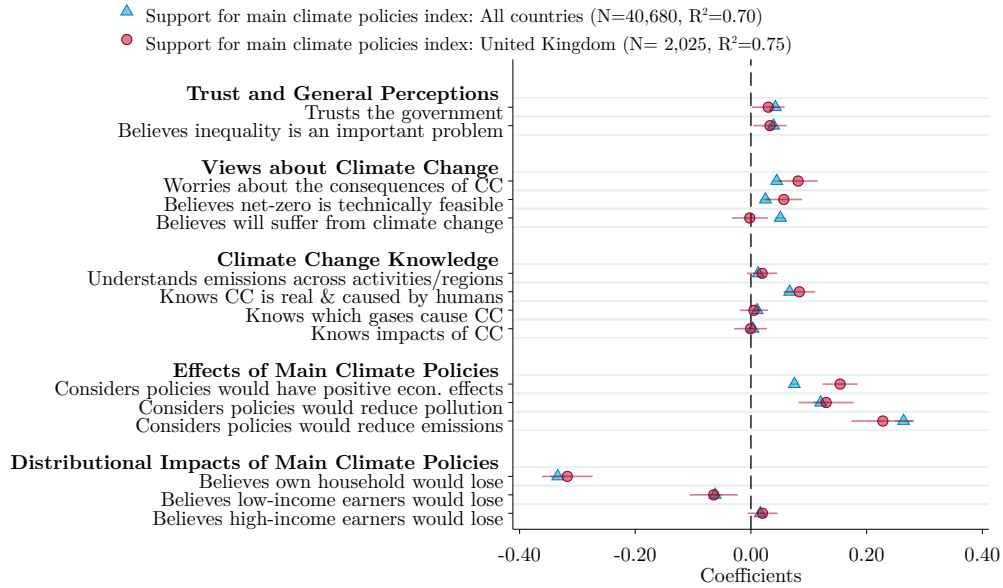
Figure 242: How different groups perceive the effectiveness and distributional effects of the three main climate policies



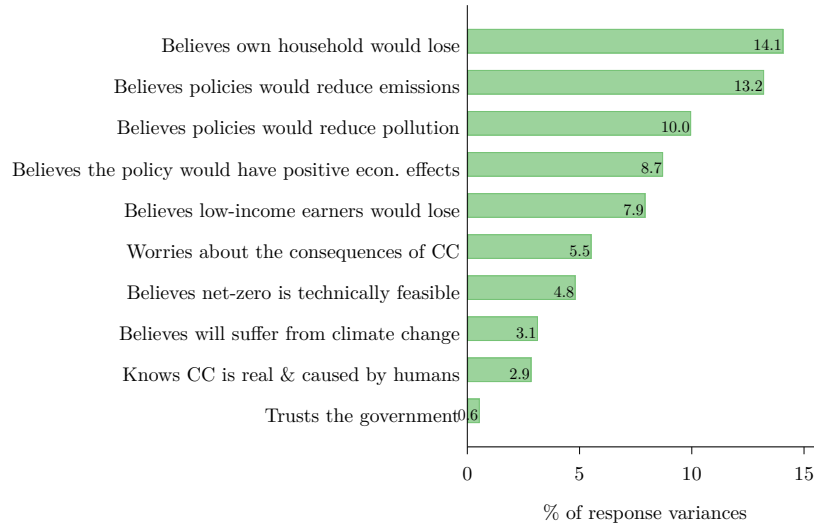
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from two regressions. In the left panel, the indices listed in the legend are regressed on indicator variables for socioeconomic characteristics, as well as treatment indicators (not shown). In the right panel, the same indices are regressed on energy usage indicators, as well as treatment indicators, and socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Each index is constructed by averaging the z-scores of the answers to a given question (e.g., “believes policies would have economic effects”) across all three main policies and standardizing again. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions. See the notes to Figure 239 for a list of the omitted categories.

Figure 243: Beliefs underlying support for the main climate policies

(A) Correlation between support for the three main policies and beliefs



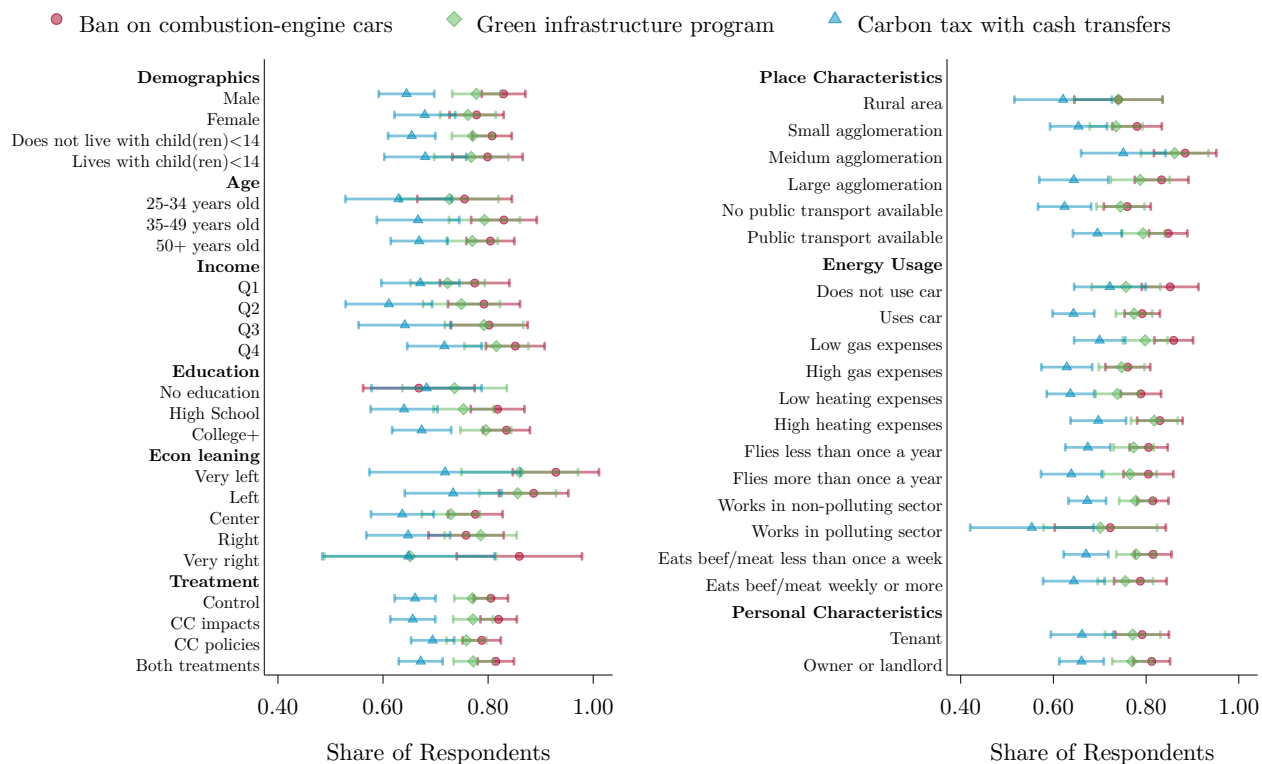
(B) Share of the variation in *Support for main policies* explained by different beliefs



Note: Panel A shows the coefficients from a regression of support for each policy (indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly) on standardized variables measuring respondents' beliefs and perceptions. 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 *Support for main policies* index that is explained by each belief and perception. We use the LMG method (see Grömping 2007). See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

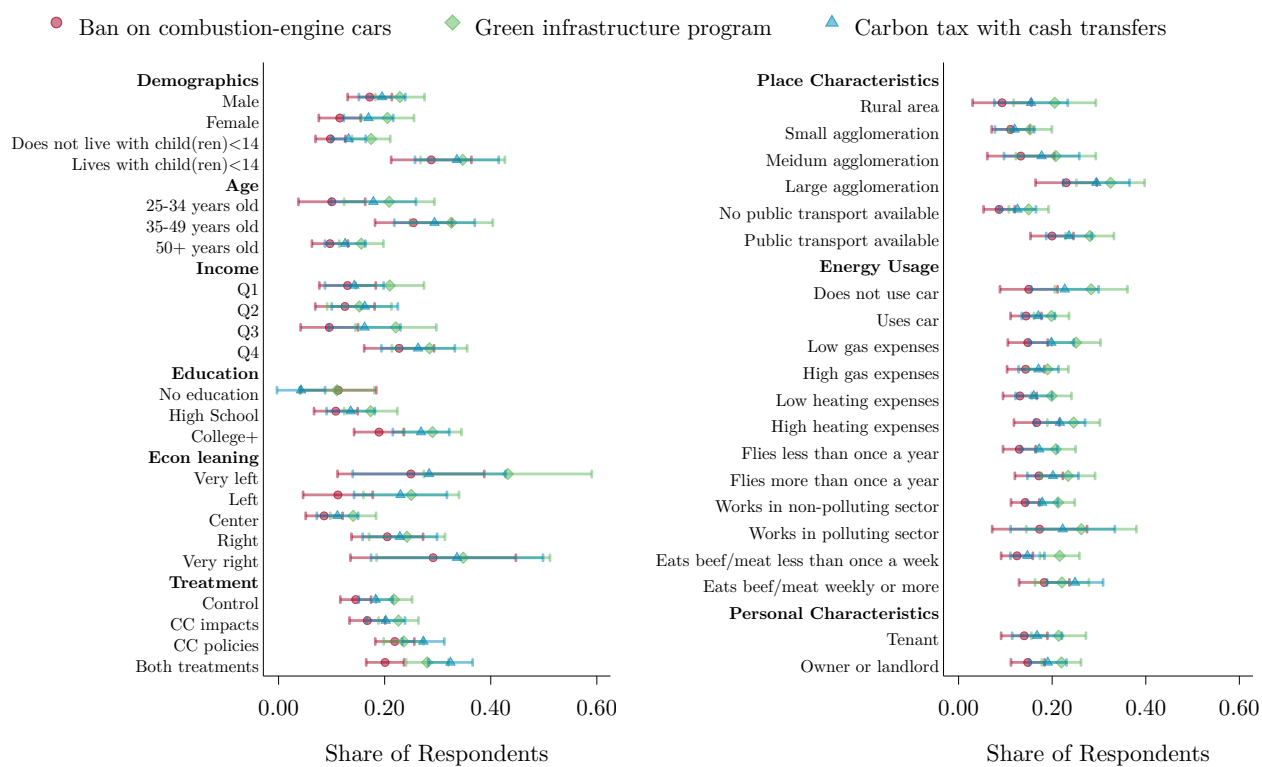
Figure 244: Share of respondents who hold key beliefs about the main climate policies by socioeconomic characteristics, energy usage, and treatment group

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

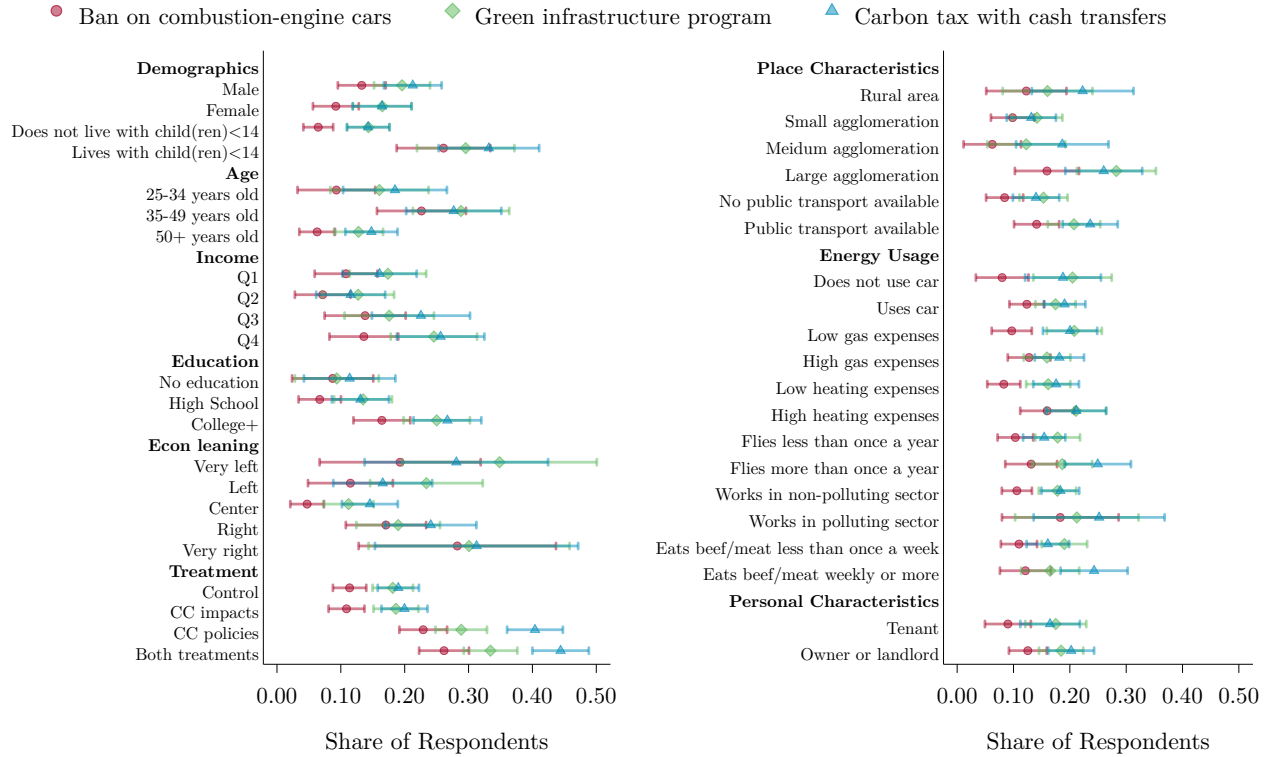


320

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

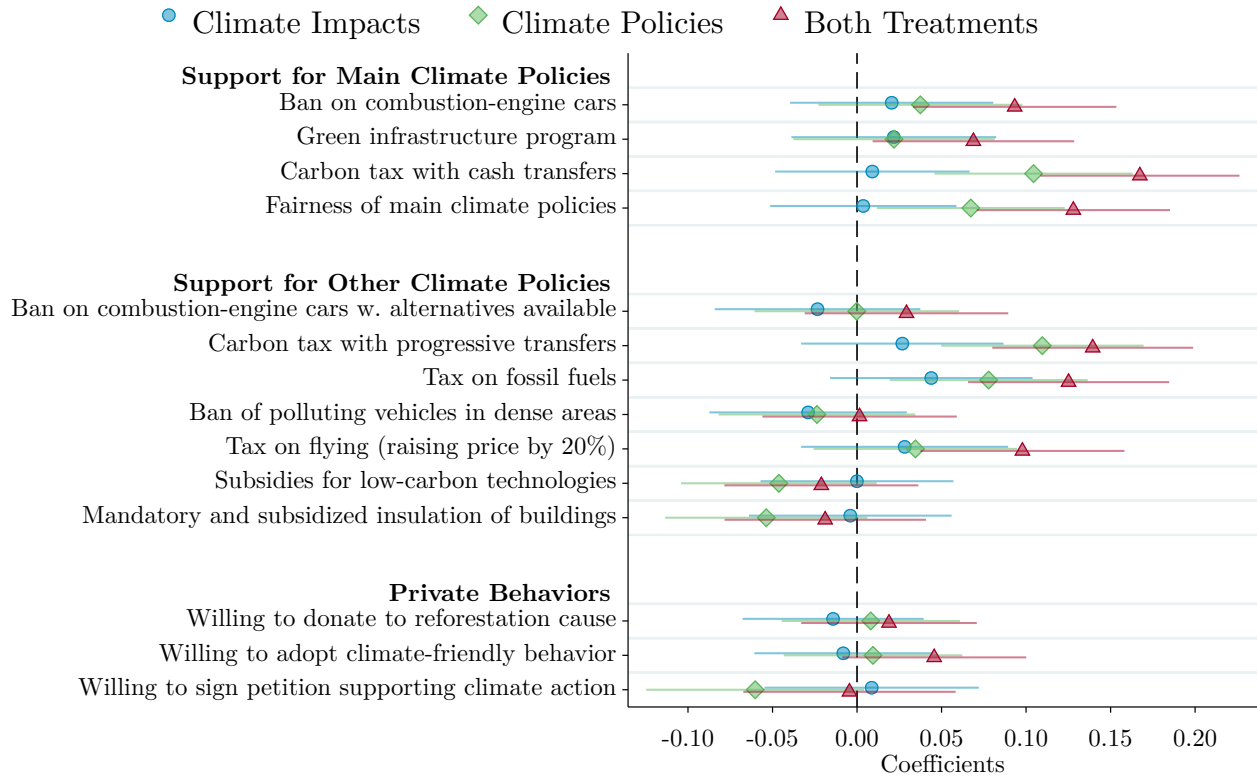


(C) Share who believes low-income earners would lose from [policy]



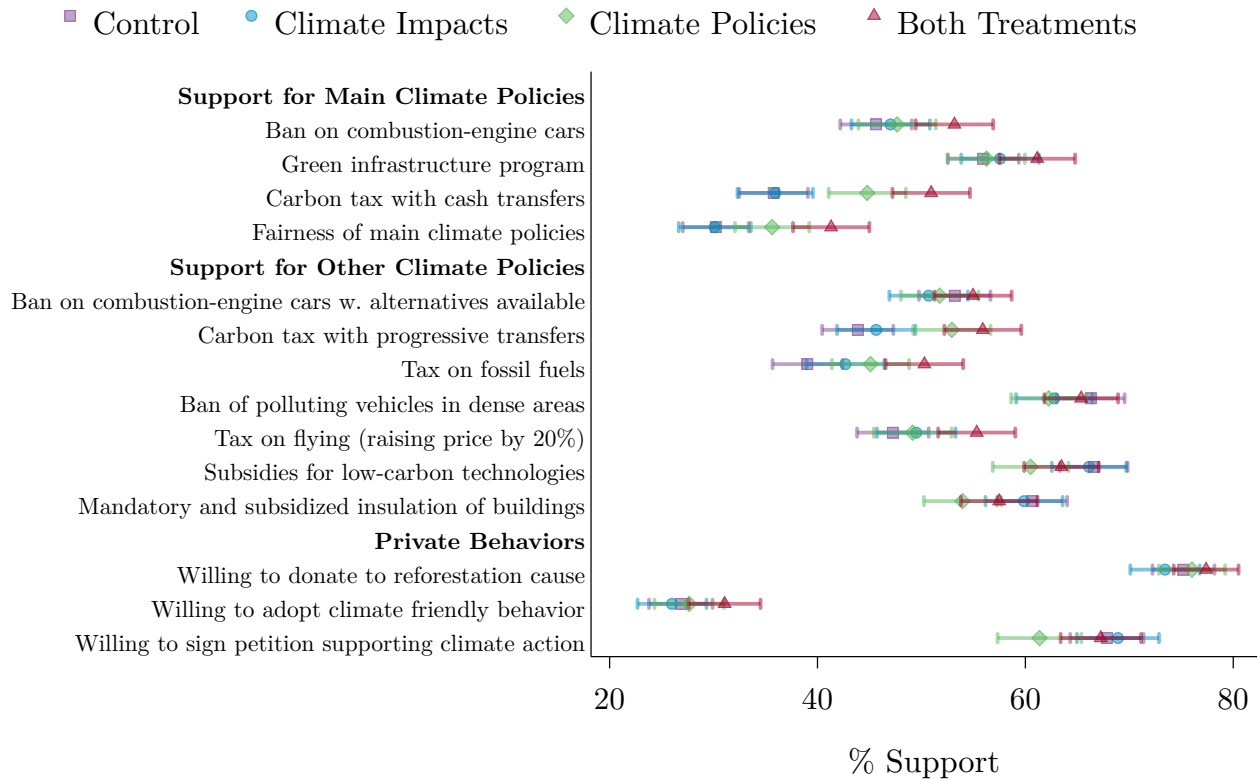
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who agree (somewhat or strongly) with the statement. Means are shown by socioeconomic characteristics, treatment group, and energy usage. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment,” the means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 245: Effects of the treatments on support for climate action



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the indicator variables listed on the left, capturing support for various policies and willingness to change behaviors, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

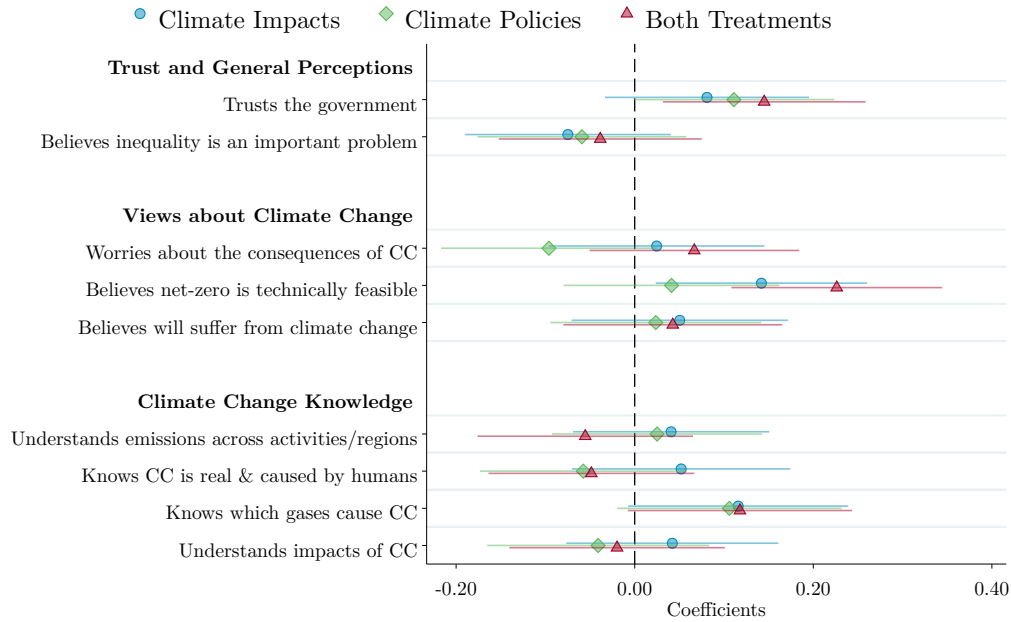
Figure 246: Climate attitudes by treatment group



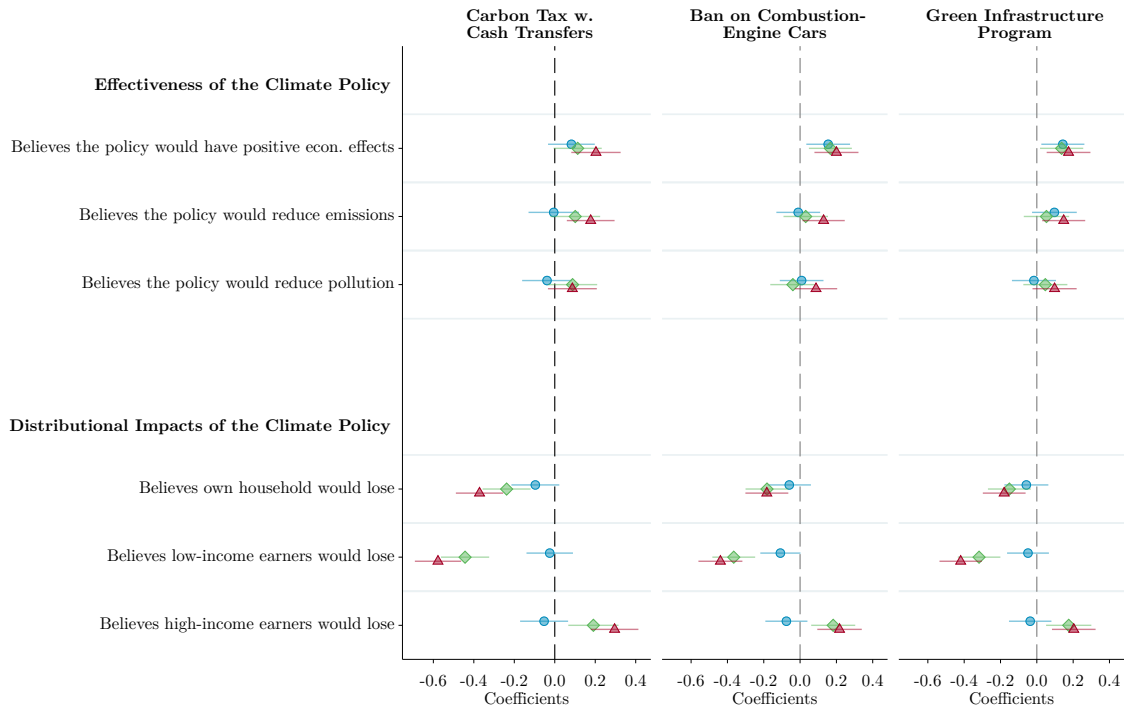
Note: This figure displays the mean of indicator variables by treatment group. Bars represent 90% confidence intervals. Support for policy is an indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly. *Fairness of main climate policies* is an indicator variable equal 1 if on average the respondent somewhat or strongly agrees that each climate policy is fair. *Willing to donate to reforestation cause* equals 1 if the respondent is willing to donate more than 20% 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.

Figure 247: Effects of the treatments on beliefs

(A) Effects of the treatments on reasoning



(B) Effects of the treatments on beliefs about properties of the main climate policies



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of indices listed on the left, capturing respondents' beliefs and perceptions, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Panel A displays the coefficients from the regressions for reasoning, while Panel B displays the coefficients from regressions of beliefs about properties of each of the three policies. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

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This supplement to “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” presents results for the United States, based on a sample of 2,218 respondents.

The full questionnaire for the United States is available through the following link:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_1ST7y8mzlEib9iu

The climate policies video is available here:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_bj5mFN15bJnlUbK.

The climate impacts video is available here:

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/WRQualtricsControlPanel/File.php?F=F_cT8837yWYLScqLs.

Table 38: Sample representativeness – United States

	U.S.	
	Population	Sample
Sample size	NA	2,218
Man	0.49	0.47
18-24 years old	0.12	0.12
25-34 years old	0.18	0.18
35-49 years old	0.24	0.25
More than 50 years old	0.46	0.45
Income Q1	0.20	0.26
Income Q2	0.24	0.28
Income Q3	0.24	0.26
Income Q4	0.31	0.20
Region 1	0.21	0.20
Region 2	0.17	0.18
Region 3	0.38	0.39
Region 4	0.24	0.23
Region 5	NA	NA
Urban	0.73	0.72
College education	0.61	0.60
Vote: Candidate/Party 1	0.51	0.57
Vote: Candidate/Party 2	0.47	0.36
Vote: Candidate/Party 3	NA	NA
Vote: Candidate/Party 4	NA	NA
Unemployment rate (15-64)	0.08	0.13
Home ownership rate	0.66	0.67

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the sample alongside nationally representative statistics. For *College education*, the sample statistics are provided for all respondents, and not only those aged between 25 and 64 years old. For the *Voters* 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)*”, among active people (“*Unemployed (searching for a job)*”, “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*”). For *Employment rate (15-64)*, the sample statistics include the share of respondents aged between 15 and 64 years old who indicated being either “*Full-time employed*,” “*Part-time employed*,” or “*Self-employed*.” Detailed sources for each variable, as well as the definitions of regions, college education, urban, and voting categories are available in Appendix A-11 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

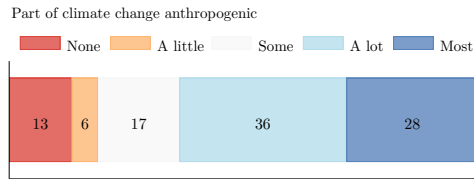
Table 39: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

	Economic leaning					
	Very left	Left	Center	Right	Very right	Not reported
Biden	0.81	0.78	0.52	0.23	0.16	0.15
Hawkins	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA
Jorgensen	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	NA
Trump	0.06	0.05	0.19	0.57	0.74	0.07
Vote not reported	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.13
Did not vote	0.11	0.14	0.21	0.14	0.07	0.65

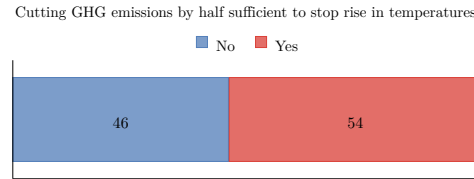
Note: This table displays for each economic leaning the share of votes (among people who indicated having voted), as well as the share of respondents who did not indicate having voted.

Figure 248: Knowledge about climate change

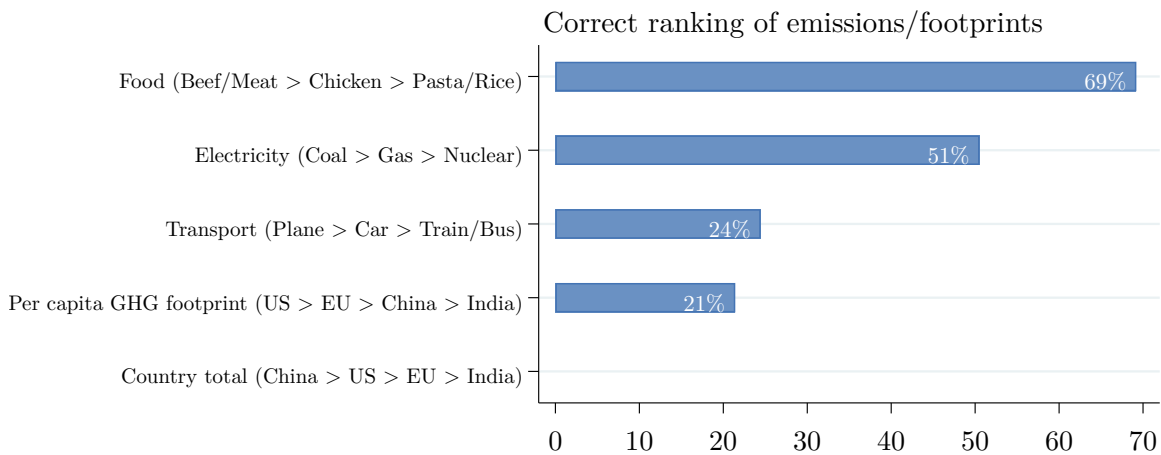
(A) “What part of climate change do you think is due to human activity?”



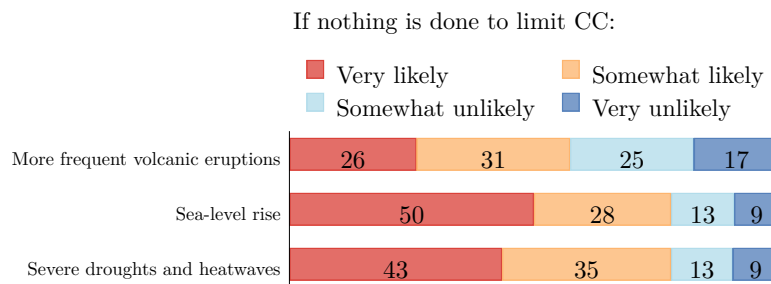
(B) “Do you think that cutting global GHG emissions by half would be sufficient to eventually stop temperatures from rising?”



(C) GHG Emission Ranking

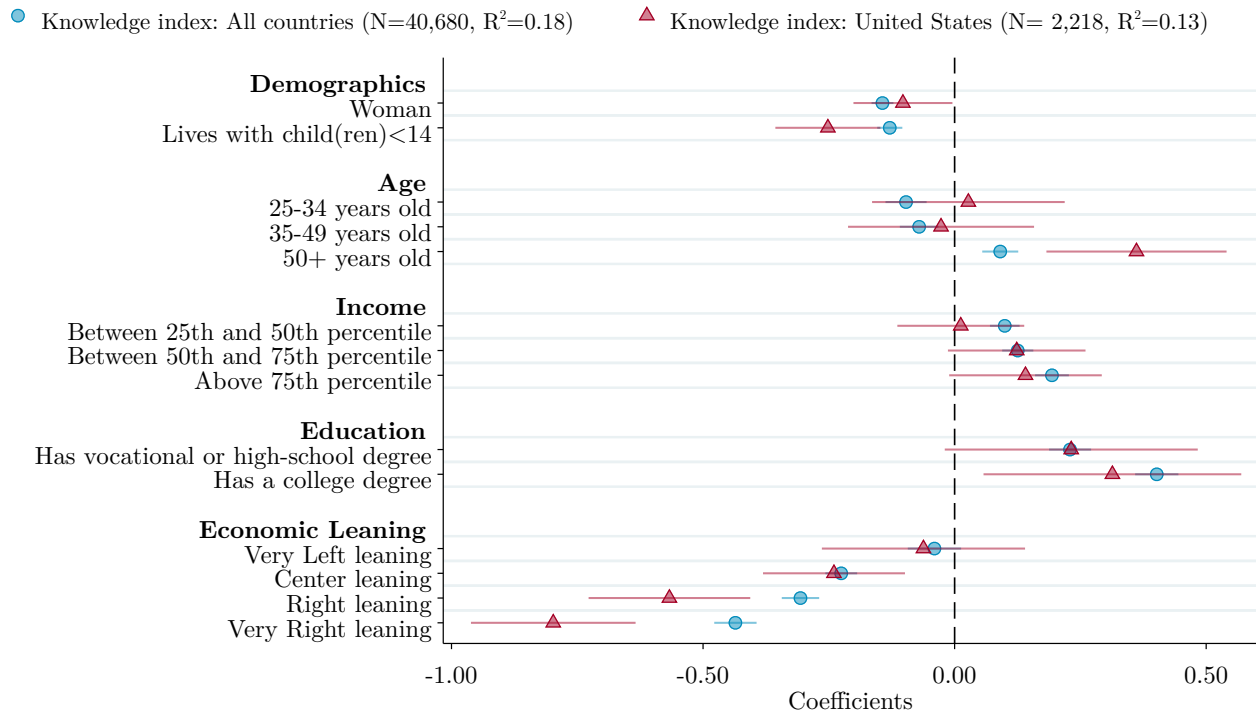


(D) “If nothing is done to limit climate change, how likely do you think it is that climate change will lead to the following events?”



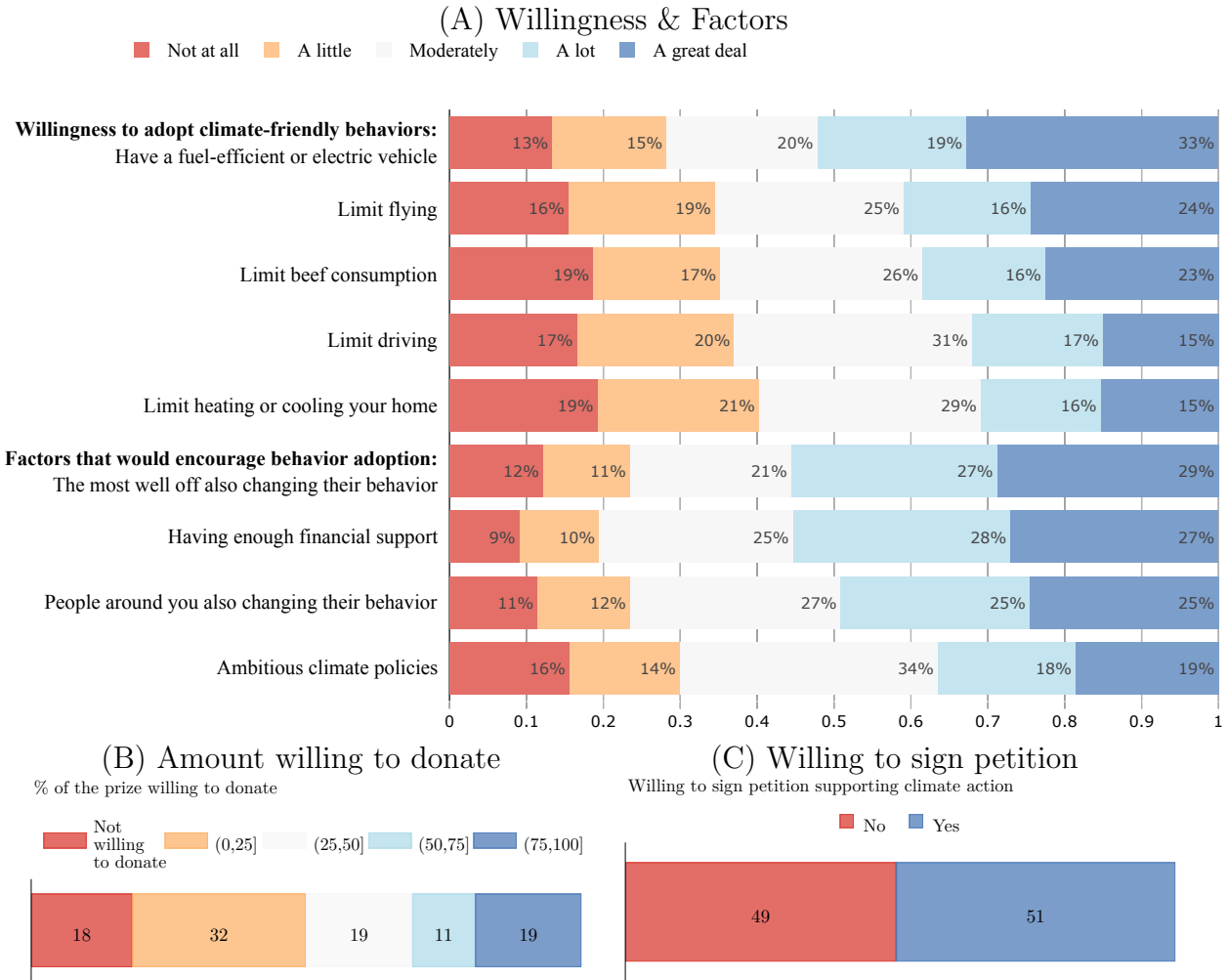
Note: Panel A, B, and D show the distribution of answers to each of the questions mentioned. Panel C shows the percentage of respondents who gave the correct ranking in terms of greenhouse gas emissions for each topic. The shares represented are based on respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos)

Figure 249: Correlation between knowledge (*Knowledge index*) and socioeconomic characteristics



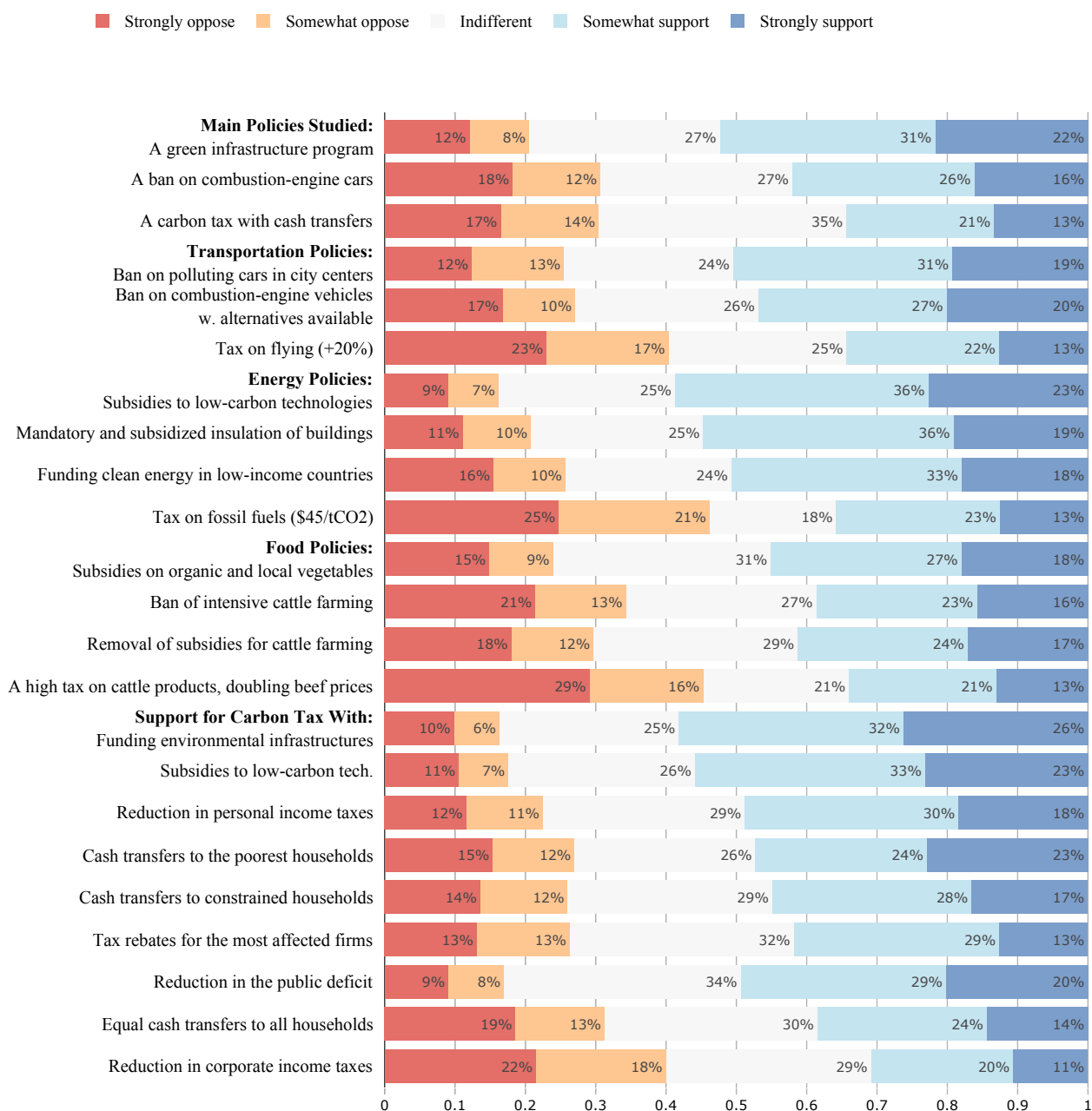
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from an OLS regression of the *Knowledge index* on indicators for individual socioeconomic characteristics. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted categories are “male” for *gender* (*gender*: “other” is not displayed), “18-34 years old” for *age*, lowest income quartile for *income*, “no schooling, or highest level achieved is primary or lower secondary education” for *education*, “left leaning” for *economic leaning*. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

Figure 250: Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors



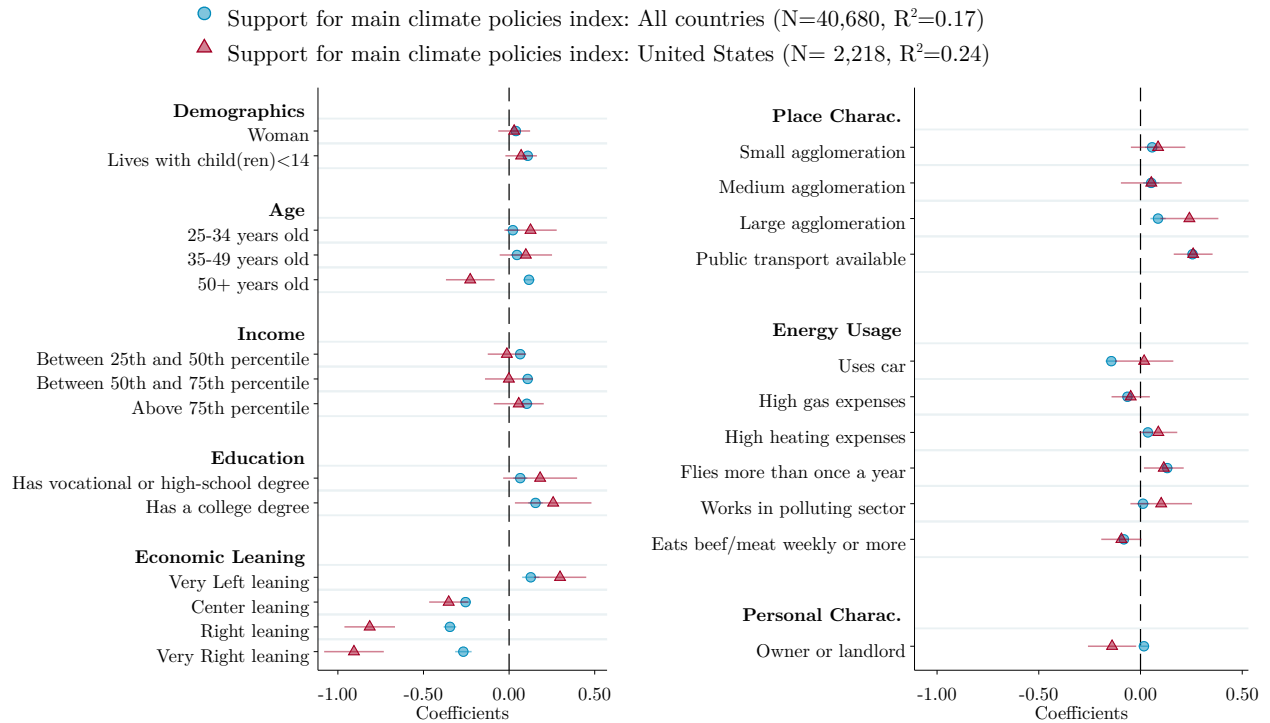
Note: Panel A shows the distribution of answers to two questions, *Willingness to adopt climate-friendly behaviors* are answers to the question “*To what extent would you be willing to adopt the following behaviors?*” and *Factors that would encourage behavior adoption* correspond to answers to the question “*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.)?*”. Panel B displays the percentage of the prize people are willing to donate (0%, between 0% and 25%, between 25% and 50%, between 50% and 75%, above 75%). Panel C shows the shares of respondents willing to sign a petition to “stand up for real climate action”. All results are based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos).

Figure 251: Share of respondents who support or oppose climate change policies.



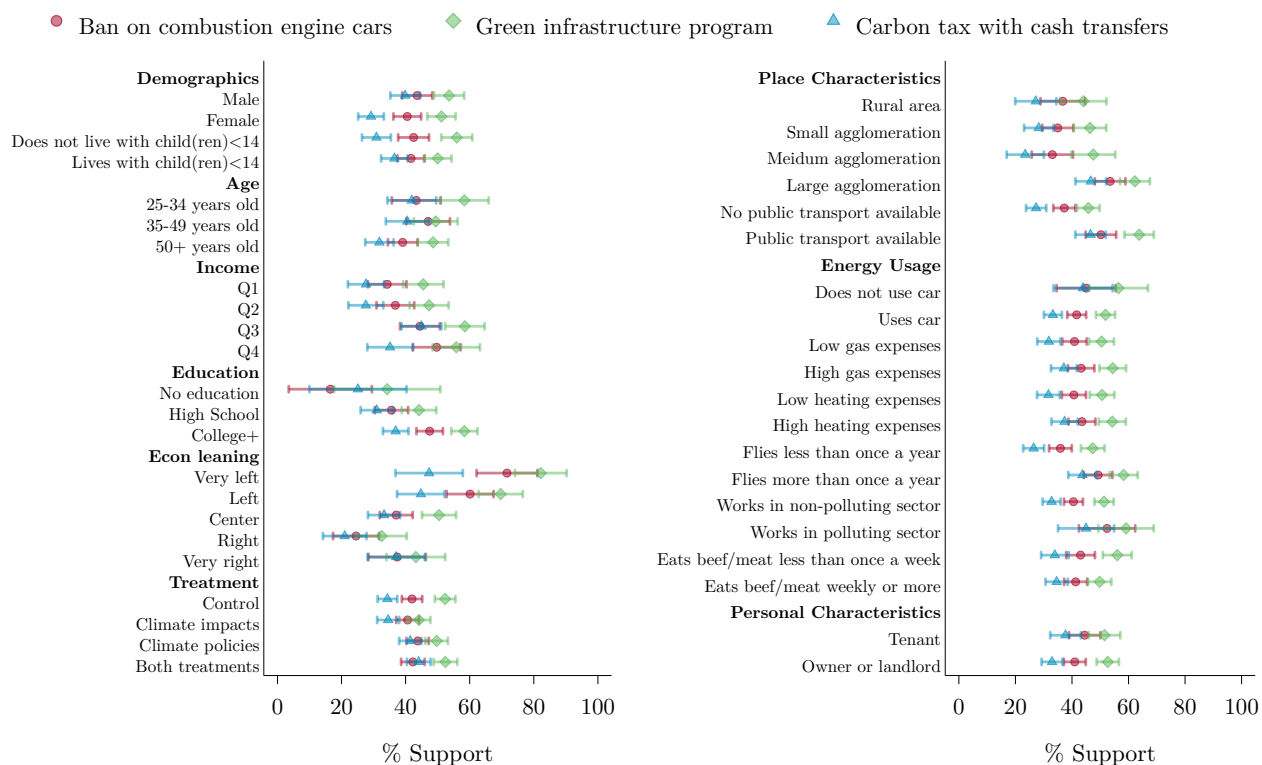
Note: The figure shows the distribution of support to each policy, based on answers from respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). For the exact phrasing of each question, see Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

Figure 252: Correlation between “*Support for main climate policies index*” and socioeconomic and energy usage characteristics



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the *Support for main climate policies index* on socioeconomic indicators (left panel) and energy usage indicators (right panel). In the right panel, we control for but do not display the coefficients on socioeconomic indicators. Treatment indicators are included but not displayed. The omitted category for *Place characteristics* is “Rural or very small agglomeration.” Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. For a list of all omitted categories, see the notes to Figure 249. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed definitions of the variables.

Figure 253: Share who support the main climate policies by socioeconomic, energy usage characteristics, and treatment group



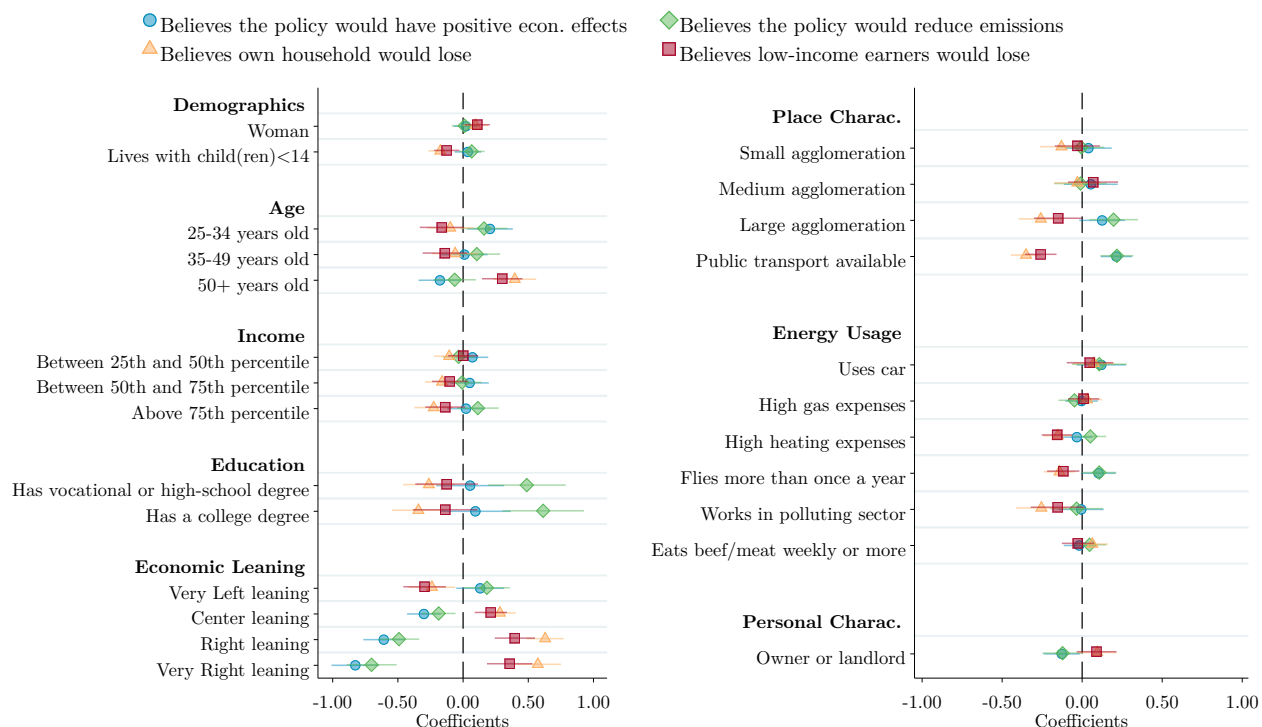
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who support (somewhat or strongly) each of the three main policies, by group. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment” all means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 254: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

	Green Infrastructure Program			Carbon Tax w. Cash Transfers			Ban on Combustion-Engine Cars		
	United States	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	United States	High Inc.	Middle Inc.	United States	High Inc.	Middle Inc.
Effectiveness of Main Climate Policies									
Reduce air pollution	67	74	81	65	68	80	73	77	82
Reduce GHG emissions/Reduce CO ₂ emissions from cars				58	64	75	67	71	76
Make electricity production greener	62	69	77						
Encourage insulation of buildings				61	64	69			
Increase the use of public transport/Encourage less driving	52	59	70	51	51	69			
Positive effect on economy and employment	26	36	45	21	31	42	46	35	39
Costless way to fight climate change	14	30	39	13	27	36	51	39	38
Distributional Impacts of Main Climate Policies									
<i>Believes the following groups would gain</i>									
Those living in rural areas	30	26	50	22	21	43	23	18	37
Low-income earners	29	22	47	23	22	42	22	14	36
The middle class	30	23	48	26	21	40	27	16	36
High-income earners	39	39	51	31	33	41	44	40	49
Self-Interest									
Believes own household would gain	30	23	50	23	20	41	21	16	36
Perceived Fairness and Support									
Support main climate policies	49	56	76	33	37	59	39	42	63
Main climate policies are fair	47	50	70	34	35	55	38	39	58

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 Appendix A-6 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies.”

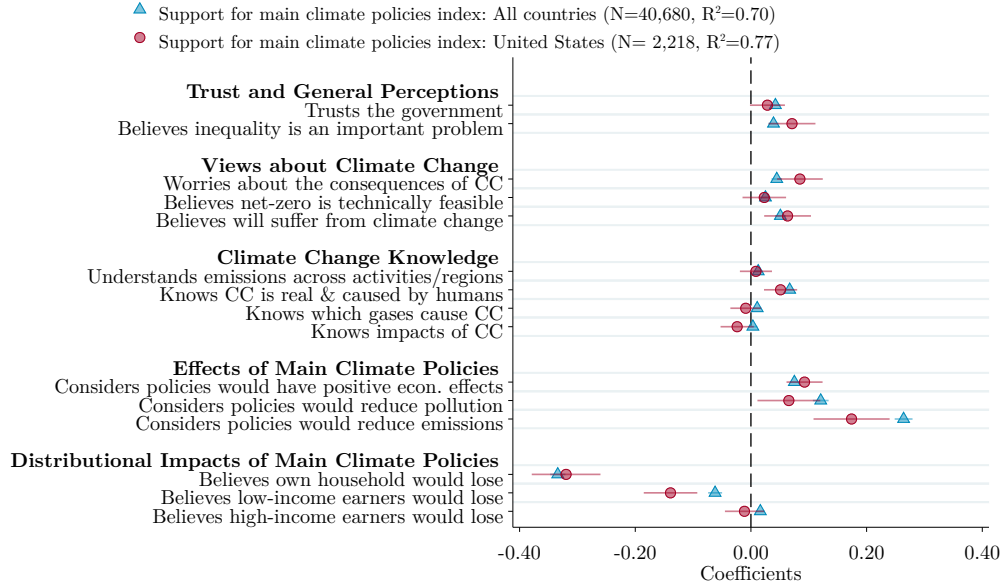
Figure 255: How different groups perceive the effectiveness and distributional effects of the three main climate policies



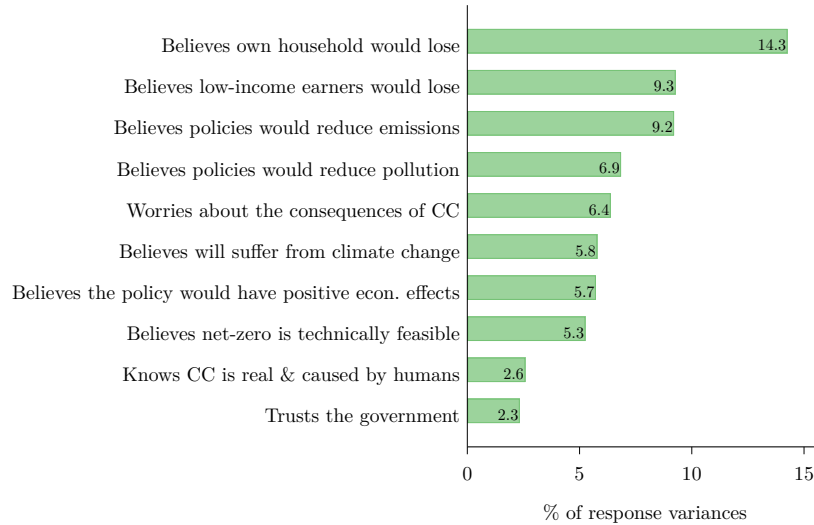
Note: The figure shows the coefficients from two regressions. In the left panel, the indices listed in the legend are regressed on indicator variables for socioeconomic characteristics, as well as treatment indicators (not shown). In the right panel, the same indices are regressed on energy usage indicators, as well as treatment indicators, and socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Each index is constructed by averaging the z-scores of the answers to a given question (e.g., “believes policies would have economic effects”) across all three main policies and standardizing again. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions. See the notes to Figure 252 for a list of the omitted categories.

Figure 256: Beliefs underlying support for the main climate policies

(A) Correlation between support for the three main policies and beliefs



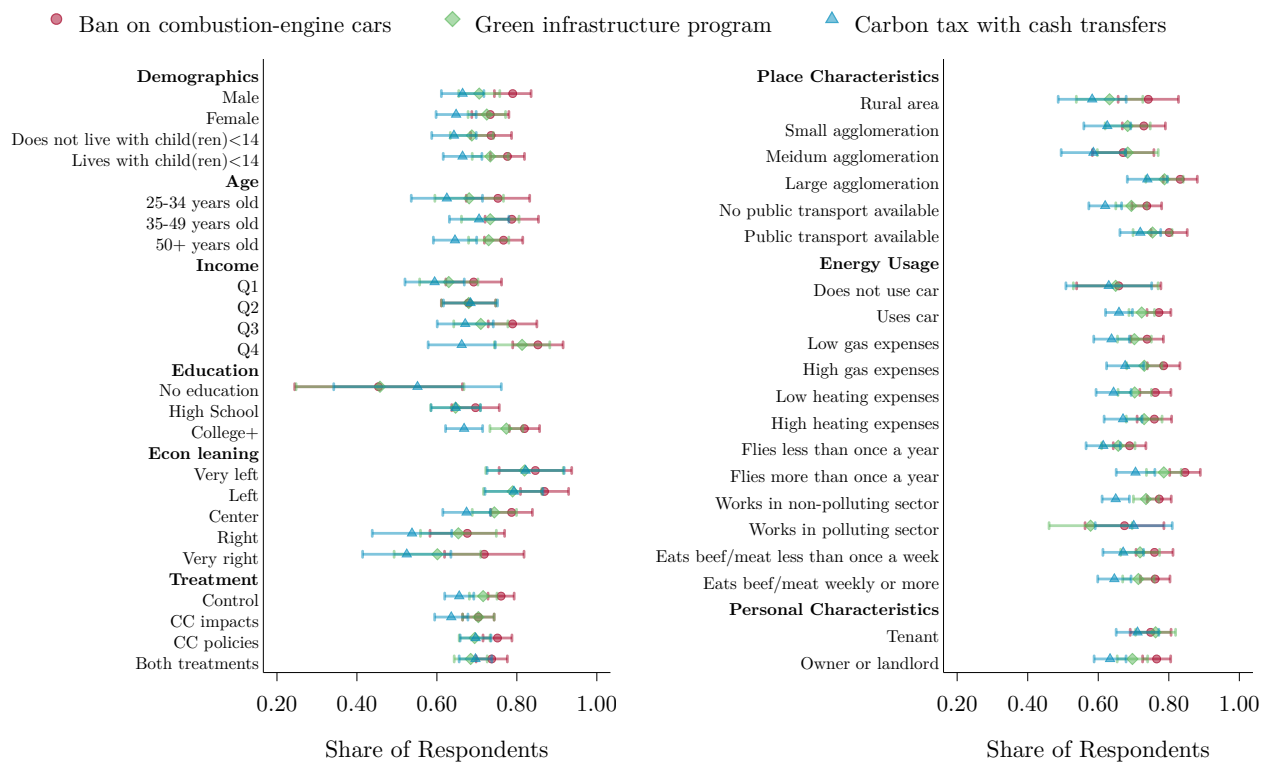
(B) Share of the variation in *Support for main policies* explained by different beliefs



Note: Panel A shows the coefficients from a regression of support for each policy (indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly) on standardized variables measuring respondents' beliefs and perceptions. 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 *Support for main policies* index that is explained by each belief and perception. We use the LMG method (see Grömping 2007). See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.

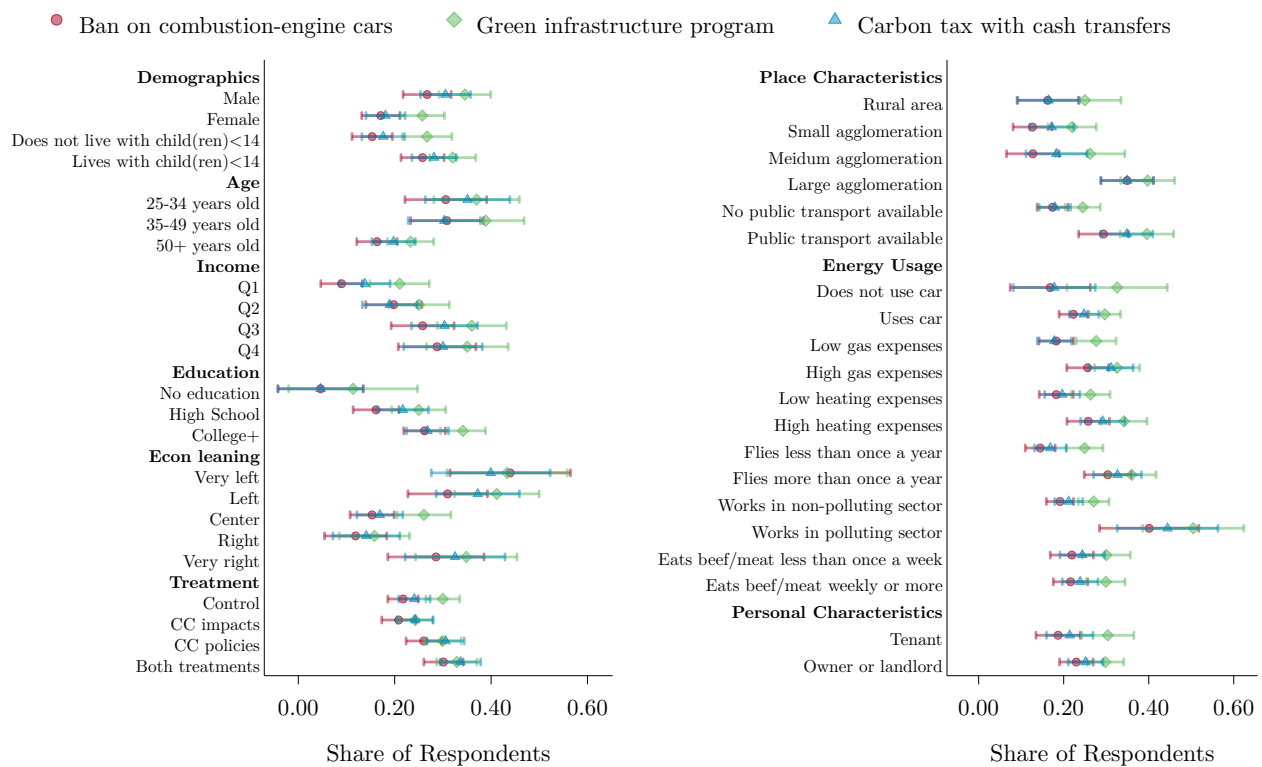
Figure 257: Share of respondents who hold key beliefs about the main climate policies by socioeconomic characteristics, energy usage, and treatment group

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

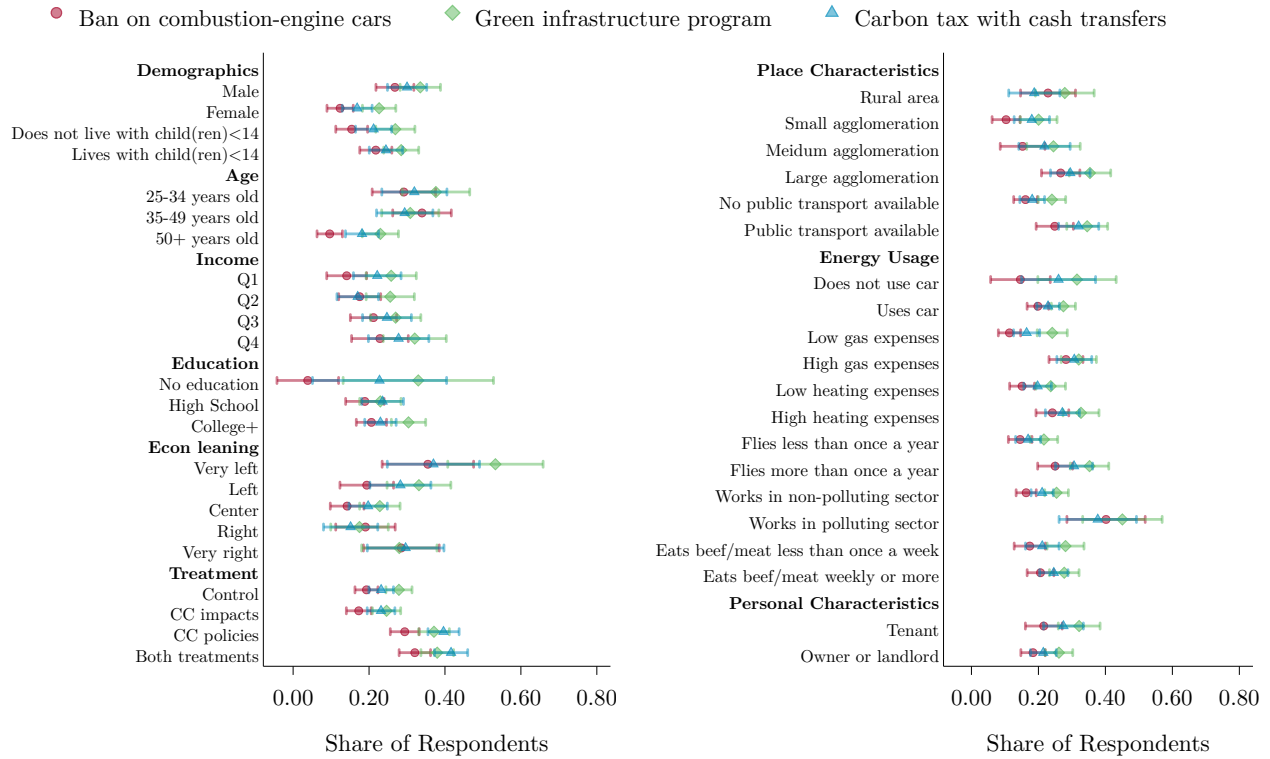


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(B) Share who believes own household would lose from [policy]

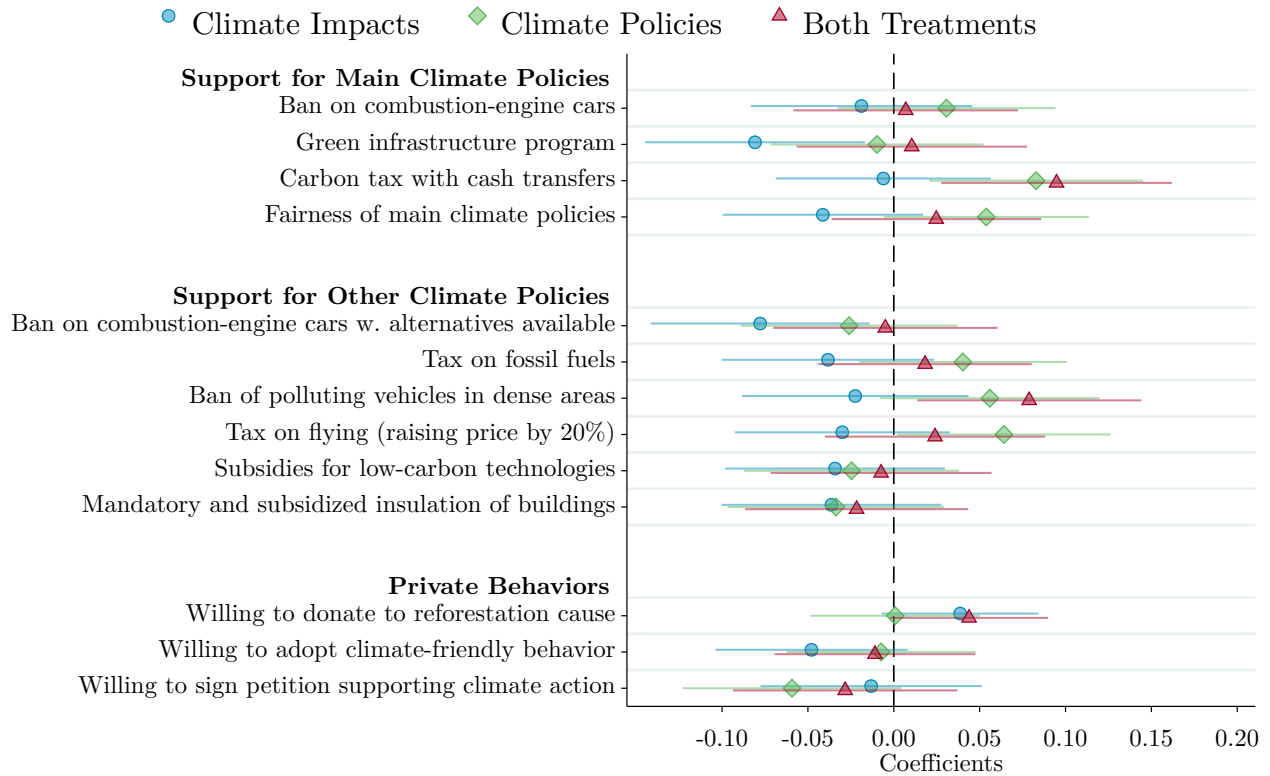


(C) Share who believes low-income earners would lose from [policy]



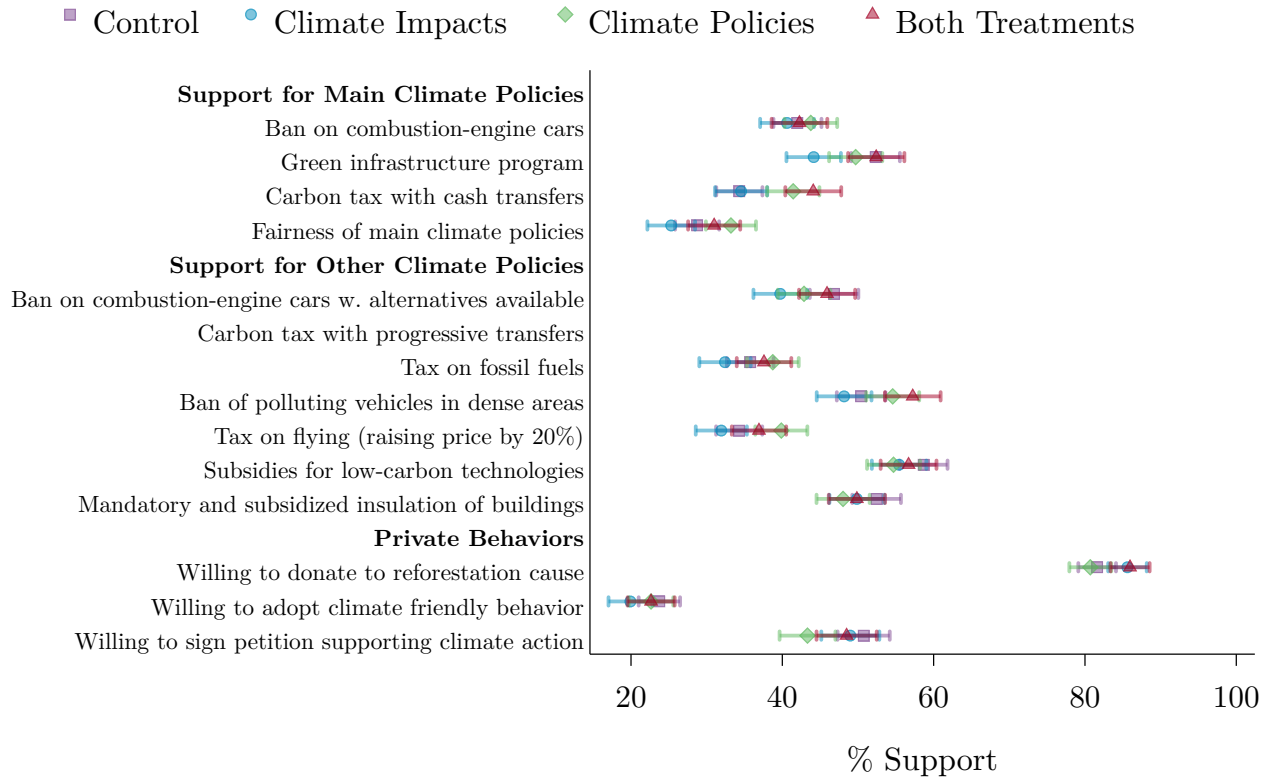
Note: The figure shows the share of respondents who agree (somewhat or strongly) with the statement. Means are shown by socioeconomic characteristics, treatment group, and energy usage. Except for the rows labeled “Treatment,” the means are taken over respondents in the control group only (who did not see any pedagogical videos). A 90% confidence interval is displayed. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for detailed variable definitions.

Figure 258: Effects of the treatments on support for climate action



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of the indicator variables listed on the left, capturing support for various policies and willingness to change behaviors, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of “Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies” for variable definitions.

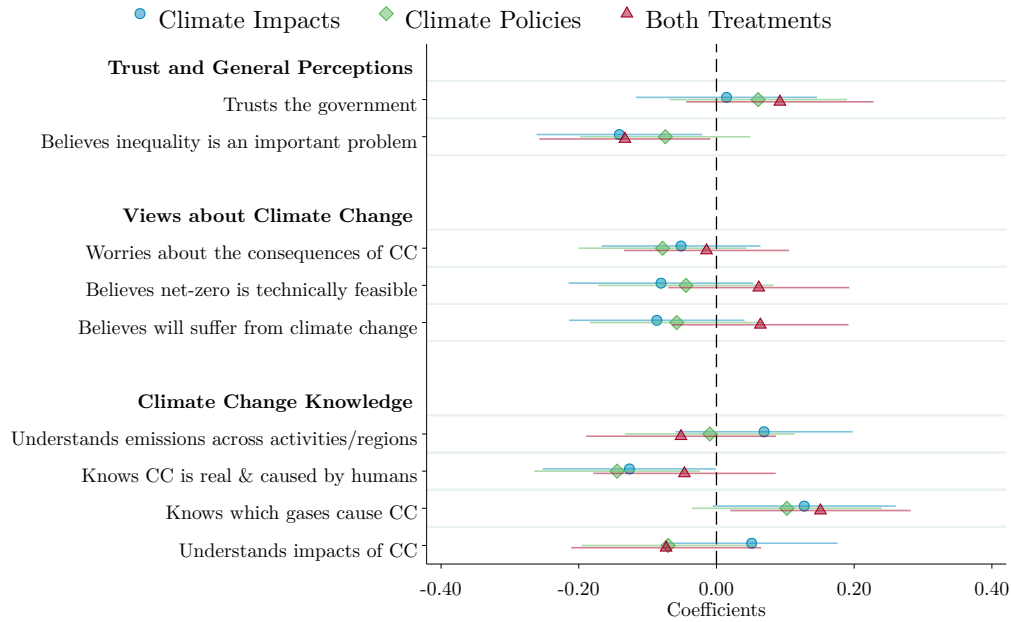
Figure 259: Climate attitudes by treatment group



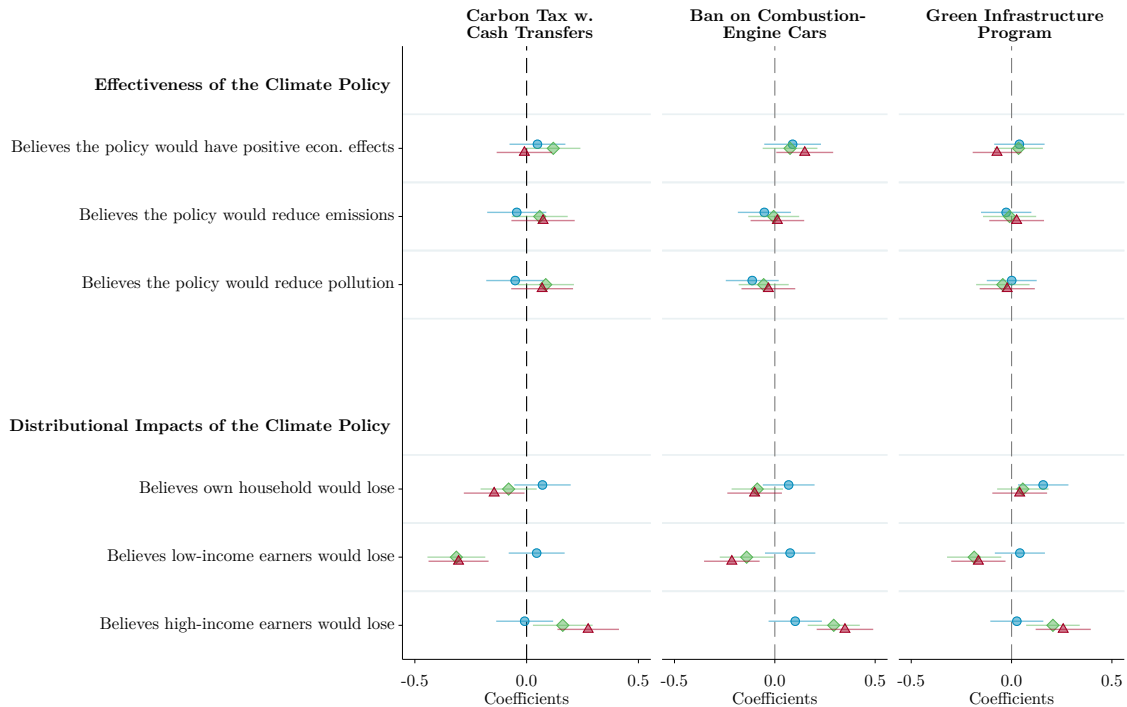
Note: This figure displays the mean of indicator variables by treatment group. Bars represent 90% confidence intervals. Support for policy is an indicator variable equal to 1 if the respondent supports the policy somewhat or strongly. *Fairness of main climate policies* is an indicator variable equal 1 if on average the respondent somewhat or strongly agrees that each climate policy is fair. *Willing to donate to reforestation cause* equals 1 if the respondent is willing to donate more than 20% 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.

Figure 260: Effects of the treatments on beliefs

(A) Effects of the treatments on reasoning



(B) Effects of the treatments on beliefs about properties of the main climate policies



Note: The figure shows the coefficients from a regression of indices listed on the left, capturing respondents' beliefs and perceptions, on indicators for each treatment, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (not shown). Panel A displays the coefficients from the regressions for reasoning, while Panel B displays the coefficients from regressions of beliefs about properties of each of the three policies. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals using robust standard errors. See Appendix A-1 of "Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies" for detailed variable definitions.