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: 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 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_OHrxQpnzN85dR2K?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.

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

Table 1: Sample representativeness – Australia

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"). 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."

| | 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 | | | |

Table 2: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

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.

(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.

Indifferent Somewhat support Strongly support

Strongly oppose Somewhat oppose

| Main Policies Studied: | 11% | 12% | 1 | 1 | 28% | 1 | I | 319 | /0 | 18% |
|--|-------|-------|------|------|-----|------|-------|-----|------|--------|
| A green infrastructure program | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| A ban on combustion-engine cars | | 21% | 1 | 5% | 1 | 2 | 9% | | 21% | 14% |
| A carbon tax with cash transfers | | 18% | 159 | /o | | | 33% | | 23% | 11% |
| Transportation Policies: | 14% | 8% | | | 25% | | | 32% | | 21% |
| Ban on polluting cars in city centers Ban on combustion-engine vehicles | | | 17 | | 1 | 270(| | | 2201 | 4.50/ |
| w. alternatives available | | 18% | 1/ | % | | 27% | | | 23% | 15% |
| Tax on flying (+20%) | | 24 | % | 199 | /0 | 2 | 1% | | 22% | 13% |
| Energy Policies: | 8% 6% | | | 24% | | | | 38% | | 24% |
| Mandatory and subsidized insulation of buildings | 7% 4 | | 10% | | | | 40% | | | 30% |
| Mandatory and subsidized insulation of buildings | 770 % | | 1970 | 1 | 1 | | 40 70 | | | 50 % |
| Funding clean energy in low-income countries | 13% | 10% | 6 | | 28% | | | 31 | % | 17% |
| Tax on fossil fuels (\$45/tCO2) | | 2 | 6% | 189 | % | 2 | 0% | | 25% | 11% |
| Food Policies: | | 18% | 10% | 1 | | 29% | | 249 | /6 | 18% |
| Subsidies on organic and local vegetables | | | | | 1 | | | | - | |
| Ban of intensive cattle farming | | 25 | % | 17% | 1 | | 26% | | 19% | 14% |
| Removal of subsidies for cattle farming | | 22% | | 18% | | | 30% | | 17% | 13% |
| A high tax on cattle products, doubling beef prices | | | 35 | 5% | 18% | | | 22% | 16% | 9% |
| Support for Carbon Tax With: | 9% 69 | 10 | 1 | 26% | | | 32 | % | | 27% |
| Funding environmental infrastructures | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Subsidies to low-carbon tech. | 9% 6% | 0 | 1 | 28% | | | | 35% | | 23% |
| Reduction in personal income taxes | 10% | 10% | | | 29% | | | 33% | 6 | 19% |
| Cash transfers to the poorest households | 13% | 8% | | | 28% | | | 28% | | 22% |
| Cash transfers to constrained households | 12% | 9% | | 1 | 29% | | | 320 | % | 18% |
| Tax rebates for the most affected firms | 12% | 10% | | | 1 | 37% | | | 30% | 11% |
| Reduction in the public deficit | 7% 7% | | | I | 1 | 46% | | | 25% | 15% |
| Progressive transfers | | 19% | 14% | 1 | 1 | 28% | | : | 24% | 15% |
| Equal cash transfers to all households | 159 | /0 | 17% | | I | 31 | % | | 26% | 11% |
| Reduction in corporate income taxes | | 20% | | 19% | I | 1 | 320 | Vo | 210 | 6 70/ |
| requestion in corporate income taxes | | 2070 | | 1970 | 1 | | | | 21% | 0 7 70 |
| | | - | | - | | | - | _ | - | |

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



Support for main climate policies index: All countries (N=40,680, R²=0.17)

Support for main climate policies index: Australia (N= 1,978, R²=0.19)

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.

| | Green | Infras Progra | structure am | e Ca w. Ca | rbon 7 sh Tra | Fax Insfers | Ban on Combustic Engine Cars | | |
|---|--|------------------|-----------------|---------------|---|----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|----|
| | $\begin{array}{l} \text{Australia} \overset{\text{High}}{\text{Inc.}} \end{array}$ | | Middle Inc. | Australi | $\begin{array}{l} \text{Australia} \stackrel{\text{High}}{\text{Inc.}} \end{array}$ | | Austral | Australia High Inc. | |
| | L | I | L I | | | II | | | · |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | |
| Believes the following groups would gain | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| | | | | | | | | | |

Figure 7: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

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. 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

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



Share of Respondents

Share of Respondents



(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: 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 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_bjhZJbHP1U82OtE?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.

| | 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 | | | |

Table 3: Sample representativeness – Brazil

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"). 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."

| | 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 | | | |

Table 4: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

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.



(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.

Indifferent Somewhat support Strongly support

Strongly oppose Somewhat oppose

| Main Policies Studied: | \$ 5% | 1 | 5% | 1 | | 37% | | | | 39% |
|--|-------------------|---------|-------|--------|-----------|------|------|---------|-------|-------|
| A green infrastructure program | 7% | 11% | | 22% | | | 3 | 4% | | 26% |
| A ban on combustion-engine cars | 7.70 | 11 70 | 1 | 2270 | | | | 4 70 | | 2070 |
| A carbon tax with cash transfers | 10% | 11% | 1 | | 33 | % | | 29% | /o | 18% |
| Ban on polluting cars in city centers | 8% | 11% | 1 | 7% | | | 30% | | | 35% |
| Ban on combustion-engine vehicles | 9% | 13% | 10 | 19% | | | 30% | | | 29% |
| Tax on flying (+20%) | | 24 | 4% | 18% | <u>′o</u> | 20% | , | 2 | 23% | 16% |
| Energy Policies: | 5% 7 | % 10 | 1% | 1.8% | | | | | | 59% |
| Subsidies to low-carbon technologies | 570 7 | /0 10 | | 10 70 | _ | | | | | 5570 |
| Funding clean energy in low-income countries | 7% | 11% | | 19% | | | 31% | | | 32% |
| Tax on fossil fuels (\$45/tCO2) | | | 28% | 1 | 16% | : | 21% | | 20% | 14% |
| Food Policies: Subsidies on organic and local vegetables | 10% | 9% | | 19% | | | 30% | | | 31% |
| Ban of intensive cattle farming | | 24 | 4% | 15% | | 23% | b | | 25% | 13% |
| Removal of subsidios for settle forming | | 1 E 0 4 | 1.404 | 1 | | 2004 | | 26 | .04 | 170/- |
| Removal of subsidies for cattle farming | | 15% | 14% | | | 28% | | 20 | 0%0 | 17% |
| A high tax on cattle products, doubling beef prices | | | 30% | | 18% | | 20% | | 22% | 11% |
| Support for Carbon 1 ax with: Funding environmental infrastructures | <mark>∛</mark> 4% | 159 | % | | 28% | | | | | 50% |
| Subsidies to low-carbon tech. | 3% | 1 | 20% | | 279 | /0 | | | | 48% |
| Reduction in personal income taxes | 6% 6% | ۱ ۲ | 19% | | | 3 | 3% | | | 36% |
| Cash transfers to the poorest households | 8% | 8% | 17% | , D | 1 | 23% | | | | 44% |
| Cash transfers to constrained households | 9% | 8% | | 23% | | | 27% | | | 32% |
| Tax rebates for the most affected firms | 10% | 8% | | 23% | | | 31% | <i></i> | | 28% |
| Production in the public deficit | 706 50 | | | 2604 | | | 220/ | | | 2004 |
| Reduction in the public deficit | /% 5% | /0 | | 20% | | | 32% | | | 30% |
| Progressive transfers | 8% | 10% | : | 17% | | | 29% | | | 35% |
| Equal cash transfers to all households | | 17% | 14% | | 2 | 23% | | 24% | | 21% |
| Reduction in corporate income taxes | 120 | % 6% | | | 27% | | | 31% | | 23% |
| | 0 0. | 1 0. | 2 0.3 | 0. | 4 0. | 5 0. | 6 0. | 7 0. | .8 0. | 9 1 |

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



• Support for main climate policies index: All countries (N=40,680, R^2 =0.17)

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.

| | Green Infrastructure Program | | | Ca w. Ca | rbon T sh Tra | lax nsfers | Ban on Combustion Engine Cars | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Brazil | High Inc. | Middle Inc. | Brazil | High Inc. | Middle Inc. | Brazil | High Inc. | Middle Inc. |
| | L | | 1 | 1 | | | I | | |
| Effectiveness of Main Climate Policies | | | | | | | | | |
| Reduce air pollution | 87 | 74 | 81 | 76 | 68 | 80 | 85 | 77 | 82 |
| Reduce GHG emissions/Reduce CO _a 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 | | | | | | | | | |
| Believes the following groups would gain | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |

Figure 20: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

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. 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."





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

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



Share of Respondents

Share of Respondents



(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 support for support support of a petition support of the support of the money prize.

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.

| | 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 | |

Table 5: Sample representativeness – Canada

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"). 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."

| | 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 | | | |

Table 6: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

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.

(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?"

| Part of climate change anthropogenic | | | Cutting GHC | Cutting GHG emissions by half sufficient to stop rise in temperatures | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|---------------|---|--|----|-----|--|
| | No | ne | A little Some | A lot Most | | No | Yes | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 6 | 15 | 39 | 29 | | 53 | 47 | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

(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

(A) Willingness & Factors Not at all A little Moderately A lot A great deal

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.

Indifferent Somewhat support Strongly support

Strongly oppose Somewhat oppose

| | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------------|-------|-----|--------|------|-----|---------------------------------------|-------|------|
| Main Policies Studied: | 9% | 8% | 1 | 2 | 28% | | | 36% | | 20% |
| A ban on combustion-engine cars | I | 15% | 179 | 10 | 22 | % | | 289 | /0 | 18% |
| | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| A carbon tax with cash transfers | | 16% | 13% | | | 30% | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 28% | 14% |
| Transportation Policies: Ban on polluting cars in city centers | 8% | 11% | | 21% | | | | 34% | | 26% |
| Ban on combustion-engine vehicles | 13 | 1% | 15% | | 26 | i% | | 27% | | 19% |
| w. alternatives available | | | 10 /0 | _ | | | | | | 2370 |
| Tax on flying (+20%) | | 19% | 14 | % | | 24% | | 24% | | 19% |
| Energy Policies: Subsidies to low-carbon technologies | 5% 6% | | | 25% | | | : | 38% | | 26% |
| Mandatory and subsidized insulation of buildings | 5% 7% | 6 | | 24% | | | | 40% | | 23% |
| Funding clean energy in low-income countries | 10% | 119 | 1/0 | | 28% | | | 30% | | 20% |
| Tax on fossil fuels (\$45/tCO2) | | | 24% | 17% | o l | 20% | | 2 | 3% | 16% |
| Food Policies: | 13(| 0/6 1 | 1.0% | | 28% | 1 | | 200% | | 20% |
| Subsidies on organic and local vegetables | 15 | /0 1 | 1 70 | _ | 2070 | | | 2970 | | 2070 |
| Ban of intensive cattle farming | | 16% | 17 | % | | 27% | | 2 | 24% | 16% |
| Removal of subsidies for cattle farming | | 16% | 160 | 6 | | | 35% | | 19% | 14% |
| A high tax on cattle products, doubling beef prices | | | 25% | | 23% | | 2 | 26% | 14% | 12% |
| Support for Carbon Tax With: | 12% | b 1 | 12% | | 28% | | | 27% | | 22% |
| Funding environmental infrastructures | 12 | | 120/ | | 26% | | | 2004 | | 2004 |
| Subsidies to low-carbon tech. | 13 | 9%0 | 12% | | 26% | | | 29% | | 20% |
| Reduction in personal income taxes | 12% |) | 14% | | 27% | 6 | | 299 | 6 | 18% |
| Cash transfers to the poorest households | | 16% | 13% | | 24% | | | 27% | | 20% |
| Cash transfers to constrained households | 1 | 4% | 15% | | | 29% | | | 27% | 15% |
| Tax rebates for the most affected firms | 12% | 6 | 14% | | | 34% | | | 29% | 11% |
| Reduction in the public deficit | 11% | | 14% | | | 37% | | 1 | 25% | 14% |
| Progressive transfers | 120 | <mark>%</mark> 8% | | | 26% | 1 | | 32% | | 22% |
| Equal cash transfers to all households | | 17% | | 19% | | 27 | % | | 25% | 13% |
| Reduction in corporate income taxes | | 20% | | 19% | | | 31% | | 21% | 10% |
| | 0 0. | 1 0 | .2 0 | 3 0 | .4 0.5 | i 0. | 6 0 | .7 0 | .8 0. | 9 1 |

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.

| | 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. |
| | | | 1 | | | L I | | | |
| 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 ² | 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 | | | | | | | | | |
| Believes the following groups would gain | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| | | | | | | | | | |

Figure 33: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

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. 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."





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]

 ${}^{\blacktriangle}$ Carbon tax with cash transfers • Ban on combustion-engine cars • Green infrastructure program Demographics Place Characteristics Male Rural area Female Small agglomeration Does not live with child(ren)<14 Lives with child(ren)<14 Meidum agglomeration Age Large agglomeration 25-34 years old No public transport available 35-49 years old Public transport available 50+ years old Energy Usage Income Q1Does not use car Q2Uses car Q3 Low gas expenses Q4Education High gas expenses No education Low heating expenses High School High heating expenses College-Flies less than once a year Econ leaning Very left Flies more than once a year Left Works in non-polluting sector Center Works in polluting sector Right Very right Eats beef/meat less than once a week Treatment Eats beef/meat weekly or more Control Personal Characteristics CC impacts Tenant CC policies Both treatments Owner or landlord 0.10 0.20 0.30 0.40 0.50 $0.00 \ 0.10 \ 0.20 \ 0.30 \ 0.40 \ 0.50$ 0.00

Share of Respondents

Share of Respondents



(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.

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

Table 7: Sample representativeness – China

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"). 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).



Somewhat support

Strongly support

Indifferent

Strongly oppose

Somewhat oppose



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.

| | 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. |
| | L | | | | | | | <u> </u> | |
| 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 ² | 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 | | | | | | | | | |
| Believes the following groups would gain | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |

Figure 46: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

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. 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]

Carbon tax with cash transfers



Share of Respondents

Share of Respondents



(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 support for support support of a petition support of the money prize.

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.

| | 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 | |

Table 8: Sample representativeness – Denmark

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"). 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."

| | 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 | | |

Table 9: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

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?"

| Part o | of clin | nate change an | thropogenic | Cutting GHG emissions by half suffici | Cutting GHG emissions by half sufficient to stop rise in temperatures | | | | |
|--------|---------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|---|--------|--|--|--|
| | No | one 📃 A li | ttle Some A lo | t Most | No | No Yes | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| q | 6 | 22 | 42 | 22 | 64 | 36 | | | |
| | Ŭ | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

(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

(A) Willingness & Factors Not at all A little Moderately A lot A great deal

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.

Strongly oppose Somewhat oppose Indifferent Somewhat support Strongly support

| Main Policies Studied: | 6% | 11% | 1 1 | 1 | 29% | 1 | | 1 | 38% | | 16% |
|--|-------|-------|---------|-------|------|-------|-----|-------|------|-----|------|
| A green infrastructure program | | 1004 | 1 | 220/- | | 170/ | | | 2004 | | 120/ |
| A ban on comoustion-engine cars | | 19% | | 22% | 1 | 17% | | | 29% | 1 | 13% |
| A carbon tax with cash transfers | | 13% | 19% | | | | 37% | | 220 | 6 | 9% |
| Transportation Policies: Ban on polluting cars in city centers | 5% | 13% | 15% | b | | | 4 | 0% | | | 26% |
| Ban on combustion-engine vehicles | | 17% | 18 | % | 1 | 22% | | | 27% | | 16% |
| w. alternatives available | | 201 | 4.504 | 1.40(| | | | 2.404 | 1 | | 250/ |
| Lax on flying (+20%) | 1 | 2% | 15% | 14% | | | | 34% | 1 | | 25% |
| Subsidies to low-carbon technologies | 3% 4% | | 26% | | | | | 45% | | | 22% |
| Mandatory and subsidized insulation of buildings | 5% | 9% | 18% | | | | | 46% | | | 23% |
| Funding clean energy in low-income countries | 8% | 10% | 1 | | 28% | | | 3 | 37% | | 17% |
| Tax on fossil fuels (\$45/tCO2) | | 20% | 1 1 | 22% | | 15% | | | 29% | | 15% |
| Food Policies: | 13 | 2% 1 | 1% | 16% | | | 33 | 3% | | | 27% |
| Subsidies on organic and local vegetables | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Ban of intensive cattle farming | 1 | 2 | .3% | 2 | 1% | | 24% | | 20% | | 12% |
| Removal of subsidies for cattle farming | | 17% | | 269 | % | | 25% | | 22% | | 10% |
| A high tax on cattle products, doubling beef prices | | | 28% | | 24% | 6 | 16% | | 22% | | 10% |
| Support for Carbon Tax With: Funding environmental infrastructures | 5% 6 | % | 1 | 28% | | | | 36% | | | 24% |
| Subsidies to low-carbon tech. | 5% % | | | | 39% | | | 31% | | | 22% |
| Reduction in personal income taxes | 11 | % | 14% | | | 37% | | | 28% | | 10% |
| Cash transfers to the poorest households | | 14% | 13% | | | 31% | | | 28% | | 15% |
| Cash transfers to constrained households | 1 | 2% | 14% | | | 37% | 6 | | 26% | | 11% |
| Tax rebates for the most affected firms | 1 | .3% | 15% | | | 369 | % | | | 31% | 6% |
| Reduction in the public deficit | 8% | 9% | | | | 4 | 49% | | 24% | 0 | 10% |
| Equal cash transfers to all households | | 19% | | 22% | | | 33 | 3% | : | 21% | 6% |
| Reduction in corporate income taxes | | 16% | | 21% | | | | 38% | 1 | 18% | 6% |
| | D | 0.1 0 | 0.2 0.3 | 0. | 4 0. | 5 0.6 | 6 O | .7 (|).8 |).9 | 1 |

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.

| | Greei | Green Infrastructure Program | | | rbon T sh Tra | lax nsfers | Ban on Combustion Engine Cars | | |
|---|-------|---------------------------------|----------------|--------|------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | Denma | rk High Inc. | Middle Inc. | Denmar | k High Inc. | Middle Inc. | Denma | rk High Inc. | Middle Inc. |
| | L | | 1 | 1 | | | | | · |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | |
| Believes the following groups would gain | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |

Figure 59: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

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. 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]



Share of Respondents

Share of Respondents



(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 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_9YacInO3B7TVcGy.

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

Table 10: Sample representativeness – France

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"). 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."

| | | | Eco | nomic le | aning | |
|-----------------------|-----------|------|--------|----------|------------|--------------|
| | 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 |

Table 11: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

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?"

| Part of cl | limate cl | hange anthrop | oogenic | | Cutting GHG emissions by l | Cutting GHG emissions by half sufficient to stop rise in temperatures | | | | |
|------------|-----------|---------------|---------|------------|----------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| 1 | None | A little | Some | A lot Most | | No Yes | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 11 | 19 | 27 | 30 | 54 | 46 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

(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

(A) Willingness & Factors Not at all A little Moderately A lot A great deal

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.

Strongly oppose Somewhat oppose Indifferent Somewhat support Strongly support

| | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | I | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | |
|--|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Main Policies Studied: A green infrastructure program | 4% | 13% | | 25 | % | | | | 400 | % | | 18% |
| A ban on combustion-engine cars | | 18% | | | 27% | | | 28% | 6 | 19 | % | 8% |
| A carbon tax with cash transfers | 1 | .5% | | 21% | 1 | | 1 | 36% | | | 22% | 6% |
| Transportation Policies: Ban on polluting cars in city centers | 9% | 15% | 6 | 18 | % | | | | 39% | | | 20% |
| Ban on combustion-engine vehicles w. alternatives available | 13% | 6 | 17% | | I | 28 | % | | | 27% | | 15% |
| Tax on flying (+20%) | 1 | 5% | | 20% | | 19% | | | 1 | 31% | | 15% |
| Energy Policies: Subsidies to low-carbon technologies | 5% 1 | .0% | | 27 | % | | | | ۷ | 2% | | 16% |
| Mandatory and subsidized insulation of buildings | 4% 10 |)% | | 21% | | | | | 45% | | | 20% |
| Funding clean energy in low-income countries | 9% | 12% | | | : | 29% | | | | 38% | | 12% |
| Tax on fossil fuels (\$45/tCO2) | | 24% | b | | 2 | .6% | 1 | .8% | | 2 | 4% | 7% |
| Food Policies: Subsidies on organic and local vegetables | 8% | 10% | | | 29% | | | | 33% | | | 20% |
| Ban of intensive cattle farming | 9% | 159 | 6 | | 20% | | | 28% | b | | | 28% |
| Removal of subsidies for cattle farming | 14 | 1% | | 279 | 6 | | | 31% | | 20 | % | 8% |
| A high tax on cattle products, doubling beef prices | | 24% | 6 | | 25 | 5% | | 22% | | 21 | % | 9% |
| Support for Carbon Tax With: Funding environmental infrastructures | ₿ 6% | 1 | 2 | 6% | 1 | | | 4 | 41% | | | 24% |
| Subsidies to low-carbon tech. | <mark>₩</mark> 8% | | | 31 | % | | | | 41 | % | | 18% |
| Reduction in personal income taxes | 6% 8 | 3% | | 22% | | | | | 45% | 0 | | 19% |
| Cash transfers to the poorest households | 10% | 12% | | 2 | 1% | | | | 37% | | | 20% |
| Cash transfers to constrained households | 9% | 10% | | | 25% | | | | | 42% | | 14% |
| Tax rebates for the most affected firms | 6% | 14% | | | 27% | 5 | | | | 41% | | 12% |
| Reduction in the public deficit | 4% | | | | 36 | % | | | 3 | 6% | | 16% |
| Equal cash transfers to all households | 11% | | 19% | | | 25% | | | | 32% | | 13% |
| Reduction in corporate income taxes | 13% | 6 | 17% | | | | 34% | | | 289 | % | 9% |
| | 1 D 0.1 | 0.2 | 0. | 3 (|).4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | ' 0. | 8 (|).9 | 1 |

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.

| | Greer | ı Infras Progra | Infrastructure Program | | Carbon Tax w. Cash Transfers | | | Ban on Combust Engine Cars | | |
|---|--------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|----------------|--------|-------------------------------|----------------|--|
| | France | High Inc. | Middle Inc. | France | High Inc. | Middle Inc. | France | High Inc. | Middle Inc. | |
| | L | | | - 1 | | | | I | | |
| 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 ² | 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Believes the following groups would gain | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

Figure 72: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

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. 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

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

• Ban on combustion-engine cars

• Green infrastructure program

 $^{\blacktriangle}$ Carbon tax with cash transfers

| Demographics | | Place Characteristics | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Male | ⊢4+I0\$+I | Parel and | |
| Female | I-AHQ-I | | |
| Does not live with child(ren)<14 | ⊢ ▲ 1 ◆ 1 | Small agglomeration | |
| Lives with child(ren)<14 | | Meidum agglomeration | |
| Age | | Large agglomeration | |
| 25-34 years old | | No public transport available | I A HOULI |
| 35-49 years old | | Public transport available | ⊢ #-@I |
| 50+ years old | | Energy Usage | |
| Q1 | ⊢ 4 (⊅ I | Doos not use cor | |
| Q2 | | Does not use car | |
| Q3 | | Uses car | |
| Q4 | I II≜ (3 II | Low gas expenses | |
| Education | | High gas expenses | |
| No education | | Low heating expenses | - 4+@-1 |
| High School | | High heating expenses | <mark>⊢4-⊜≑</mark> -I |
| College+ | | Flies less than once a year | 1 4101 |
| Very left | | - Flice more than once a year | |
| Left | | Files more than once a year | LARGE I |
| Center | | Works in non-polluting sector | |
| Right | | Works in polluting sector | |
| Very right | | Eats beef/meat less than once a week | I-4H\$-1 |
| Treatment | | Eats beef/meat weekly or more | |
| Control | | Personal Characteristics | |
| CC impacts | | Tenant | I-4-(0-II |
| CC policies | | Ormen en len dlen d | |
| Both treatments | | Owner or landlord | |
| 0 | .00 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 | 1.00 0 | 0.00 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 |
| 0 | | | |
| | Share of Respondents | | Share of Respondents |



(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.

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

https://lse.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_OcWAJE2W8bdBPkG?Q_Language=DE

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.

| | Germa | any |
|-----------------------------|------------|--------|
| | 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 |

Table 12: Sample representativeness – Germany

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"). 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."

| | | | Eco | nomic le | eaning | |
|------------------------|-----------|------|--------|----------|------------|--------------|
| | 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 |

Table 13: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

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.

(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?"

| Part of climate change anthropogenic | | | | | Cutting GHG emissions by half sufficient to ste | Cutting GHG emissions by half sufficient to stop rise in temperatures | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|-----|---------------|------------|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| | No | one | A little Some | A lot Most | No Yes | | | | | |
| 11 | 4 | 11 | 39 | 34 | 70 | 30 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

(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

(A) Willingness & Factors A little Moderately A lot A great deal

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.

Strongly oppose Somewhat oppose Indifferent Somewhat support Strongly support

| | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|------|-------|--------|------|------|--------|-----|-------|
| Main Policies Studied: | | 18% | 12% | | | 28% | | 26% | | 16% |
| A green infrastructure program | | | 2004 | | 2004 | | 2244 | | 10/ | 100/ |
| A ban on combustion-engine cars | | | 28% | | 20% | | 22% | 17 | /% | 13% |
| A carbon tax with cash transfers | | 2 | 4% | | 21% | | 28 | 3% | 18% | 10% |
| Transportation Policies: | 13% | | 12% | | 25% | | | 26% | | 23% |
| Ban on polluting cars in city centers Ban on combustion-engine vehicles | | 20% | | 170% | 1 | 230% | | 220% | I | 1.80% |
| w. alternatives available | | 2070 | | 17 70 | | 2370 | | 2270 | | 10 /0 |
| Tax on flying (+20%) | 1 | .8% | 11% | | 17% | | 24% | | | 30% |
| Energy Policies: Subsidies to low-carbon technologies | 7% 5% | | | 25% | | | 34% | | | 30% |
| Mandatory and subsidized insulation of buildings | 7% 9 | 9% | | 23% | | | | 43% | | 18% |
| Funding clean energy in low-income countries | 12% | 10% | 6 | | 31 | % | | 30% | | 17% |
| Tax on fossil fuels (\$45/tCO2) | | | 26% | | 21% | | 22% | 18 | 8% | 13% |
| Food Policies: | 9% | 10% | 1 | | 25% | 1 | - | 31% | | 26% |
| Subsidies on organic and local vegetables | 570 | 10 /0 | | | | | - | 5170 | | 2070 |
| Ban of intensive cattle farming | 150 | % | 11% | | 269 | /0 | | 25% | | 24% |
| Removal of subsidies for cattle farming | 12% | 1 | 2% | | | 37% | | 21% | | 18% |
| A high tax on cattle products, doubling beef prices | | 21% | | 15% | | 25% | | 23% | | 16% |
| Support for Carbon Tax With: | 6% 6% | 1 | 1 | 27% | 1 1 | | 29% | | | 32% |
| Funding environmental infrastructures | | 1 | 1 | | | | _ | | | |
| Subsidies to low-carbon tech. | 5% 😵 | 1 | 2 | 5% | 1 | | 32% | | | 33% |
| Reduction in personal income taxes | 7% 7% | | | | 33% | | | 32% | | 21% |
| Cash transfers to the poorest households | 13% | 8% | | | 32 | .% | | 28% | | 19% |
| Cash transfers to constrained households | 11% | 12 | % | | 3: | 1% | | 30% | | 16% |
| Tax rebates for the most affected firms | 12% | | 18% | | | | 36% | | 24% | 10% |
| Reduction in the public deficit | 6% 7% | | | | | 46% | | 279 | /o | 14% |
| Progressive transfers | 14% | 1 | 1% | | | 31% | | 27% | | 17% |
| Equal cash transfers to all households | 16 | % | 18 | 3% | | | 35% | | 22% | 9% |
| Reduction in corporate income taxes | 14% | | | 23% | | | | 39% | 17% | 8% |
| | 0 0.1 | 0. | 2 0. | 3 (|).4 0. | 5 0. | 6 0 | .7 0.8 | 0.9 | 1 |

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



• Support for main climate policies index: All countries (N=40,680, R^2 =0.17)

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.

| | Green | Infras Progra | structure am | e Car w. Cas | rbon 1 sh Tra | Fax insfers | Ban on Combustio Engine Cars | | |
|---|--|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| | $\operatorname{Germany} \frac{\operatorname{High}}{\operatorname{Inc.}}$ | | Middle Inc. | German | y High Inc. | Middle Inc. | Germany | High Inc. | Middle Inc. |
| | L | | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | |
| Believes the following groups would gain | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |

Figure 85: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

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. 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

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

• Ban on combustion-engine cars • Green

Green infrastructure program

Carbon tax with cash transfers



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(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 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_b9lU7goEX1i0FvM. Hindi:

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

| | India | | |
|----------------------------|------------|--------------|--|
| | Population | Sample | |
| Sample size | NA | 2,472 | |
| Man | 0.51 | 0.58 | |
| 18-24 years old | 0.18 | 0.23 | |
| 35-49 years old | 0.24 | 0.21 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 | |

Table 14: Sample representativeness – India

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"). 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."

| | 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 | | |

Table 15: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

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.



(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

(A) Willingness & Factors

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.

Indifferent Somewhat support Strongly support

Strongly oppose Somewhat oppose

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.

| | Green Infrastructure Program | | | Ca w. Ca | Carbon Tax w. Cash Transfers | | | Ban on Combustior Engine Cars | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------------|----------------|-------|----------------------------------|----------------|--|
| | India | High Inc. | Middle Inc. | India | High Inc. | Middle Inc. | India | High Inc. | Middle Inc. | |
| | | | | | | I | | · | | |
| Effectiveness of Main Climate Policies | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reduce air pollution | 79 | 74 | 81 | 83 | 68 | 80 | 81 | 77 | 82 | |
| Reduce GHG emissions/Reduce CO _a 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Believes the following groups would gain | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | |

Figure 98: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

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. 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."





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

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

▲ Carbon tax with cash transfers

Green infrastructure program





(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 support for support support of a petition support of the money prize.

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_1RqbYYeT2cOnOPc. The climate impacts video is available here:

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

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

Table 16: Sample representativeness – Indonesia

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"). 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."

| | 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 | | | | |

Table 17: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

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.

Strongly oppose Somewhat oppose Indifferent Somewhat support Strongly support

| Main Policies Studied: | 2% | 18% | 1 | | 29% | | | | | 51% |
|---|--------------|--------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| A ban on combustion engine care | > 70/2 | 1 1 | 1 | 27% | | 250/ | | | 1 | 30% |
| A ban on comoustion-engine cars | * 770 | 1 1 | - | 2770 | | 237 | | | I | 3370 |
| A carbon tax with cash transfers | 7% | | 2 | 6% | | 29 | 9% | | | 37% |
| Transportation Policies: Ban on polluting cars in city centers | 3% | 11% | | : | 29% | | | | | 55% |
| Ban on combustion-engine vehicles | 3 Q0 | 10 | 18% | | 2 | 6% | | | I | 46% |
| w. alternatives available | | | 10,10 | | _ | | | | | |
| Tax on flying (+20%) | %1 | 12% | 18 | 3% | | 289 | % | | | 38% |
| Energy Policies: Subsidies to low-carbon technologies | 3% | 17% | | | : | 33% | | | | 45% |
| Funding clean energy in low-income countries | 6% | 14% | | | 31% | , | | | | 49% |
| | 604 | | 004 | | 201 | _ | 2201 | | | 2.404 |
| Tax on fossil fuels (\$45/fCO2) | 6% | 1 | 8% | 19 | 9% | | 23% | | | 34% |
| Subsidies on organic and local vegetables | ∦ 7% | 14 | % | | 30 | % | | | | 47% |
| Ban of intensive cattle farming | 8% | | 22% | | | 26% | 14% | | | 30% |
| Removal of subsidies for cattle farming | 6% | 15% | | | 29% | | 20% | | | 29% |
| | | 1 | | | 2570 | | 2070 | | | 2370 |
| A high tax on cattle products, doubling beef prices | 9% | 1 1 | 20% | | 24 | % | 19% | , | | 28% |
| Support for Carbon Tax With: Funding environmental infrastructures | 3% | 16% | | | 29% | | | | | 53% |
| Subsidies to low-carbon tech. | 7 V | 19% | | | 3 | 33% | | | | 46% |
| Reduction in personal income taxes | 3% 5% | 1 1 | 19% | | | 33% | | | | 40% |
| Cash transfers to the poorest households | 3% | 9% | 1 | 23% | | | | | | 63% |
| Cash transfers to constrained households | 5% | 1 | 21% | | | 31% | | | | 42% |
| Tax rebates for the most affected firms | 4% | | 27 | % | | 28% | 0 | | | 39% |
| Reduction in the public deficit | 2% | 1 | 28% | | | 319 | % | | | 38% |
| Progressive transfers | 9% | 9% | | 23% | | 22 | % | | | 37% |
| Equal cash transfers to all households | ≆ 6% | 1 | 17% | | 3 | 30% | | | | 46% |
| Reduction in corporate income taxes | ¥ 8% | 1 1 | 24 | 1% | | 3 | 31% | | | 35% |
| | 0 0 | 0.1 0. | 2 0. | 30. | .4 0. | 5 0. | 6 0.7 | 7 0.8 | 3 0.9 | 1 |

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



• Support for main climate policies index: All countries (N=40,680, $R^2=0.17$)

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.

| | Green Infrastructure Program | | | e Ca w. Ca | Carbon Tax w. Cash Transfers | | | Ban on Combustion Engine Cars | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------------------|----------------|---------|----------------------------------|----------------|--|
| | Indonesi | ia High Inc. | Middle Inc. | Indones | a High Inc. | Middle Inc. | Indones | ia High Inc. | Middle Inc. | |
| | L | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Effectiveness of Main Climate Policies | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reduce air pollution | 88 | 74 | 81 | 86 | 68 | 80 | 87 | 77 | 82 | |
| Reduce GHG emissions/Reduce CO, 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Believes the following groups would gain | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | |

Figure 111: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

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. 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

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

• Ban on combustion-engine cars

• Green infrastructure program



Share of Respondents

Share of Respondents

▲ Carbon tax with cash transfers



(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

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 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.

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

Table 18: Sample representativeness – Italy

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"). 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."

| | 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 | |

Table 19: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

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.

Somewhat support

Strongly support

Indifferent

Strongly oppose

Somewhat oppose

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.

| Italy High Middle Italy High Middle Italy Italy Inc. Inc. Inc. Italy Italy | igh Middle nc. Inc. |
|--|------------------------|
| Effectiveness of Main Climate Policies | |
| Effectiveness of Main Climate Policies | |
| | |
| Reduce air pollution 83 74 81 74 68 80 84 | 7 82 |
| Reduce GHG emissions/Reduce CO, 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 | 9 38 |
| Distributional Impacts of Main Climate Policies | |
| Believes the following groups would gain | |
| Those living in rural areas 32 26 50 27 21 43 26 50 | 8 37 |
| Low-income earners 28 22 47 26 22 42 18 | 4 36 |
| The middle class 30 23 48 24 21 40 21 4 | 6 36 |
| High-income earners 45 39 51 37 33 41 43 | 49 |
| Self-Interest | |
| Believes own household would gain 23 23 50 20 20 41 17 | 6 36 |
| Perceived Fairness and Support | |
| Support main climate policies 76 56 76 47 37 59 53 | 2 63 |
| Main climate policies are fair 75 50 70 45 35 58 | <mark>9</mark> 58 |

Figure 124: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

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. 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

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

 ${}^{\blacktriangle}$ Carbon tax with cash transfers • Ban on combustion-engine cars • Green infrastructure program Demographics Place Characteristics Male Rural area Female Small agglomeration Does not live with child(ren)<14 Lives with child(ren)<14 Meidum agglomeration Age Large agglomeration 25-34 years old No public transport available 35-49 years old Public transport available 50+ years old Energy Usage Income Q1Does not use car Q2Uses car Q3Low gas expenses Q Education High gas expenses No education Low heating expenses High School High heating expenses College-Flies less than once a year Econ leaning Very left Flies more than once a year Left Works in non-polluting sector Center Works in polluting sector Right Very right Eats beef/meat less than once a week Treatment Eats beef/meat weekly or more Control Personal Characteristics CC impacts Tenant CC policies Both treatments Owner or landlord $0.10 \quad 0.20 \quad 0.30 \quad 0.40$ 0.000.100.200.300.40 0.00





(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 support for support support of a petition support of the support of the money prize.

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.

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

Table 20: Sample representativeness – Japan

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"). 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."

| | 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 |

Table 21: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

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.

(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

(A) Willingness & Factors

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



- \bigcirc Support for main climate policies index: All countries (N=40,680, R²=0.17)
 - \square Support for main climate policies index: Japan (N= 1,990, R²=0.09)

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.
| | Green Infrastructure Program | | | e Ca w. Ca | 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. | |
| | L | · · · · | I | | | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Believes the following groups would gain | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

Figure 137: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

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. 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

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

• Ban on combustion-engine cars • Green

Green infrastructure program



Share of Respondents

Share of Respondents

 ${}^{\blacktriangle}$ Carbon tax with cash transfers



(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 support for support support of a petition support of the support of the money prize.

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.

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

Table 22: Sample representativeness – Mexico

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"). 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."

| | 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 | | | |

Table 23: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

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.



(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







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.

| | Green Infrastructur 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. |
| | L | | I | | | | | I | |
| 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 ² | 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 | | | | | | | | | |
| Believes the following groups would gain | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |

Figure 150: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

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. 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

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

Green infrastructure program

• Ban on combustion-engine cars

 ${}^{\blacktriangle}$ Carbon tax with cash transfers



Share of Respondents

Share of Respondents



(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 support for support support of a petition support of the money prize.

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

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 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_etkOtRoDmoSXkSq.
The climate impacts video is available here:

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

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

Table 24: Sample representativeness – Poland

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"). 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."

| | 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 | | | |

Table 25: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

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?"

| Part of climate change anthropogenic | | | Cutting GHG emissions by half sufficient to stop rise in temperatures | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|---------------|---|--|----|--------|
| | None | A little Some | A lot Most | | I | No Yes |
| | | | | | | |
| 63 | 16 | 38 | 36 | | 40 | 60 |
| | | | | | | |

(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.

Somewhat support

Strongly support

Indifferent

Strongly oppose

Somewhat oppose

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.

| | Green Infrastructure Program | | | e Ca w. Ca | 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. | |
| | L | | I | | | I | | <u> </u> | | |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Believes the following groups would gain | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

Figure 163: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

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. 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

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

 ${}^{\blacktriangle}$ Carbon tax with cash transfers • Ban on combustion-engine cars • Green infrastructure program Demographics Place Characteristics Male Rural area Female Small agglomeration Does not live with child(ren)<14 Lives with child(ren)<14 Meidum agglomeration Age Large agglomeration 25-34 years old No public transport available 35-49 years old Heilik Public transport available 50+ years old Energy Usage Income Q1Does not use car **....** Q2Uses car Q3 Low gas expenses Q4 Education High gas expenses No education Low heating expenses Heri Histoi High School High heating expenses ----College+ Flies less than once a year Econ leaning Very left Flies more than once a year Left Works in non-polluting sector • || () || Center Works in polluting sector Right Eats beef/meat less than once a week Very right Treatment Eats beef/meat weekly or more Control Personal Characteristics CC impacts ----Tenant CC policies ---нөн нөн Both treatments Owner or landlord -0.20 0.00 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 -0.200.00 $0.20 \quad 0.40 \quad 0.60$ 0.80

Share of Respondents

218

Share of Respondents



(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_9FDOxYLGIwdrYh0. 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.

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

Table 26: Sample representativeness – South Africa

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"). 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."

| | 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 | | | |

Table 27: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

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.

Indifferent Somewhat support Strongly support

Strongly oppose Somewhat oppose

| Main Policies Studied: | ₩ 6% | 19% | 1 1 | l | | 42% | | | 30% |
|--|--------------------|-------|------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|------|
| A green infrastructure program | o, 0,0 | 15 /0 | 1 1 | | | 1270 | | | 0070 |
| A ban on combustion-engine cars | 7% | 16% | 1 | 25% | | | 29% | | 23% |
| A carbon tax with cash transfers | 7% | 12% | | 29% | | | 31% | | 21% |
| Transportation Policies: | 5% 1 | 0% | 20% | | 1 | 36% | I | | 29% |
| Ban on polluting cars in city centers Ban on combustion-engine vehicles | 70/ | 110/ | 2004 | | | 2204 | | | 200/ |
| w. alternatives available | 7% | 11% | 20% | | | 32% | | | 30% |
| Tax on flying (+20%) | | 18% | 21% | | 18% | | 26 | 5% | 16% |
| Energy Policies: | 3% | 20% | | | | 42% | | 1 | 32% |
| Subsidies to low-carbon technologies | μ 4 ω | 200/ | | | | 4000 | | | 220/ |
| Mandatory and subsidized insulation of buildings | % | 20% | | | | 40% | | | 32% |
| Funding clean energy in low-income countries | <mark>3%</mark> 6% | 16% | | | 36% | | | | 40% |
| Tax on fossil fuels (\$45/tCO2) | | 24% | 18% | | 210 | % | 2 | 2% | 16% |
| Food Policies: | 11% | 12% | 19% | | | 28% | | | 31% |
| Subsidies on organic and local vegetables | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Ban of intensive cattle farming | | 25% | | 24% | | 23% | | 18% | 9% |
| Removal of subsidies for cattle farming | | 21% | 24 | 4% | | 29% | 6 | 17% | 10% |
| A high tax on cattle products, doubling beef prices | | 26% | | 22% | | 22% | | 17% | 13% |
| Support for Carbon Tax With: | 2% | 16% | | | 34% | | | | 45% |
| Funding environmental infrastructures | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Subsidies to low-carbon tech. | ₹ 5% | 16% | 1 | | 36% | | | | 42% |
| Reduction in personal income taxes | 7% 5% | 6 | 20% | | | 34% | | | 34% |
| Cash transfers to the poorest households | 11% | 9% | 16% | | 28 | 3% | | | 37% |
| Cash transfers to constrained households | 10% | 8% | 22% | | | 34 | 4% | | 25% |
| Tax rebates for the most affected firms | 4% 9 | % | 24% | | | 36% | 6 | | 27% |
| Reduction in the public deficit | 4% 3% | | 31% | | | 369 | % | | 26% |
| Progressive transfers | | 22% | 13% | | 22% | | 24% | | 20% |
| Equal cash transfers to all households | 10% | 14% | 19 | % | | 310 | % | | 26% |
| Reduction in corporate income taxes | 10% | 10% | 1 1 | 31% | | | 3 | 4% | 16% |
| - | | 1 0 2 | | 1 0 | E O | 6 07 | 0 | | 0 1 |

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.

| | Green Infrastructure Program | | | Ca w. Ca | rbon T sh Tra | `ax nsfers | Ban on Combustion Engine Cars | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| | South Africa | High Inc. | Middle Inc. | South Africa | High Inc. | Middle Inc. | South Africa | High Inc. | Middle Inc. |
| | L | | 1 | I | | I | | <u> </u> | |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | |
| Believes the following groups would gain | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |

Figure 176: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

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. 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."





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

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

• Ban on combustion-engine cars

◆ Green infrastructure program ▲ Carbon tax with cash transfers



Share of Respondents

Share of Respondents



(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.

| | 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 | | | |

Table 28: Sample representativeness – South Korea

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"). 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."

| | 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 | | | | |

Table 29: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

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?"

| Part of climate change anthropogenic Cuttin | | | Cutting GHG emissions | s by half sufficient to stop rise in temperatures | | | |
|---|----|----|-----------------------|---|----|----|--|
| None A little Some A lot Most | | | | No Yes | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 73 | 10 | 49 | 32 | | 34 | 66 | |
| | | | | | | | |

(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



- igodolSupport for main climate policies index: All countries (N=40,680, R²=0.17)
- Support for main climate policies index: South Korea (N= 1,932, R²=0.12)

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.

| | Green Infrastructure Program | | | Ca w. Ca | rbon T sh Tra | lax nsfers | Ban on Combustion Engine Cars | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| | South Korea | High Inc. | Middle Inc. | South Korea | High Inc. | Middle Inc. | South Korea | High Inc. | Middle Inc. |
| | L | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | · | |
| 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 ² | 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 | | | | | | | | | |
| Believes the following groups would gain | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| | | | | | | | | | |

Figure 189: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

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. 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."





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






(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_0d0TZD6KT4L2SOi?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_4NsVOyDmpposo3I.

| | 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 | | | |

Table 30: Sample representativeness – Spain

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"). 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."

| | 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 | | | |

Table 31: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

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?"

| Part of climate change anthropogenic | | | | Cutting GHG emissions by half sufficient to stop rise in temperatures | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|----|---|--------|----|--|--|--|
| None A little Some A lot Most | | | | | No Yes | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 1 | 19 | 49 | 20 | | 55 | 45 | | | |
| · 1 | 12 | 42 | 50 | | | 40 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

(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.

Indifferent Somewhat support Strongly support

Strongly oppose Somewhat oppose

А

| | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | |
|--|----------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Main Policies Studied: | * 7% | | 19% | | | | 42% | | | 28% |
| A green infrastructure program | | 201 | 1 | 04 | 120/ | | | 2.404 | | 2004 |
| A ban on combustion-engine cars | 1 | 3% | 19 | % | 13% | | | 34% | | 20% |
| A carbon tax with cash transfers | | 15% | 169 | 6 | | 25% | | | 31% | 12% |
| Transportation Policies: | 11% | 1 | 2% | 13% | | 1 | 36% | | | 29% |
| Ban on polluting cars in city centers Ban on combustion-engine vehicles | | | | | | | | | | |
| w. alternatives available | 10% | | 20% | 1 | .3% | | | 34% | | 22% |
| Tax on flying (+20%) | | 17% | | 22% | | 17% | | 2 | 8% | 16% |
| Energy Policies: | 5% 6% | | 15% | | 1 | | 40% | | | 34% |
| Subsidies to low-carbon technologies | | , | 1370 | | | | 10 /0 | | I | 5170 |
| Mandatory and subsidized insulation of buildings | 6% 69 | /0 | 17% | | | | 44 | 1% | | 26% |
| Funding clean energy in low-income countries | 7% | 8% | | 20% | | | 38 | % | | 27% |
| Tax on fossil fuels (\$45/tCO2) | | | 24% | | 22% | 15% | | | 26% | 13% |
| Food Policies: | 10% | 8% | 1 | 17% | | 1 | 39 | 9% | | 26% |
| Subsidies on organic and local vegetables | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Ban of intensive cattle farming | | 17% | | 21% | | 20% | | 2 | 27% | 15% |
| Removal of subsidies for cattle farming | | 17% | | 21% | | 20% | ĺ | | 27% | 15% |
| A high tax on cattle products, doubling beef prices | | | 28% | | 24 | % | 17% | | 22% | 9% |
| Support for Carbon Tax With: | E04 4 | | 220/ | | | 1 | 270/ | 1 | | 220% |
| Funding environmental infrastructures | 5% % | | 22% | 2 | | | 37% |] | | 32% |
| Subsidies to low-carbon tech. | 6% 5% | | 20% | | | | 37% | | | 33% |
| Reduction in personal income taxes | 7% 6 | 5% | 19 | % | | | 41 | .% | | 26% |
| Cash transfers to the poorest households | 12 | % 9 | % | 15% | | | 34% | | | 29% |
| Cash transfers to constrained households | 11% | o 11 | % | 18% | | | 3 | 5% | | 26% |
| Tax rebates for the most affected firms | 10% | 8% | | | 26% | | | 38 | % | 17% |
| Reduction in the public deficit | 5% 5% | | | 29% | | | 3 | 6% | | 25% |
| Progressive transfers | | 2 | 23% | 17% | | 20% | | 2 | 4% | 16% |
| Equal cash transfers to all households | | 18% | | 18% | | 21% | | | 31% | 13% |
| Reduction in corporate income taxes | 13 | 3% | 11% | | 26% | | | 33 | % | 17% |
| | i D 0 | .1 (| 0.2 0 | .3 0 | .4 0. | 5 0. | 6 0. | 7 0. | 8 0.9 | 1 |

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







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.

| | Green Infrastructure Program | | | Ca w. Ca | rbon T sh Tra | lax nsfers | Ban on Combustion Engine Cars | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Spain | High Inc. | Middle Inc. | Spain | High Inc. | Middle Inc. | Spain | High Inc. | Middle Inc. |
| | L | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | |
| Believes the following groups would gain | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| | | | | | | | | | |

Figure 202: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

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. 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

Share of Kesp

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

Ban on combustion-engine cars
 Green infrastructure program

 \checkmark Carbon tax with cash transfers



Share of Respondents

Share of Respondents



(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 support for support support of a petition support of the money prize.

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.

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

Table 32: Sample representativeness – Turkey

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"). 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."

| | 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 | | | |

Table 33: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

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.

Strongly oppose Somewhat oppose Indifferent Somewhat support Strongly support

| | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|-------|-----|-------|------|-----|-------|--------|-------|
| Main Policies Studied: | 5% | 1 | 18% | | 27% | 0 | | | 49% |
| A ban on combustion-engine cars | 4 | 9% | 1 | 25% | | | 31% | | 31% |
| A ban on combustion-engine cars | ~ | 570 | 1 | 2370 | | | 5170 | | 5170 |
| A carbon tax with cash transfers | 10% | 6 10% | | 1 | 24% | | 289 | % | 28% |
| Transportation Policies: | 9% | : | .4% | 16% | | | | 35% | 25% |
| Ban on combustion-engine vehicles | 4 | 1106 | | 210/2 | | | 320% | | 320% |
| w. alternatives available | % | 11 /0 | 1 | 2170 | 1 1 | | JZ 70 | | 5270 |
| Tax on flying (+20%) | | 14% | | 22% | : | 19% | | 24% | 21% |
| Energy Policies: Subsidies to low-carbon technologies | <mark>3%</mark> 5% | | 17% | | | 32% | | | 43% |
| Mandatory and subsidized insulation of buildings | 6% 6 | 5% | 13% | | 26% | | | | 49% |
| Funding clean energy in low-income countries | 5% | 9% | 2 | .0% | | 31 | 0% | | 36% |
| Tax on fossil fuels (\$45/tCO2) | 7% | 13% | | | 28% | | | 27% | 25% |
| Food Policies: | ω Εα | 110/ | 1 | I | 2004 | | | | E10/ |
| Subsidies on organic and local vegetables | \$ 5% | 11% | | | 29% | | | | 51% |
| Ban of intensive cattle farming | | 20% | 5 | | 24% | | 22% | 18 | % 15% |
| Removal of subsidies for cattle farming | | | 31% | | 2 | 24% | 15% | 13% | 18% |
| A high tax on cattle products, doubling beef prices | | | 3 | 4% | | 21% | 1 | 8% 10% | 6 16% |
| Support for Carbon Tax With: | ω 9 6% | | 17% | | | 29% | | | 44% |
| Funding environmental infrastructures | o` | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Subsidies to low-carbon tech. | % 6% | 1 | 1 | 25% | 1 | 289 | % | | 37% |
| Reduction in personal income taxes | 5% 7 | 7% | 2 | 1% | | 30 | % | | 37% |
| Cash transfers to the poorest households | ₿ 4% | 12% | | | 27% | | | | 55% |
| Cash transfers to constrained households | 5% 5% | /0 | 2 | 3% | | | 32% | | 34% |
| Tax rebates for the most affected firms | 8% | 12% | | | 24% | | 26% | | 29% |
| Reduction in the public deficit | 7% | 7% | | 28 | % | | 27% | | 31% |
| Progressive transfers | 11 | % | 15% | | 23% | | 19% | | 32% |
| Equal cash transfers to all households | 8% | 12% | | 229 | 6 | | 28% | | 31% |
| | | | | | | r I | 200/ | | 210/ |
| Reduction in corporate income taxes | 5% | 12% | 1 | 23% | | | 29% | 1 | 51%0 |

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.

| | Green Infrastructure Program | | | Ca w. Ca | rbon T sh Tra | lax nsfers | Ban on Combustion Engine Cars | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Turkey | High Inc. | Middle Inc. | Turkey | High Inc. | Middle Inc. | Turkey | High Inc. | Middle Inc. |
| | L | | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| 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 ² | 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 | | | | | | | | | |
| Believes the following groups would gain | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| | | | | | | | | | |

Figure 215: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

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. 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

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



Share of Respondents

Share of Respondents



(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 support for support support of a petition support of the support of the money prize.

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_bDbSZHrjOtU9b7w. 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.

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

Table 34: Sample representativeness – Ukraine

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 having 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 the sample statistics include the share of 4 years old who indicated being "Unemployed," "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."

| | 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 | | | | |

Table 35: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

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

(A) Willingness & Factors

Not at all
A little
Moderately
A lot
A great deal

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.

| | 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. |
| | <u> </u> | | | | | L I | | | |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | |
| Believes the following groups would gain | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |

Figure 228: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

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. 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

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

Ban on combustion-engine cars
 Green infrastructure program

 $^{\wedge}$ Carbon tax with cash transfers





(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 support for support support of a petition support of the support of the money prize.

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.

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

Table 36: Sample representativeness – United Kingdom

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"). 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."

| | 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 | | | | |

Table 37: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

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?"

| Part of climate change anthropogenic | | | | | Cutting GHG emissions by half suff | Cutting GHG emissions by half sufficient to stop rise in temperatures | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|----|------------|----|------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| None A little Some A lot Most | | | A lot Most | No | Yes | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 5 | 18 | 38 | 31 | 55 | 45 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

(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).

Main Policies Studied: 29% 35% 21% 8% A green infrastructure program A ban on combustion-engine cars 26% 14% 27% 18% 15% A carbon tax with cash transfers 38% 26% 15% **Transportation Policies:** 38% 8% 20% 29% Ban on polluting cars in city centers Ban on combustion-engine vehicles 13% 22% 33% 21% w. alternatives available 19% Tax on flying (+20%) 15% 23% 29% **Energy Policies:** 4% 27% 44% 23% Subsidies to low-carbon technologies 24% Mandatory and subsidized insulation of buildings 20% 46% 6% 34% 18% Funding clean energy in low-income countries 8% 29% Tax on fossil fuels (\$45/tCO2) 16% 17% 29% 24% 15% **Food Policies:** 10% 10% 31% 31% 18% Subsidies on organic and local vegetables Ban of intensive cattle farming 9% 15% 27% 23% 25% 32% 23% 14% Removal of subsidies for cattle farming 18% 27% A high tax on cattle products, doubling beef prices 19% 21% 18% 15% Support for Carbon Tax With: 6% 6% 26% 40% 23% Funding environmental infrastructures 4% Subsidies to low-carbon tech. 31% 38% 23% 34% 17% Reduction in personal income taxes 11% 33% 7% 27% 34% 24% Cash transfers to the poorest households 8% Cash transfers to constrained households 8% 33% 34% 18% 31% Tax rebates for the most affected firms 42% 10% 11% Reduction in the public deficit 7% 44% 33% 11% Progressive transfers 12% 10% 35% 29% Equal cash transfers to all households 10% 19% 35% 23% Reduction in corporate income taxes 36% 18% 8% 15% 23% Ó 0.1 0.2 0.7 0.8 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.9 1

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

Somewhat support

Strongly support

Indifferent

Strongly oppose

Somewhat oppose

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.

| | Green Infrastructure Program | | | e Car w. Cas | rbon 7 sh Tra | Fax insfers | Ban on Com Engine C | | bustion- Cars | |
|---|---------------------------------|----|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|--|
| | United High Kingdom Inc. | | Middle Inc. | United Kingdon | United High Kingdom Inc. | | United Kingdor | United High Kingdom Inc. | | |
| | L | | I | | | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Believes the following groups would gain | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

Figure 241: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

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. 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."





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

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

• Ban on combustion-engine cars

• Green infrastructure program

Carbon tax with cash transfers





(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 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.
Fighting Climate Change: Attitudes Toward Climate Policies in the United States

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 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.

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

Table 38: Sample representativeness – United States

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 the sample statistics include the share of 4 years old who indicated being "Unemployed," "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."

| | 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 | | | |

Table 39: Distribution of economic leaning by vote

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?"

| Part of climate change anthropogenic | | | | | Cutting GHG emiss | Cutting GHG emissions by half sufficient to stop rise in temperatures | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|----|----|--------|-------------------|---|----------|--|--|--|
| None A little Some A lot Most | | | | No Yes | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | 6 | 17 | 36 | 28 | 46 | | 54 | | | |
| 10 | Ŭ | 11 | 00 | 20 | 10 | | . | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

(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).

| Main Policies Studied: | 120 | | 1 | I | 270/ | 1 | | 210/ | | 220/ |
|--|------|------|---------|-------|--------|------|-----|------|-------|------|
| A green infrastructure program | 12% | 6 8% | | | 27% | | | 31% | | 22% |
| A ban on combustion-engine cars | | 18% | 12% | | | 27% | | 2 | 6% | 16% |
| A carbon tax with cash transfers | | 17% | 14% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 35% | | 21% | 13% |
| Transportation Policies: | 129 | 2/0 | 13% | 1 | 24% | | | 31% | | 19% |
| Ban on polluting cars in city centers Ban on combustion-engine vehicles | | | 1 | 1 | 2170 | | | 01/0 | | 2370 |
| w. alternatives available | | 17% | 10% | | 26 | % | | 27% | | 20% |
| Tax on flying (+20%) | | 2 | 3% | 17% | 1 | | 25% | | 22% | 13% |
| Energy Policies: | 9% | 7% | 1 | 25% | | | | 36% | | 23% |
| Subsidies to low-carbon technologies | I | | 1 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Mandatory and subsidized insulation of buildings | 11% | 10% | 6 | 2 | 25% | | | 36% | | 19% |
| Funding clean energy in low-income countries | | 16% | 10% | | 24% | | | 339 | % | 18% |
| Tax on fossil fuels (\$45/tCO2) | | | 25% | | 21% | 1 | 8% | | 23% | 13% |
| Food Policies: | - | 15% | 9% | 1 | | 31% | | 279 | % | 18% |
| Subsidies on organic and local vegetables | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ban of intensive cattle farming | | 219 | % 1 | 3% | | 27% | D | 2 | 23% | 16% |
| Removal of subsidies for cattle farming | | 18% | 12% | | | 29% | | 24 | ŀ% | 17% |
| A high tax on cattle products, doubling beef prices | | | 29% | 1 | 16% | 1 | 21% | | 21% | 13% |
| Support for Carbon Tax With: | 10% | 6% | 1 1 | 25% |)) | | 3 | 32% | | 26% |
| Funding environmental infrastructures | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Subsidies to low-carbon tech. | 11% | 7% | II | 26 | 5% | | | 33% | | 23% |
| Reduction in personal income taxes | 12% | b 11 | 1% | | 29% | | | 30% | 6 | 18% |
| Cash transfers to the poorest households | | 15% | 12% | | 26 | % | | 24% | | 23% |
| Cash transfers to constrained households | 14 | 1% | 12% | I | : | 29% | | 2 | 8% | 17% |
| Tax rebates for the most affected firms | 13 | % | 13% | I | 1 | 32% | | | 29% | 13% |
| Reduction in the public deficit | 9% | 8% | 1 | 1 | 34% | | | 29% | | 20% |
| Found cash transfers to all households | | 1.9% | 13% | 1 | I | 30% | 'n | 1 | 24% | 14% |
| | | 25.0 | 1370 | | | | | | | 2.70 |
| Reduction in corporate income taxes | | 229 | % | 18% | 1 | 1 | 29% | | 20% | 11% |
| | 0 0. | 1 0 |).2 0.3 | 3 0.4 | 4 0. | 5 0. | 6 0 | .7 0 | .8 0. | 9 1 |

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

Strongly oppose Somewhat oppose Indifferent Somewhat support Strongly support

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.

| | Green Infrastructure Program | | | Ca w. Ca | rbon T sh Tra | lax nsfers | Ban on Combustion Engine Cars | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| | United States | High Inc. | Middle Inc. | United States | High Inc. | Middle Inc. | United States | High Inc. | Middle Inc. |
| | L | II | | 1 | | I | | I | |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | |
| Believes the following groups would gain | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| | | | | | | | | | |

Figure 254: Perceived characteristics of the main policies

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. 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

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



Share of Respondents

Share of Respondents



(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 support for support support of a petition support of the support of the money prize.

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.