

International Attitudes Toward Global Policies Supplementary Material

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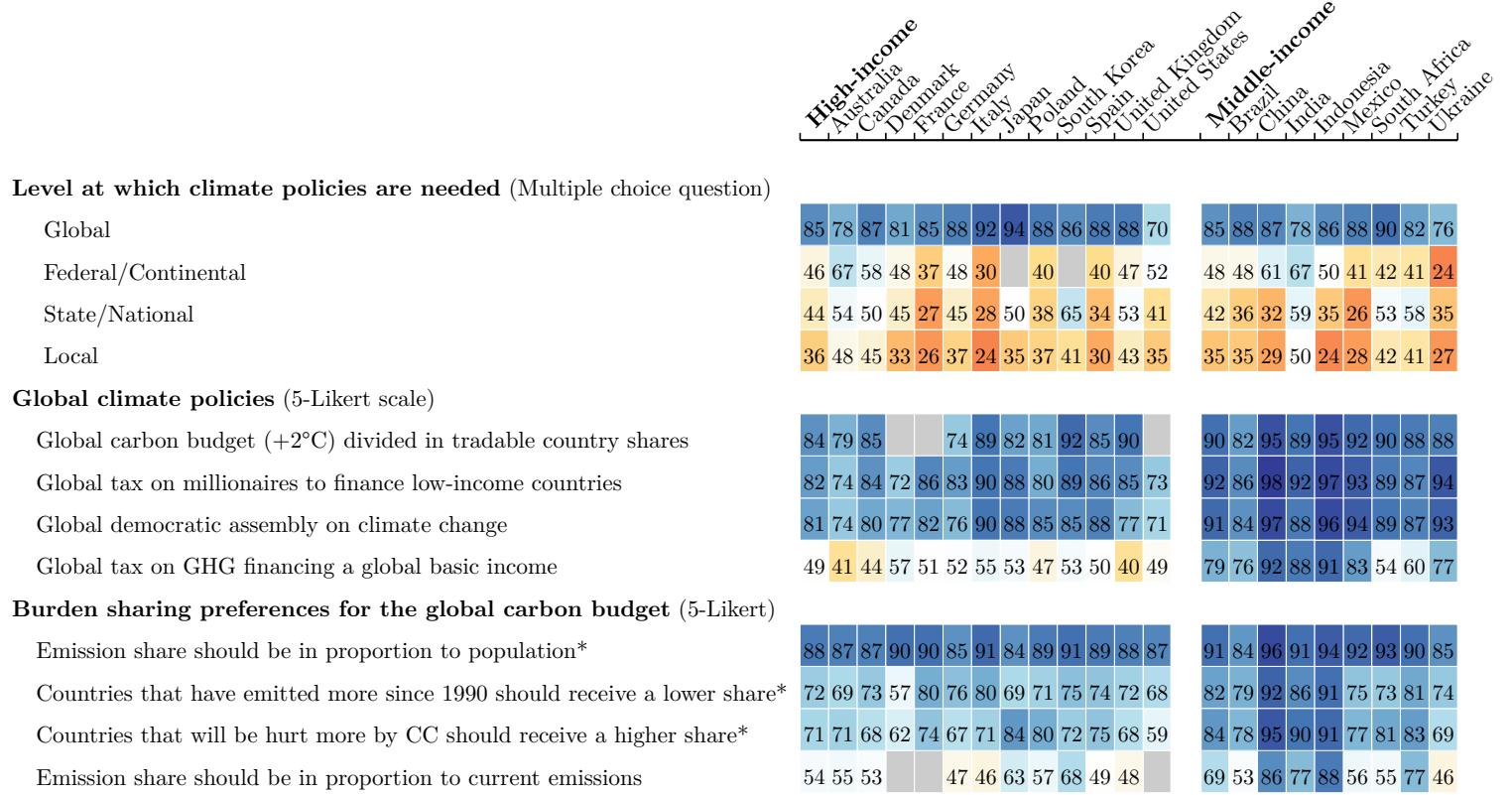
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35 Main figures

Figure 1: Relative support for global climate policies. (Reproduced from [Dechezleprêtre et al. \(2022\)](#), Figure A21.)



Note 1: The numbers represent the share of *Somewhat* or *Strongly support* among non-*indifferent* answers (in percent, $n = 40,680$). The color blue denotes a relative majority. See Figure A3 for the absolute support. (Questions A-I).

Note 2: *In Denmark, France and the U.S., the questions with an asterisk were asked differently, cf. Question F.

Figure 2: Relative support for various global policies (percentage of *somewhat* or *strong support*, after excluding *indifferent* answers). (Questions 44 and 45; See Figure A25 for the absolute support.)

	United States	Europe	France	Germany	Spain	United Kingdom
Payments from high-income countries to compensate low-income countries for climate damages	55	71	72	70	79	70
High-income countries funding renewable energy in low-income countries	68	82	82	82	85	81
High-income countries contributing \$100 billion per year to help low-income countries adapt to climate change	60	76	77	79	79	71
Cancellation of low-income countries' public debt	46	53	53	43	62	61
Democratise international institutions (UN, IMF) by making a country's voting right proportional to its population	58	71	69	69	78	72
Removing tariffs on imports from low-income countries	62	73	58	73	80	83
A minimum wage in all countries at 50% of local median wage	63	80	80	78	81	83
Fight tax evasion by creating a global financial register to record ownership of all assets	62	87	90	86	91	87
A maximum wealth limit of \$10 billion (US) / €100 million (Eu) for each human	46	62	58	62	65	67
National tax on millionaires funding public services	73	85	81	87	89	88
Global tax on millionaires funding low-income countries	69	84	84	84	87	83

Figure 3: Support for the GCS, NR and the combination of GCS, NR and C. (Questions 35, 36, 20, 22 and 26).

	United States	Europe	France	Germany	Spain	United Kingdom
Global climate scheme (GCS)	54	76	80	71	81	74
National redistribution scheme (NR)	56	73	77	66	79	75
National climate policy + GCS + NR	52	74	79	69	81	70

Table 1: Number of supported policies in the list experiment depending on the presence of the Global Climate Scheme (GCS) in the list.

	Number of supported policies		
	All	U.S.	Europe
List contains: GCS	0.624*** (0.028)	0.524*** (0.041)	0.724*** (0.036)
<i>Support for GCS</i>	0.65	0.542	0.757
<i>Social desirability bias</i>	-0.025	-0.019	-0.033
<i>80% C.I. for the bias</i>	[-0.06; 0.01]	[-0.07; 0.04]	[-0.08; 0.01]
Constant	1.317	1.147	1.486
Observations	6,000	3,000	3,000
R ²	0.089	0.065	0.125

Note:

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

Table 2: Preference for a progressive platform depending on whether it includes the GCS or not. (Question 28)

	Prefers the Progressive platform					
	All	United States	France	Germany	UK	Spain
GCS in Progressive platform	0.028* (0.014)	0.029 (0.022)	0.112*** (0.041)	0.015 (0.033)	0.008 (0.040)	-0.015 (0.038)
Constant	0.623	0.604	0.55	0.7	0.551	0.775
Observations	5,202	2,619	605	813	661	504
R ²	0.001	0.001	0.013	0.0003	0.0001	0.0003

Note: The 14% of *None of them* answers have been excluded from the regression samples. GCS has no significant influence on them. *p < 0.1; **p < 0.05; ***p < 0.01.

Figure 4: Percent of global wealth tax that should finance low-income countries (*mean*). (Question 37)

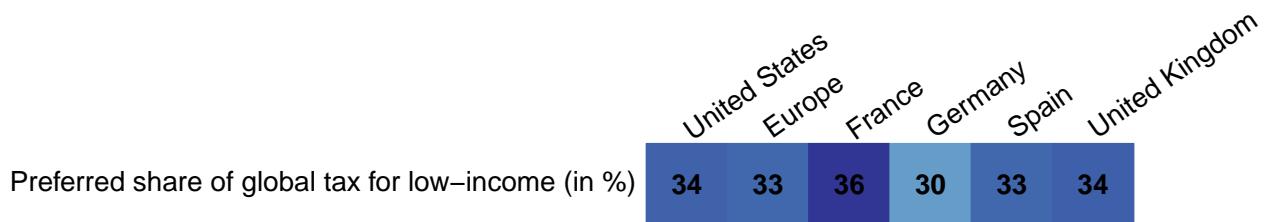


Figure 5: Attitudes regarding the evolution of [own country] foreign aid. (Question 46)

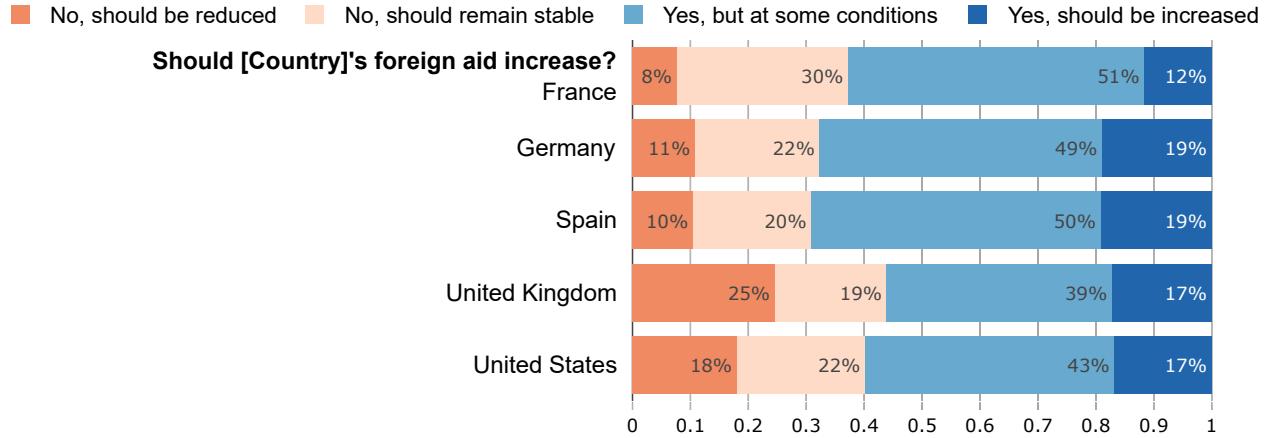


Figure 6: Conditions at which foreign aid should be increased (in percent). [Asked to those who wish an increase of foreign aid at some conditions.] (Question 47)

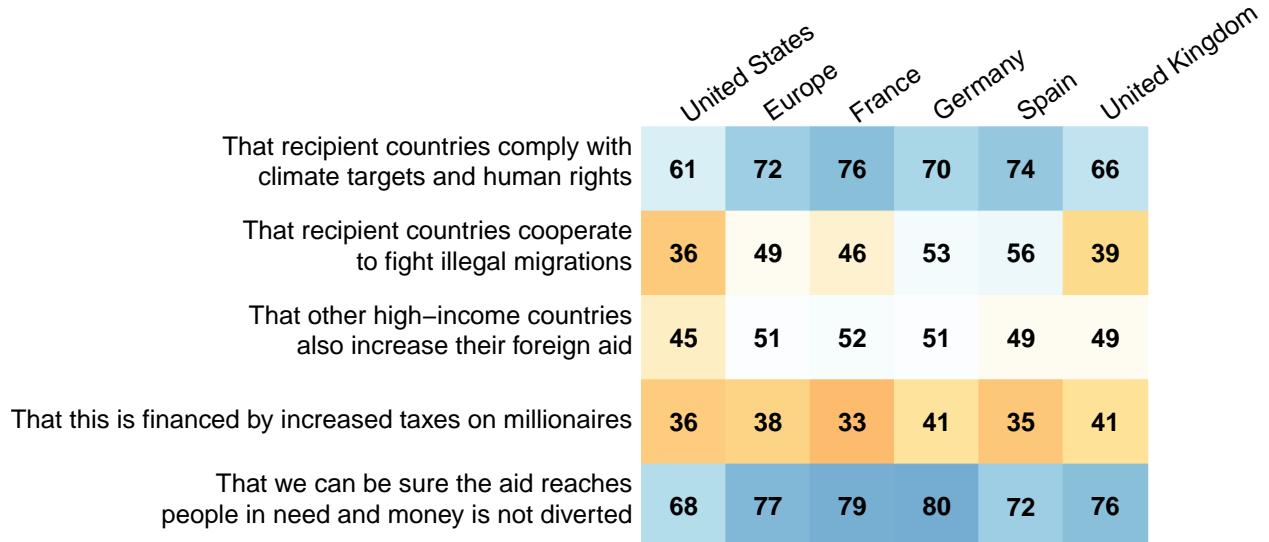


Figure 7: Reasons why foreign aid should not be increased (in percent). [Asked to those who wish a decrease or stability of foreign aid.] (Question 48)

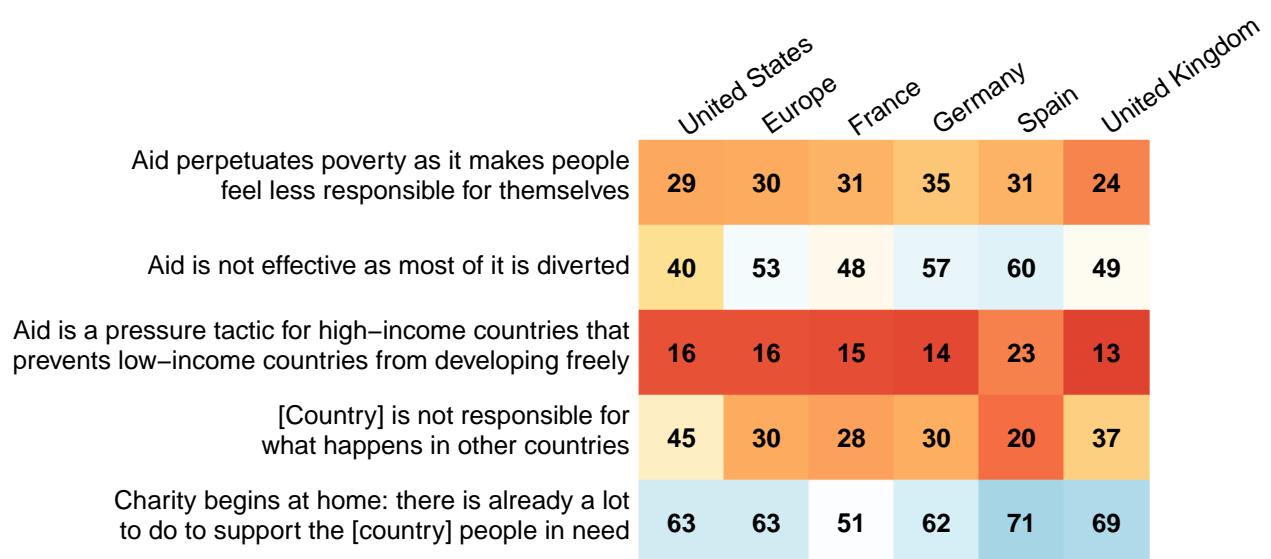
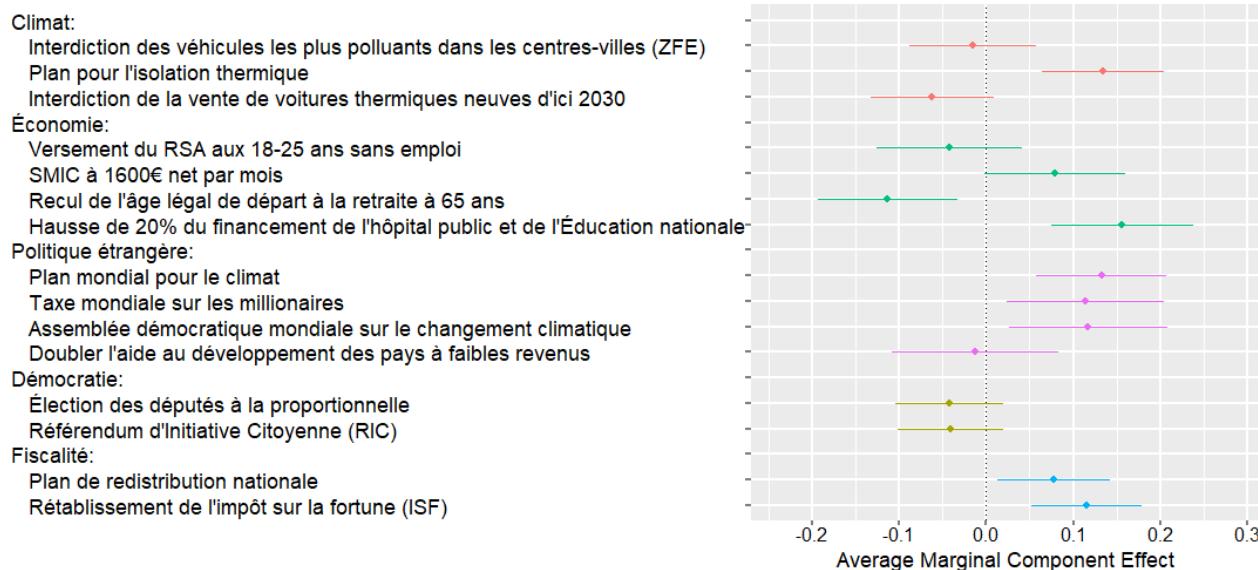


Figure 8: Effects of the presence of a policy (rather than none from this domain) in a random platform on the likelihood that it is preferred to another random platform. (See English translations in Figure A8; Question 29)

(a) U.S. (Asked only to non-Republicans)



(b) France



(c) Germany

Klimaschutz:

- Verpflichtende Solaranlagen auf allen geeigneten Dächern
- Plan zur Wärmedämmung
- Verbot des Verkaufs von Neuwagen mit Verbrennungsmotor bis 2030

Wirtschaftspolitik:

- Erhöhung des Regelsatzes des Bürgergelds auf bis zu 600€ pro Monat
- Bürgerversicherung als gerechtere Sozialversicherung
- Staatschuldenquote auf unter 60% reduzieren
- Investitionen für Gigabit-Netzwerke bereitstellen

Außenpolitik:

- Globales Klimaprogramm
- Globale Steuer auf Millionäre
- Globale demokratische Versammlung zum Klimawandel
- Verdoppelung der Mittel für die Entwicklungshilfe in einkommensschwachen Ländern

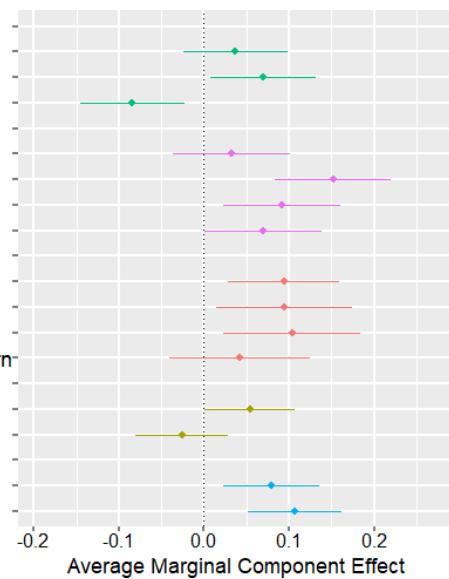
Gesellschaft:

- Volksscheid auf Bundesebene

- Cannabis-Legalisierung

Steuerpolitik:

- Nationales Umverteilungsprogramm
- Die Vermögenssteuer wieder in Kraft setzen



(d) Spain

Política climática:

- 100% de electricidad producida con energías renovables en 2040
- Plan de aislamiento térmico
- Prohibir la venta de coches nuevos con motor de combustión para 2030

Asuntos económicos:

- Más necesidades sanitarias dentro del sistema público (cuidado dental, gafas, salud mental)
- Ingreso Básico Garantizado de 600€ al mes
- Jornada laboral de 34 horas semanales
- Inversión en el sistema educativo y universalización de la educación preescolar

Política exterior:

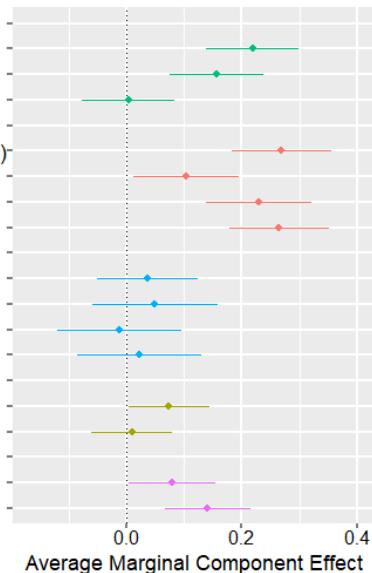
- Plan climático global
- Impuesto mundial a los millonarios
- Asamblea democrática mundial sobre el cambio climático
- Duplicar la ayuda exterior a los países de renta baja

Asuntos sociales:

- Reformar la ley electoral para hacer el Senado más proporcional
- Abolición de la prostitución

Sistema fiscal:

- Plan de redistribución nacional
- Aumentar los impuestos sobre las rentas superiores a 100.000 euros anuales



(e) UK

Climate policy:

- Ban of most polluting vehicles in city centers (low-emission zones)
- Thermal insulation plan
- Ban the sale of new combustion-engine cars by 2030

Economic issues:

- £150 billion to upgrade schools, hospitals, care homes and council houses
- Real Living Wage of £11 per hour for all workers aged 16 and over
- Reduce the average full-time weekly working hours to 32
- Re-establish neighbourhood policing and recruit 2,000 more frontline officers

Foreign policy:

- Global climate scheme
- Global tax on millionaires
- Global democratic assembly on climate change
- Doubling foreign aid

Societal issues:

- Strict enforcement of immigration and border legislation
- Legalization of cannabis

Tax system:

- National redistribution scheme
- Wealth tax

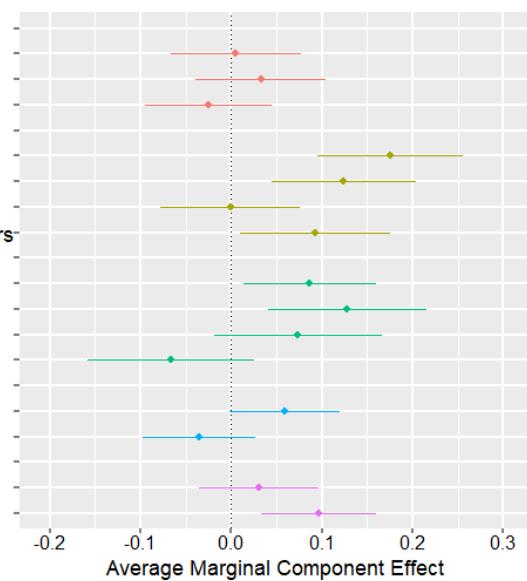


Figure 9: Influence of the GCS on preferred platform:

Preference for a random platform A that contains the Global Climate Scheme rather than a platform B that does not (in percent). (Question 30; in the U.S., asked only to non-Republicans.)

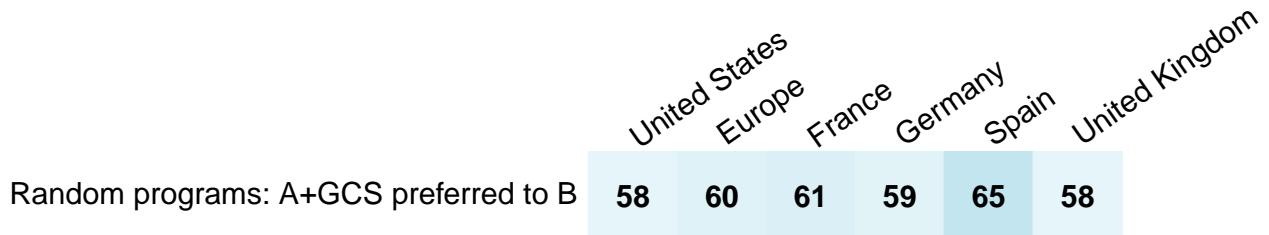
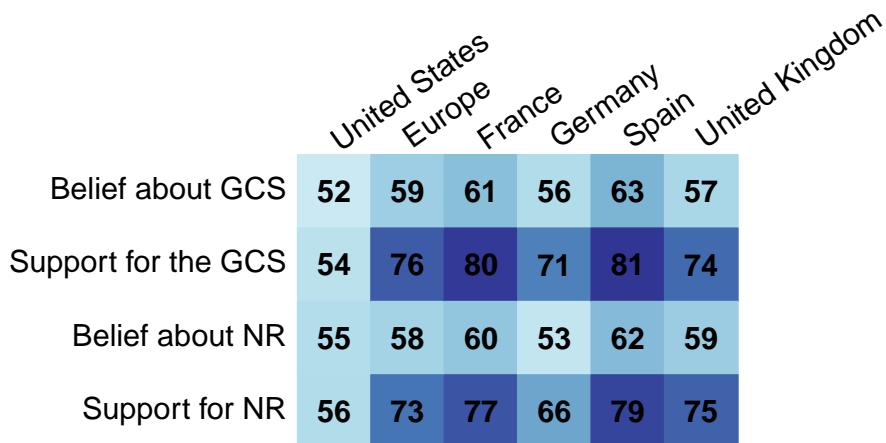


Figure 10: Beliefs regarding the support for the GCS and NR. (Questions 21 and 23)



³⁶ **A Literature review**

³⁷ **A.1 Attitudes and perceptions**

³⁸ **A.1.1 Population attitudes on global policies**

³⁹ **Carattini et al. (2019)** test the support for six variants of a global carbon tax on samples
⁴⁰ in five countries, representative along gender and age. For a given variant, the sample
⁴¹ size is about 167 respondents per country. They find over 80% support for any variant in
⁴² India, between 50% and 65% in Australia, the UK and South Africa, and 43% to 59% in
⁴³ the U.S., depending on the variant. Notably, the support for a global carbon tax funding
⁴⁴ an equal dividend for each human is close to 50% in high-income countries (e.g., at 44%
⁴⁵ in the U.S.), consistently with our results from the *Global* survey (see Figure 1). This is
⁴⁶ another piece of evidence that the support is lower for a tax that would “only” reduce CO₂
⁴⁷ emissions than for a quota that would unambiguously achieve the climate target. Using
⁴⁸ a conjoint analysis in the U.S. and Germany, **Beiser-McGrath & Bernauer (2019b)** find
⁴⁹ that the support for a carbon tax increases by up to 50% if it applies to all industrialized
⁵⁰ countries rather than exclusively to one’s own country.

⁵¹ In surveys conducted in Brazil, Germany, Japan, the UK and the U.S., **Ghassim (2020)**
⁵² finds support ranging from 55% to 74% for “a global democracy including both a global
⁵³ government and a global parliament, directly elected by the world population, to recom-
⁵⁴ mend and implement policies on global issues”. Through an experiment, he also finds
⁵⁵ that, in countries where the government stems from a coalition, voting shares would shift
⁵⁶ by 8 (Brazil) to 12 p.p. (Germany) from parties who are said to oppose global democracy
⁵⁷ to parties that supposedly support it. For instance, when Germans respondents were told
⁵⁸ that (only) the Greens and the Left support global democracy, these parties gained re-
⁵⁹spectively 9 and 3 p.p. in vote intentions, while the SPD and the CDU-CSU each lost 6
⁶⁰ p.p. **Ghassim (2020)** also presents survey results showing strong majorities in favor of the
⁶¹ direct election of one’s country’s UN representative in all 18 surveyed countries. Simi-
⁶²larly, in each of 10 countries, there are clear majorities in favor of “a new supranational
⁶³ entity [taking] enforceable global decisions in order to solve global risks” (**Global Chal-**
⁶⁴**lenges Foundation 2018**). Remarkably, already in 1946, 54% of Americans agreed (while
⁶⁵ 24% disagreed) that “the UN should be strengthened to make it a world government with
⁶⁶ the power to control the armed forces of all nations” (**Gallup 1946**). Furthermore, in sur-
⁶⁷veys conducted in Argentina, China, India, Russia, Spain, and the U.S., **Ghassim et al.**

68 (2022) find majority support for UN reforms that would make United Nations' decisions
69 binding, give veto powers to a few other major countries at the Security Council, or com-
70 plement the highest body of the UN with a chamber of directly elected representatives.

71 Relatedly, Meiland et al. (2023) find that both Americans and French people prefer an
72 international settlement of climate justice, even if it encroaches on sovereignty. In a 2013
73 survey conducted in China, Germany, and the U.S., Schleich et al. (2016) show that over
74 three-quarter of people think that international climate agreements reached so far are not
75 successful and that future agreements are important. In Finland, Sivonen (2022) finds that
76 that support for a carbon tax is higher if implemented at the global level (54%) rather than
77 at the national level (40%).

78 The results from these specific questions are in line with the answers to more general
79 questions. In each of 36 countries, ISSP (2010) find near consensus that "for environ-
80 mental problems, there should be international agreements that [their country] and other
81 countries should be made to follow" (overall, 82% agree and 4% disagree). In each of
82 29 countries, ISSP (2019) uncover near consensus that "Present economic differences be-
83 tween rich and poor countries are too large" (overall, 78% agree and 5% disagree). Fehr
84 et al. (2022) find that 90% of Germans want some degree of global redistribution.

85 A.1.2 Population attitudes on climate burden sharing

86 Despite differences in the description of fairness principles, surveys on burden-sharing
87 rules show consistent attitudes. Or at least, their seemingly contradictory results can be
88 made compatible with the following interpretation: Concerning emissions reductions,
89 most people want that every country engage in strong and collective decarbonization ef-
90 forts, with a global quota converging to climate neutrality in the medium run. Concerning
91 the financial effort, most people support high-emitting countries paying and low-income
92 countries receiving funding. The most supported rules are those perceived as equitable,
93 in particular an equal right to emit per person.

94 This interpretation helps to understand the apparent differences between articles that
95 approach burden sharing from different angles: cost sharing (in money terms), effort shar-
96 ing (in terms of emissions reductions), or resource sharing (in terms of rights to emit).
97 Existing papers adopt either the cost sharing or effort sharing approach, which preclude
98 any country from being a net receiver of funds. Also, by focusing on *either* the financial
99 or the decarbonization effort, these surveys miss the other half of the picture, which can
100 explain why some papers find strong support for the ability-to-pay principle while others

101 find strong support for grandfathering (defined as emissions reductions being the same
102 in every country). The literature follows these approaches to align with the notions used
103 by the UNFCCC. Yet, we argue that the resource sharing approach is preferable for un-
104 covering attitudes, as it unambiguously describes the distributive implications of each
105 rule while achieving an efficient geographical distribution of emissions reductions and
106 explicitly allowing for monetary gains for some countries.

107 Now, let us summarize the results of the different papers in the light of this clarifica-
108 tion. Schleich et al. (2016) find an identical ranking of support for burden-sharing prin-
109 ciples in China, Germany, and the U.S.: polluter-pays followed by ability-to-pay, equal
110 emissions per capita, and grandfathering. Note that the authors do not allow for emis-
111 sions trading in their description of equal *emissions per capita*, which may explain its rel-
112 atively low support. Yet, the relative support for egalitarianism also depends on how
113 *the other* rules are described. Indeed, Carlsson et al. (2011) find that Swedes prefer that
114 “all countries are allowed to emit an equal amount per capita” rather than options where
115 emissions are reduced based on current or historical emissions, for which it is explicitly
116 stated that high-emitting countries “will continue to emit more than others”. Bechtel &
117 Scheve (2013) find agreement that rich countries should pay more and historical emissions
118 should matter, but that efforts should not be solely borne by wealthy nations. More pre-
119 cisely, their conjoint analysis conducted in France, Germany, the UK, and the U.S. shows
120 that a climate agreement is 15 p.p. more likely to be preferred (to a random alternative) if
121 it includes 160 countries rather than 20, and 5 p.p. less likely to be preferred if “only rich
122 countries pay” compared to other burden-sharing rules: “rich countries pay more than
123 poor”, “countries pay proportional to current emissions” or “countries pay proportional
124 to historical emissions”. Using a choice experiment, Carlsson et al. (2013) find that the
125 least preferred option in China and the U.S. is when low-emitting countries are exempted
126 from any effort. Ability-to-pay is appreciated in both countries and is the preferred op-
127 tion in the U.S., though the preferred option in China is another one that accounts for
128 historical responsibility. In the U.S. and France, Meiland et al. (2023) find that the most
129 favored fairness principle is that “all countries commit to converge to the same average
130 of total emissions per inhabitant, compatible with a controlled climate change”. Further-
131 more, in each country, 73% disagree with grandfathering defined as “countries which
132 emitted a lot of carbon in the past have a right to continue emitting more than others in
133 the future”. The study by Meiland et al. (2023) contains many other results: for instance,
134 majorities prefer to hold countries accountable for their consumption-based rather than

¹³⁵ territorial emissions, and the median choice regarding historical responsibility is to hold
¹³⁶ a country accountable for its post-1990 emissions (rather than post-1850 or just their cur-
¹³⁷ rent emissions). Finally, in each of 28 (among the largest) countries, **Dabla-Norris et al.**
¹³⁸ (2023) find strong majority for “all countries” to the question “Which countries do you
¹³⁹ think should be paying to reduce carbon emissions?”. When asked to choose between a
¹⁴⁰ cost sharing based on *current vs. accumulated historic emissions*, a majority prefers *current*
¹⁴¹ *emissions* in all countries but China and Saudi Arabia (where the two options are close to
¹⁴² equally preferred).

¹⁴³ A.1.3 Population attitudes on foreign aid

¹⁴⁴ There is an extensive literature on attitudes towards foreign aid in donor countries.
¹⁴⁵ The key findings indicate that most people overestimate the amount of foreign aid and
¹⁴⁶ that only a minority wants a cut in foreign aid compared to actual amounts, especially
¹⁴⁷ once they become aware of them.

¹⁴⁸ For instance, **PIPA** (2001) shows that 83% of Americans support a multilateral effort
¹⁴⁹ to cut world hunger in half. **PIPA** (2008) shows that in each of 20 countries, a majority
¹⁵⁰ thinks that developed countries “have a moral responsibility to work to reduce hunger
¹⁵¹ and severe poverty in poor countries”, with an average agreement of 81%. In 7 OECD
¹⁵² countries, the study finds that at least 75% of respondents are willing to pay for a program
¹⁵³ to cut hunger in half (at an estimated cost of, e.g., \$50 a year for each American).

¹⁵⁴ **Kaufmann et al.** (2012) find that perceived aid is overestimated in each of the 24 coun-
¹⁵⁵ tries they study, on average by a factor of 7. In most countries, desired aid is larger than
¹⁵⁶ perceived aid.¹ They show that individuals in the top income quintile desire aid 0.13
¹⁵⁷ p.p. lower than those in the bottom 40% – which is very close to what we find. By em-
¹⁵⁸ ploying a theoretical model and examining correlations between lobbying and actual aid
¹⁵⁹ (controling for desired aid), they argue that the gap between actual and desired aid stems
¹⁶⁰ from the political influence of the rich who defend their vested interests. In **Kaufmann**
¹⁶¹ **et al.** (2012), the U.S. is an outlier: desired aid is at the other countries’ average (3% of
¹⁶² GNI), but as misperceptions are enormous, perceived aid is twice as large as desired aid.
¹⁶³ Indeed, **Gilens** (2001) shows that even Americans with high political knowledge misper-
¹⁶⁴ ceive actual aid, and finds that 17% fewer of them want to cut aid when we provide them
¹⁶⁵ specific information about the amount of aid. Similarly, **Nair** (2018) finds that the rela-

¹**Kaufmann et al.** (2012) offer the best results on desired aid because (as **Hudson & van Heerde** (2012) criticize), other studies did not take into account misperceptions of actual aid.

¹⁶⁶ tively low support for aid in the U.S. is driven by information on global distribution, as
¹⁶⁷ people underestimate their rank by 27 centiles on average and overestimate the global
¹⁶⁸ median income by a factor 10.

¹⁶⁹ **Hudson & van Heerde (2012)** provide a critical review of the literature and show that
¹⁷⁰ the strong support for poverty alleviation largely stems from intrinsic altruism. They
¹⁷¹ note that, according to **DFID (2009)** and **PIPA (2001)**, 47% of British people find that the
¹⁷² aid is wasted (mainly due to corruption), while Americans estimate that less than a quar-
¹⁷³ ter of the aid reaches those in need, with over half ending up in the hands of corrupt
¹⁷⁴ government officials. Despite these perceptions, most people still support aid, suggest-
¹⁷⁵ ing the presence of nonutilitarian motives. Consistent with **Henson et al. (2010)**, **Bauhr**
¹⁷⁶ **et al. (2013)** find that support for aid is reduced by the perception of corruption in recipi-
¹⁷⁷ ent countries. However, this effect is mitigated by the aid-corruption paradox: countries
¹⁷⁸ with higher levels of corruption often need more help. **Bodenstein & Faust (2017)** fur-
¹⁷⁹ ther show that right-wing Europeans, as well as those who perceive strong corruption
¹⁸⁰ in their country, are more likely to agree that recipient countries should “follow certain
¹⁸¹ rules regarding democracy, human rights and governance as a condition for receiving EU
¹⁸² development aid.” Using a 2002 Gallup survey and the 2006 World Values Survey, and
¹⁸³ in line with **Bayram (2017)**, **Paxton & Knack (2012)** show that the main determinants for
¹⁸⁴ wanting more aid are trust, left-wing ideology, interest in politics, and being a woman (all
¹⁸⁵ positively associated).

¹⁸⁶ **A.1.4 Population attitudes on taxes on the rich**

¹⁸⁷ We are not aware of any previous survey on a global wealth tax,² though surveys
¹⁸⁸ consistently show strong support for national wealth taxes. In a comprehensive survey
¹⁸⁹ conducted in the UK, **Rowlingson et al. (2021)** show that a wealth tax is the preferred
¹⁹⁰ option for raising revenues. Only 8% of respondents state that total net wealth should not
¹⁹¹ be taxed (with little differences between Labour and Conservative voters). The study also
¹⁹² finds that the preferred design would be a 1% or 3% tax on net wealth above £1 million. By
¹⁹³ asking how much taxes per year should a person with a certain income and wealth level
¹⁹⁴ pay, **Fisman et al. (2017)** finds that the average American favors a 0.8% linear tax rate
¹⁹⁵ on unspecified wealth up to \$2 million (the highest wealth level tested), and a 3% linear
¹⁹⁶ rate on inherited wealth. Through a conjoint analysis conducted in three high-income

²We did not find any using the combination of “survey” or “attitudes” with “wealth tax” or “global wealth tax” in Google Scholar.

¹⁹⁷ countries, Schecht & Tisch (2023) find widespread support for a wealth tax (from 78% in
¹⁹⁸ the U.S. to 86% in Germany and the UK), with a preference for an exemption threshold
¹⁹⁹ set at \$/€1 million (rather than 500,000 or 2 million) with the tax rate and tax unit having
²⁰⁰ little influence on the preferred design. In 21 OECD countries, the OECD (2019) uncovers
²⁰¹ strong majority support for higher taxes on the rich to support the poor, with nearly
²⁰² 70% overall agreement and less than 20% disagreement. Isbell (2022) finds similarly high
²⁰³ level of support in 34 African countries. In the UK, Patriotic Millionaires (2022) find 69%
²⁰⁴ support (and 7% opposition) for a 1.1% tax on wealth in excess of £10 million. In the
²⁰⁵ U.S., Americans for Tax Fairness (2021) find that 67% to 71% of the respondents support
²⁰⁶ to “raise taxes for those earning more than \$400,000 a year”, “raise the income tax rate
²⁰⁷ for those earning over \$1 million a year by 10 percentage points”, or “apply a 2% tax on
²⁰⁸ an individual’s wealth above \$50 million each year, and 3% on wealth above \$1 billion”.
²⁰⁹ Scheve & Stasavage (2017) discuss three potential explanations for why we do not observe
²¹⁰ more wealth redistribution: that other issues are more important to citizens, that citizens
²¹¹ do not support wealth redistribution, and that decisions are not taken democratically.

²¹² A.1.5 Population attitudes on ethical norms

²¹³ **Universalism** Various studies have examined the concept of global identity (see Reysen
²¹⁴ & Katzarska-Miller (2018) for a review). In the 2005-2008 wave of the World Values Sur-
²¹⁵vey, Bayram (2015) notes that “78% of the participants in 57 countries see themselves as
²¹⁶ citizens of the world”, though the 2017-2022 wave reveals that more people feel close to
²¹⁷ their town, region or country than to the world. Enke et al. (2023a) measure universal-
²¹⁸ism at the U.S. district level using donation data, and find that a district’s universalism
²¹⁹ predicts electoral outcomes better than its income or education level. To measure uni-
²²⁰versalism at the individual level, Enke et al. (2023c) ask American respondents to split
²²¹ \$100 between a random stranger and a random person with the same income but closer
²²² to them. They distinguish different facets of universalism, and define *foreign universalism*
²²³ as the inclination to give to a foreigner rather than a fellow citizen. They find a home bias
²²⁴ for most people, which could partly be attributed to concerns about inequality, as the split
²²⁵ involves two persons with the same income, with the foreigner most certainly living in
²²⁶ a poorer country than the American and thus enjoying a higher social status. That being
²²⁷ said, a home bias probably remains even after accounting for concerns about inequality,
²²⁸ as 84% of Americans agree that “taking care of problems at home is more important than
²²⁹ giving aid to foreign countries” (PIPA 2001). Enke et al. (2023b) also measure univer-

²³⁰ salism and analyze its correlates in 7 countries, and Cappelen et al. (2022) deploy this
²³¹ method in 60 countries. In a lab experiment with students in the U.S., Cherry et al. (2017)
²³² show that a substantial share of people prefer policies detrimental to them due to their
²³³ egalitarian worldview. Waytz et al. (2019) show that left-leaning people exhibit a wider
²³⁴ “moral circle”. Jaeger & Wilks (2023) find that judgments of moral concern are equally
²³⁵ well explained by characteristics of the judge and the evaluated target.

²³⁶ **Free-riding** Despite the long-standing explanation of the lack of climate action as a re-
²³⁷ sult of free-riding, surveys consistently show that people support climate mitigation ac-
²³⁸ tion in their own country, even in the absence of such action in other countries. Bernauer
²³⁹ & Gampfer (2015) show this for Americans and Indians, who both overestimate their
²⁴⁰ country’s emissions at one third of the global total. Beiser-McGrath & Bernauer (2019a)
²⁴¹ show this in the U.S. and China using an experimental design. McEvoy & Cherry (2016)
²⁴² show that Americans mostly invoke leadership and morality to justify unilateral climate
²⁴³ action. Using a range of methods, Aklin & Mildenberger (2020) show that the empiri-
²⁴⁴ cal evidence for free-riding is not compelling, and that climate inaction can be equally
²⁴⁵ well explained by distributive conflicts. Finally, review of the literature by McGrath &
²⁴⁶ Bernauer (2017) shows that climate attitudes are largely nonreciprocal, and primarily
²⁴⁷ driven by values and perceptions of the policies, rather than by considerations of what
²⁴⁸ other countries do.

²⁴⁹ A.1.6 Second-order beliefs

²⁵⁰ Allport (1924) introduced the concept of pluralistic ignorance: a shared misperception
²⁵¹ concerning others’ beliefs. The concept became notorious when O’Gorman (1975) showed
²⁵² that, towards the end of the civil rights movement, 47% of Americans believed that a ma-
²⁵³ jority of white people supported segregation, while only 18% did so. PIPA (2001) has
²⁵⁴ shown that while 75% of Americans are willing to contribute \$50 annually to halve world
²⁵⁵ hunger (the cost of the program), only 32% believed that the majority would share this
²⁵⁶ willingness. Pluralistic ignorance regarding climate-friendly norms in the United States
²⁵⁷ has been documented by Andre et al. (2022), who further show that correcting the misper-
²⁵⁸ ceptions would be effective to enhance pro-climate behaviors. Relatedly, Sparkman et al.
²⁵⁹ (2022) show that Americans underestimate the support for climate policies by nearly half,
²⁶⁰ while Drews et al. (2022) document pluralistic ignorance of carbon tax support in Spain.
²⁶¹ Additionally, Geiger & Swim (2016) show that pluralistic ignorance regarding concern for

262 climate change leads people to self-silence, resulting in reduced discussions on the topic.

263 A.2 Proposals and analyses of global policy-making

264 A.2.1 Global carbon pricing

265 Global carbon pricing is widely regarded by economists as the benchmark climate
266 policy, as it would efficiently correct the carbon emissions externality. For instance, Hoel
267 (1991) shows that an international carbon tax can be designed to simultaneously achieve
268 efficiency and accommodate any distributional objective. Concerning the distributional
269 objective, Grubb (1990), Agarwal & Narain (1991) and Bertram (1992) were the first to
270 advocate for an equal right to emit for each human. As Grubb (1990) states it: “by far the
271 best combination of long term effectiveness, feasibility, equity, and simplicity, is obtained
272 from a system based upon tradable permits for carbon emissions which are allocated on
273 an adult per capita basis”.³ Support for such solution has been renewed ever since (Baer
274 et al. 2000; Blanchard & Tirole 2021; Jamieson 2001; Rajan 2021).

275 While many endorse the egalitarian allocation of emissions permits, economists also
276 considered this outcome as politically unfeasible. Thus, to preserve the current level of
277 inequalities and to preclude transfers between countries, they adjusted their (integrated
278 assessment) models by assigning more weight to the interest of rich countries (Stanton
279 2011).

280 Gollier & Tirole (2015) synthesize the distributional decision with a *generosity* parameter which would allocate emissions permit to countries in proportion to their population if set to one, in proportion to their emissions (on the start date of the policy) if set to zero, and as a mixture of the egalitarian and grandfathering rules if set in between. Using a similar formula in the context of a tax, Cramton et al. (2015) (summarized in MacKay et al. 2015) propose that countries with emissions per capita around the average fix the generosity parameter, so that it is strategically chosen to maximize the tax rate, and to fix the tax rate at the minimum price proposed by participating countries. Negotiations would exclude countries with low ambition beforehand; and the treaty would impose trade sanctions on non-participating countries. van den Bergh et al. (2020) propose a “dual-track transition to global carbon pricing”: an expanding climate club that would integrate existing and new emissions trading systems, and a reorientation of UNFCCC negotiations towards a global carbon price and burden-sharing rules. The ? also sup-

³By “adult per capita”, Grubb (1990) means that permits would be allocated equally among adults.

²⁹³ ports global carbon pricing or, as a first step, a carbon price floor. They propose either
²⁹⁴ differentiated prices among countries or international transfers, and estimate that a price
²⁹⁵ of \$75/tCO₂ in 2030 would be compatible with a 2°C trajectory.

²⁹⁶ Other authors have put forth more radical proposals. For instance, Weitzman (2017)
²⁹⁷ envisions a World Climate Assembly with proportional representation at the global scale,
²⁹⁸ so that the median (human) voter would choose the carbon price level. To finance an
²⁹⁹ adaptation fund, Chancel & Piketty (2015) propose a global *progressive* carbon tax (or a
³⁰⁰ progressive tax on air tickets as a first step), so that rich people (who are high emitters)
³⁰¹ contribute more to the public good. Fleurbaey & Zuber (2013) highlight that, given that
³⁰² current emitters are probably richer than future victims of climate change damages, cli-
³⁰³ mate policies deserve a *negative* discount rate. In other words, we cannot dissociate the
³⁰⁴ climate issue from global inequalities, and an ethical response to this issue requires global
³⁰⁵ redistribution.

³⁰⁶ A.2.2 Climate burden sharing

³⁰⁷ The literature has discussed different burden-sharing principles. While there is no
³⁰⁸ agreement on their definitions as different approaches are used (cost sharing, effort shar-
³⁰⁹ ing, or resource sharing, see Section A.1.2), we describe here the burden-sharing princi-
³¹⁰ ples consistently using the resource sharing approach (i.e., allocating emissions rights).
³¹¹ For other papers that define or compare different burden-sharing principles, see Leim-
³¹² bach & Giannousakis (2019); Vaillancourt & Waaub (2004); Zhou & Wang (2016).

³¹³ **Equal per capita.** The simplest principle is perhaps to allocate each year's global carbon
³¹⁴ quota based on an equal right to emit per capita, or an equal right to emit for each adult.
³¹⁵ Implementing this principle would result in large transfers from high-emitting to low-
³¹⁶ emitting countries.

³¹⁷ **Grandfathering.** In contrast, *grandfathering* entails allocating emissions rights in pro-
³¹⁸ portion to current emissions. From the perspective of allocating carbon pricing revenues
³¹⁹ between countries, grandfathering amounts to each country retaining the revenues it col-
³²⁰ lects. Given that nations are sovereign and have not agreed to share emissions rights,
³²¹ this principle can be considered as the default option against which the other ones can be
³²² compared in terms of distributive effects.

³²³ **Historical responsibilities.** At the opposite end of the spectrum is the principle of *his-*
³²⁴ *torical responsibilities*, which assigns to each country a carbon budget proportional to its
³²⁵ population. Countries that have emitted more than the average have accumulated a car-
³²⁶ bon debt towards countries that have emitted less, which have a carbon credit.⁴

³²⁷ To fully specify this rule, one needs to define a start date for the responsibilities on
³²⁸ past emissions and specify how to account for population size. 1990 is often chosen as
³²⁹ a start year as it is the date of the first IPCC assessment report, marking the widespread
³³⁰ acknowledgment of climate change, though variants include 1972, 1960, 1950 or 1850.⁵
³³¹ Several solutions have been proposed to account for evolving populations, none of which
³³² is flawless. Matthews (2015) allocates emissions rights on a given year proportionally to
³³³ the countries' populations in that year. An alternative is to use fixed populations, such
³³⁴ as the populations at the chosen start year (Neumayer 2000), or at a future date such
³³⁵ as projected when the global total population will reach 9 billion (Raupach et al. 2014).
³³⁶ Fanning & Hickel (2023) convert the projected climate debt up to 2050 into monetary
³³⁷ terms in a 1.5°C scenario.

³³⁸ The rationale for using fixed populations is to prevent countries from intentionally
³³⁹ increasing their population size to gain more emissions rights. However, this approach
³⁴⁰ treats countries with different demographic trajectories similarly, effectively penalizing
³⁴¹ countries which grow more than others (if past populations are used) or grow more than
³⁴² expected (if future populations are used). Using current populations like Matthews (2015)
³⁴³ also comes with its own problems. Consider two countries having contributed very little
³⁴⁴ to cumulative emissions, with the same emissions per capita but different demographic
³⁴⁵ patterns: country A's population has doubled in the last 30 years, while country B's pop-
³⁴⁶ ulation has remained stable. Despite the similar present situation, country B would ac-
³⁴⁷ cumulate more carbon credit than country A. Essentially, compensating country B more
³⁴⁸ due to its past population size amounts to compensating the dead although it is future
³⁴⁹ generations who will suffer. That being said, using current populations is likely a more
³⁵⁰ viable solution than relying on fixed populations since, in practice, countries with similar
³⁵¹ emissions per capita tend to have relatively similar demographic trajectories.

⁴It is not clear how these debts would be settled. Approaches could involve carbon removal from the atmosphere, or using a conventional social cost of carbon to monetize them, by crediting (positively or negatively) emissions rights to countries in an international carbon market.

⁵Climate equity monitor uses 1850 for example.

³⁵² **Ability to pay.** Another prominent burden-sharing principle is the ability to pay whereby
³⁵³ richer countries should contribute more to mitigation efforts. To operationalize this prin-
³⁵⁴ ciple, Baer et al. (2008) define *capacity* as the share of global income above an exemption
³⁵⁵ threshold. They use the threshold of \$7,500 per year (in 2005 PPP), which corresponds to
³⁵⁶ the top 28% of the global income distribution. According to this principle, the effort of a
³⁵⁷ country should be proportional to the revenues it would raise with a linear income tax on
³⁵⁸ individual income above \$7,500.

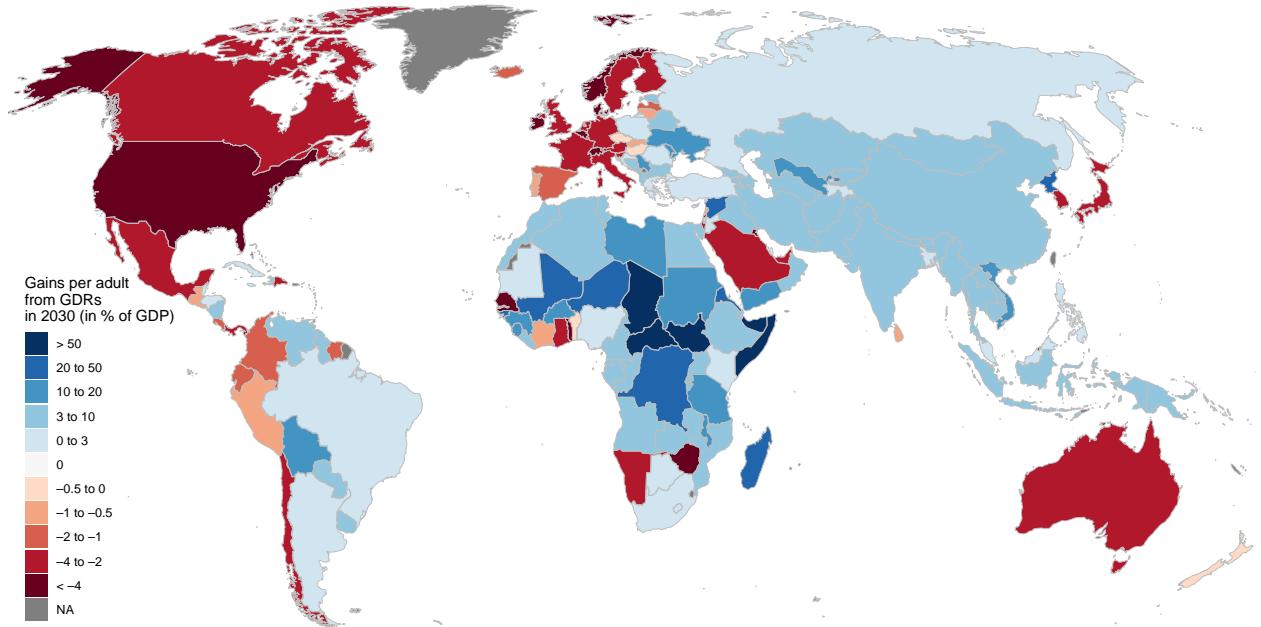
³⁵⁹ **Climate Equity Reference Framework** Baer et al. (2008) propose another effort-sharing
³⁶⁰ method, the *Climate Equity Reference Framework* (CERF), which blends the ability to pay
³⁶¹ principle with their version of historical responsibilities. They define *responsibility* as fol-
³⁶² lows: they determine the mitigation requirement as the emissions gap between the Busi-
³⁶³ ness as Usual scenario from IEA (2007) and a 2°C (with 68-86% probability) scenario.
³⁶⁴ The mitigation requirement is then allocated to countries proportionally to their cumu-
³⁶⁵ lative emissions (starting in 1990). The emissions right of a country according to their
³⁶⁶ *responsibility* are then determined by its Business as Usual emissions minus its mitigation
³⁶⁷ requirement. A country's emissions right, dubbed its *greenhouse development right* (GDR),
³⁶⁸ is defined using a combination of *capacity* (C) and *responsibility* (R) to allocate the miti-
³⁶⁹ gation requirement between countries. This allocation key is called the *Responsibility and*
³⁷⁰ *Capacity Indicator* (RCI) and defined as $RCI = R^a \cdot C^{1-a}$, with $a = .4$.

³⁷¹ This choice of parameter may seem somewhat arbitrary, but the EcoEquity calculator
³⁷² allows for a customization all CERF parameters (Holz et al. 2019). The Climate Action
³⁷³ Network has adopted the CERF as its *fair share* framework, though the different national
³⁷⁴ chapters of the organization could not agree on a choice of parameters (Athanasou et al.
³⁷⁵ 2022).⁶

³⁷⁶ The CERF approach was adopted by a prominent network of climate NGOs because
³⁷⁷ it operationalizes the principle of *common but differentiated responsibilities and respective ca-*
³⁷⁸ *pabilities* recognized by the UNFCCC. However, this approach suffers from three draw-
³⁷⁹ backs. First, its definition of historical responsibility as an effort sharing principle is in-

⁶The U.S. Climate Action Network and the think tank EcoEquity (funded by Tom Athanasiou and late Paul Baer) choose the following parameters: an equal weight for R and C ($a = .5$), their own business as usual projections of CO₂ emissions based on trends of GDP growth and emissions intensity reduction, a 1.5°C (Low Energy Demand) pathway, 1950 as the start year for responsibility, a gradual inclusion of income to compute capacity (which adds complexity to the calculation) from a full exemption of the bottom 70% (\$7,500 per year) linearly to a full inclusion of the top 2% (\$72,211), the inclusion of non-CO₂ gases but not of emissions embodied in trade (i.e. imported emissions) nor LULUCF (land-use).

Figure A1: Net gains from the CERF burden-sharing rule in 2030.



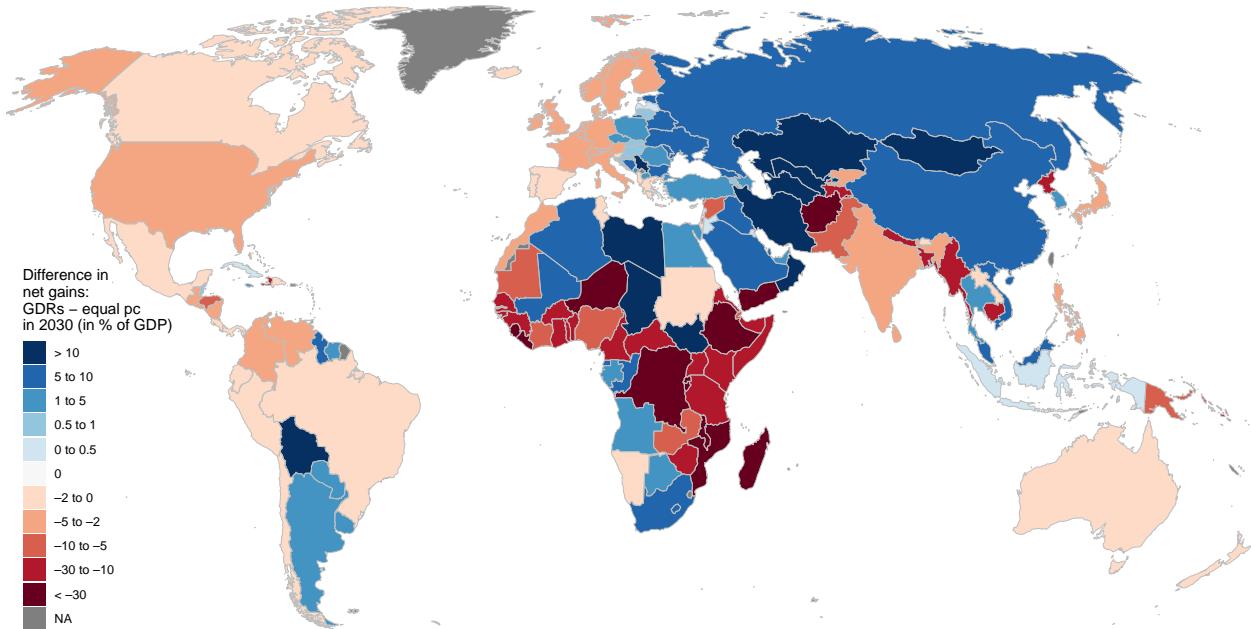
Note: GDRs are calibrated with the preferred parameters of the [U.S. Climate Action Network](#) ([Athanasios et al. 2022](#)) using the Efficiency scenario (2°C with >50% chance) of the Global Energy Assessment ([Johansson et al. 2012](#)) and a price of \$144/tCO₂.

380 consistent with the principle of an equal right of cumulative emissions per capita, which
 381 is a resource sharing principle. For instance, consider a fully decarbonized country that
 382 has exhausted *exactly* its cumulative carbon budget. According to the CERF notion of *re-*
 383 *sponsibility*, this country would still be expected to contribute significantly to mitigation
 384 efforts due to its relatively high cumulative emissions. Yet, according to the usual defini-
 385 tion of the historical responsibility based on an equal right of cumulative emissions p.c.,
 386 this country would have no liability as it has not exceeded its carbon budget. Second, a
 387 country with moderate incomes⁷ and low historical responsibility would be assigned a
 388 relatively low effort, even if its emissions per capita are high. In other words, the CERF
 389 approach favors countries that have experienced recent growth. Third, the poorest coun-
 390 tries would be granted emissions rights close to the Business as Usual trajectory, as they
 391 would bear virtually none of the effort. But this trajectory carries the current (unfair) in-
 392 come distribution and amounts to grandfathering. For example, the baseline trajectory
 393 for emissions⁸ in the DRC entail 0.8 tCO₂ p.c. in 2030, which is five times less than the

⁷Using the above parameters, moderate incomes means few incomes above the global 70th. percentile.

⁸The baseline trajectory is computed as the “product of the projected GDP and CO₂ emission intensity”.

Figure A2: Difference between net gains from Greenhouse Development Rights and equal rights per capita.



Note: GDRs are calibrated with the preferred parameters of the [U.S. Climate Action Network](#) ([Athanasios et al. 2022](#)) using the Efficiency scenario (2°C with >50% chance) of the Global Energy Assessment ([Johansson et al. 2012](#)) and a price of \$144/tCO₂.

394 world average emissions right per capita. In this framework, if the DRC were to grow
 395 faster than projected in the baseline, it would actually have to pay to the rest of the world
 396 for mitigation efforts. This is what is likely to happen to countries like Mexico or Senegal,
 397 from our simulation of the net gains of CERF compared to a situation without interna-
 398 tional transfers (see Figure A1). In contrast, a resource sharing approach based on equal
 399 per capita emissions would result in low-income countries receiving emissions rights ex-
 400 ceeding their projected trajectories, leading to transfers from high-income countries. By
 401 construction, such transfers do not occur in an effort sharing approach like the CERF,
 402 implying lower transfers to low-income countries. Compared to an equal right to emit
 403 per capita, this method favors countries like China (whose emissions are allowed to re-
 404 main stable over 2020-2030 instead of a reduction of 35-40%) and penalizes regions like
 405 Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America (see Figure A2).

406 **Contraction and Convergence.** Meyer (2004) defines a rule called *contraction and con-*
 407 *vergence* (C&C), which combines elements of grandfathering and equal per capita ap-

408 proaches. According to C&C, each country is granted (tradable) emissions rights, starting
409 at their current emission level and converging linearly to an equal per capita level at some
410 pre-specified date. The *contraction* part refers to the reduction of total emissions rights in
411 line with the climate objective. When discussed around year 2000, the convergence date
412 was specified between 2020 and 2050. This rule, advocated by the Global Commons Insti-
413 tute (a UK think tank), was on the agenda from COP2 to COP15 (i.e., until Copenhagen,
414 and including in Kyoto), including at Kyoto, and was endorsed by the European Parlia-
415 ment in 1998. More recently, Gignac & Matthews (2015) have shown how C&C can be
416 made consistent with historical responsibilities by computing carbon debts and credits
417 until the convergence date.

418 **Assessments of the NDCs against burden-sharing principles.** The regime established
419 by the 2015 Paris agreement to regulate climate change respects none of the burden-
420 sharing principles and relies instead on voluntary contributions from each country, known
421 as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). A body of literature (reviewed by Höhne
422 et al. 2014) assesses the NDCs against the emissions reduction objective and different
423 burden-sharing principles. To evaluate the NDCs, Gao et al. (2019) examine their emis-
424 sions projections for 2030 and estimate the resulting increase in temperature. The most
425 recent and comprehensive assessment of NDCs against burden-sharing principles is con-
426 ducted by van den Berg et al. (2020) (see also Raupach et al. 2014; Robiou du Pont et al.
427 2016, 2017).

428 A.2.3 Global redistribution

429 Addressing global poverty, inequalities, and climate change are central to the univer-
430 sally agreed Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). As highlighted by Bolch et al. (2022),
431 low-income countries often lack sufficient domestic resources to eradicate poverty in the
432 short term, indicating the need for international transfers to rapidly end global poverty.
433 In *Beyond the Welfare State*, Gunnar Myrdal (1960) called for a *welfare world*. In his Nobel
434 lecture, he emphasized the necessity of increasing foreign aid to low-income countries,
435 stating that “The type of marginal foreign aid we have provided, is clearly not enough to
436 meet their barest needs” (Myrdal 1975).

437 Drawing on the labor theory of value, some economists have argued that global in-
438 equalities arise from unequal exchange in international trade (Arghiri 1972). Indeed, the
439 stark disparity in wages between countries implies that one unit of labor exported by an

⁴⁴⁰ American commands five units of labor embodied in imported goods, whereas Ethiopians need to export 50 units of labor to obtain one unit through imports ([Alsamawi et al. 2014; Reyes et al. 2017](#)). Taking stock, [Hickel \(2017\)](#) proposes to globally establish minimum wages at 50% of the local median wage. [Hickel \(2017\)](#) also suggests other solutions against global inequality, which served as inspiration for our questionnaire. These measures include the cancellation of low-income countries' public debt, fair trade practices (such as eliminating tariffs from high-income countries, reducing patent protections, and reducing farming subsidies in rich countries), initiatives to combat tax evasion (e.g., implementing a global financial register), land reform, and a fair international climate policy.

⁴⁴⁹ [Piketty \(2014\)](#) prominently advocates for a progressive wealth tax on a global scale, although he does not specify whether the resulting revenues should fund international transfers.

⁴⁵² [Kopczuk et al. \(2005\)](#) compute the optimal linear income tax rates for all countries in two ways: globally centralized and decentralized (i.e., within each country and without international transfers). They show that the average decentralized rate is 41%. In contrast, the global rate is 62%, which would generate funds to finance a basic income of 250\$/month (higher than the GPD per capita of 73 countries). From a current global Gini index of 0.695, they show that decentralized optimal taxation would only marginally reduce global inequality to 0.69, whereas global taxation would significantly decrease the Gini to 0.25. The study also shows that the existing level of foreign aid can only be rationalized if the U.S. attaches 2,000 less value to a citizen in the poorest countries than to an American citizen (or 1,000 less if half of the transfers are diverted due to corruption).

⁴⁶² A.2.4 Basic income

⁴⁶³ Unconditional cash transfers (UCT) are increasingly seen as an effective way to end extreme poverty. A growing body of evidence from randomized control trials supports this notion: [Gangopadhyay et al. \(2015\)](#) find that UCT outperform a food subsidy; [Haushofer & Shapiro \(2016\)](#) find significant impacts on health, economic outcomes, and psychological well-being; [Egger et al. \(2022\)](#) find large positive spillovers on non-recipient people, and minimal inflation. Reviews of existing research further confirm the positive outcomes of UCT ([Bastagli et al. 2016; Standing 2014](#)).

⁴⁷⁰ While the delivery of cash to remote areas and the prevention of fraud is challenging in regions without a proper civil register, the use of mobile phones as banking and biometric identification tools could provide viable solutions ([Harnett 2017](#)). Although many

⁴⁷³ places still lack internet access, satellite internet technology shows promising progress,
⁴⁷⁴ with some experts suggesting that it could soon become affordable and universally ac-
⁴⁷⁵ cessible ([Hanson 2016](#)).

⁴⁷⁶ **A.2.5 Global democracy**

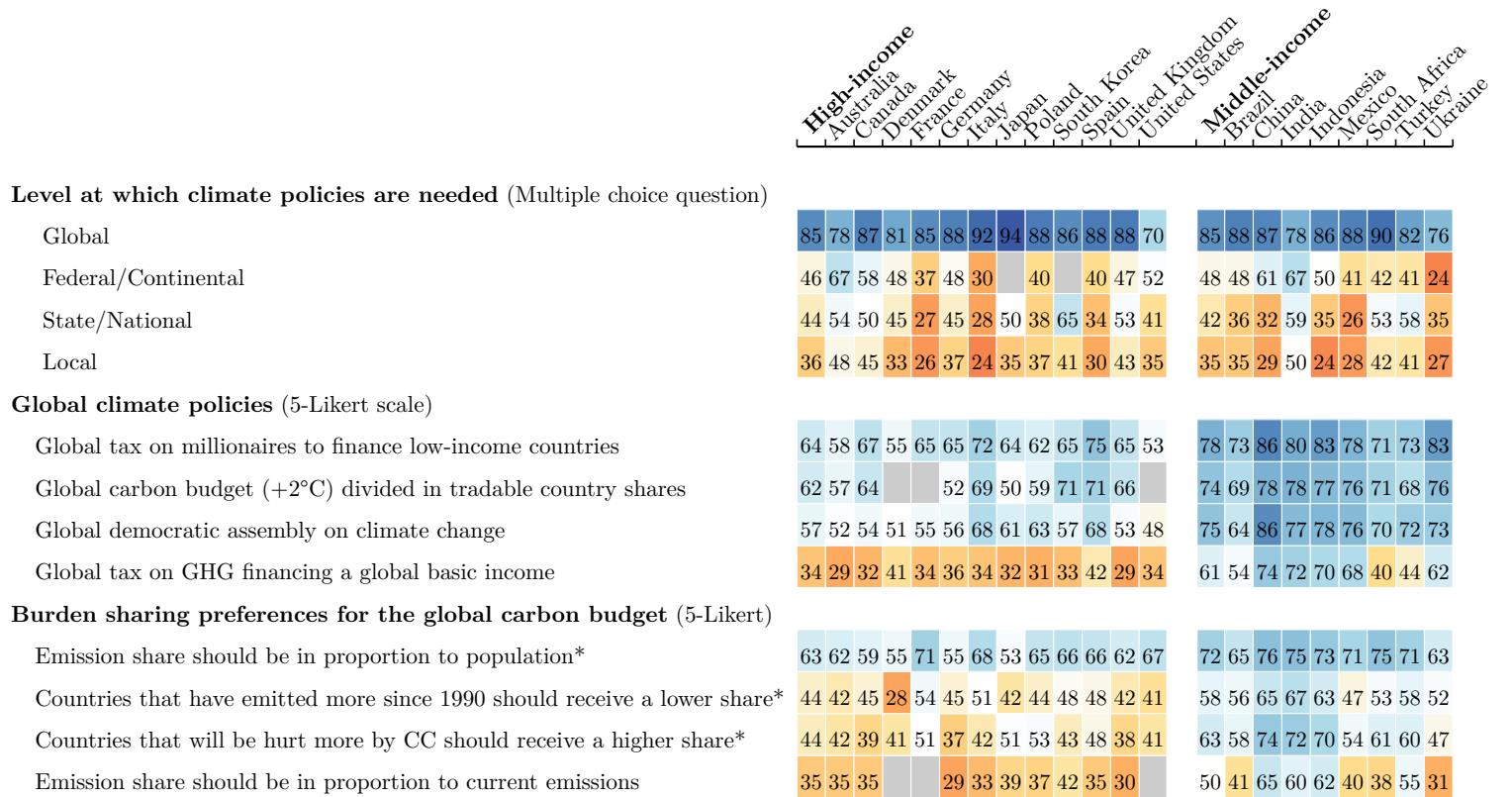
⁴⁷⁷ The idea of world federalism has a long-standing history, dating back at least to [Kant](#)
⁴⁷⁸ ([1795](#)), who argued that a world federation was essential for achieving perpetual peace.
⁴⁷⁹ International organizations were eventually created to foster peace, though the League
⁴⁸⁰ of Nations and its successor, the United Nations, never succeeded in avoiding military
⁴⁸¹ conflicts. Many have argued that we need stronger and more democratic global institu-
⁴⁸² tions, competent to address global challenges such as extreme poverty, climate change,
⁴⁸³ wars, pandemics, or financial stability. Before World War II, feminist and pacifist [Maver-](#)
⁴⁸⁴ [ick Lloyd & Schwimmer \(1937\)](#) founded the *Campaign for World Government*, advocating
⁴⁸⁵ for direct representation at the global scale. [Einstein \(1947\)](#) called for the subordination of
⁴⁸⁶ the UN Security Council to the General Assembly and the direct election of UN delegates.
⁴⁸⁷ Since 2007, there has been widespread support for a United Nations Parliamentary As-
⁴⁸⁸ semby (UNPA) from individuals and institutions in over 150 countries, including 1,800
⁴⁸⁹ member of parliament, heads of state, as well the European Parliament, the Pan-African
⁴⁹⁰ Parliament, and the Latin-American Parliament. The UNPA campaign calls for a gradual
⁴⁹¹ implementation of a democratic assembly, starting with a consultative assembly com-
⁴⁹² posed of members of national parliaments, allowing for the direct election of its members
⁴⁹³ in voluntary countries, and progressing towards a world parliament with binding legisla-
⁴⁹⁴ tive powers once all members are directly elected ([Leinen & Bummel 2018](#)). Besides the
⁴⁹⁵ UNPA, various scholars have put forward different models of global democracy, ranging
⁴⁹⁶ from deliberative spaces to a world federation ([Archibugi et al. 2011](#)). While the most rad-
⁴⁹⁷ ical proposals may still be on the horizon, an assembly of random citizens representative
⁴⁹⁸ of the world population has already been convened. It has produced a joint statement at
⁴⁹⁹ the COP26 ([Global Assembly 2022](#)), and a similar *World Citizens' Assembly* should soon
500 follow.

501 **B Raw results**

502 Country-specific raw results are also available as supplementary material files: [US](#),
 503 [EU](#), [FR](#), [DE](#), [ES](#), [UK](#).

Figure A3: Absolute support for global climate policies (Reproduced from [Dechezleprêtre et al. 2022](#), Figure A20.).

Share of *Somewhat* or *Strongly support* (in percent, $n = 40,680$). The color blue denotes an absolute majority. See Figure 1 for the relative support. (Questions A-I of the global survey.)



*In Denmark, France and the U.S., the questions with an asterisk were asked differently, cf. Question F.

Figure A4: Correct answers to comprehension questions (in percent). (Questions 16-18)

	United States	Europe	France	Germany	Spain	United Kingdom
With NR, typical [country] people win and richest lose	68	73	76	73	73	70
With GCS, typical [country] people lose and poorest humans win	60	68	62	72	67	67
With GCS+NR, typical [country] people neither win nor lose	54	60	63	59	57	61

Figure A5: Number of correct answers to comprehension questions (mean). (Questions 16-18)

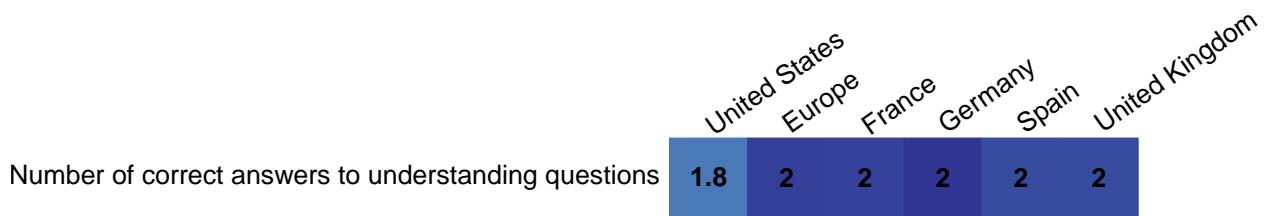


Figure A6: List experiment: mean number of supported policies. (Question 24)

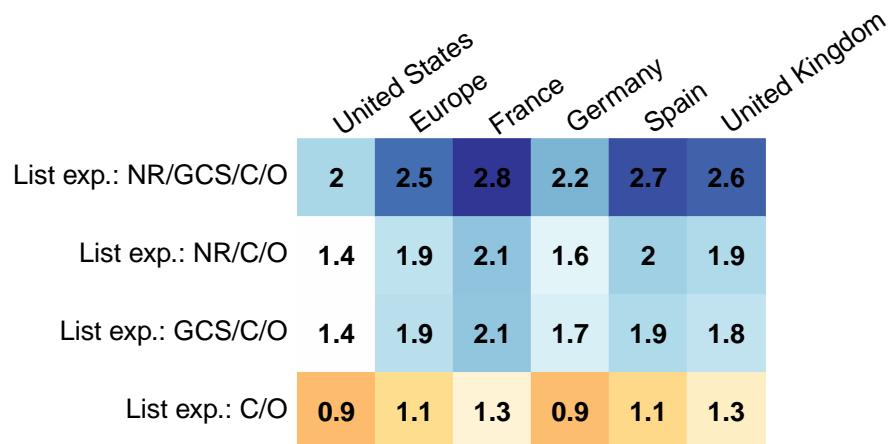


Figure A7: Conjoint analyses 1 and 2. (Questions 25-27)

	United States	Europe	France	Germany	Spain	United Kingdom
Global climate scheme (GCS)	54	76	80	71	81	74
C+NR+GCS preferred to C+NR	55	74	79	71	78	68
NR+GCS preferred to NR	55	77	79	74	79	77
NR+C preferred to NR	62	84	88	83	84	82
GCS+NR preferred to C+NR	47	52	53	53	49	52
NR+C+GCS preferred to NR	55	77	86	73	83	72

Table A1: Effects on the support for the GCS of a question on its pros and cons and on information about the actual support, in the U.S. (See Section D in the US2 Questionnaire)

	Support			
	Global Climate Scheme		National Redistribution	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Control group mean	0.557	0.557	0.569	0.569
Treatment: Open-ended field on GCS pros & cons	-0.073** (0.035)	-0.071** (0.031)	-0.035 (0.035)	-0.030 (0.032)
Treatment: Closed questions on GCS pros & cons	-0.109*** (0.034)	-0.096*** (0.031)	-0.065* (0.034)	-0.062** (0.031)
Treatment: Info on actual support for GCS and NR	-0.021 (0.034)	-0.015 (0.031)	0.048 (0.033)	0.056* (0.031)
Includes controls		✓		✓
Observations	2,000	1,995	2,000	1,995
R ²	0.007	0.170	0.007	0.154

Figure A8: Effects of the presence of a policy (rather than none from this domain) in a random platform on the likelihood that it is preferred to another random platform. (See original translations in Figure 8; Question 29)

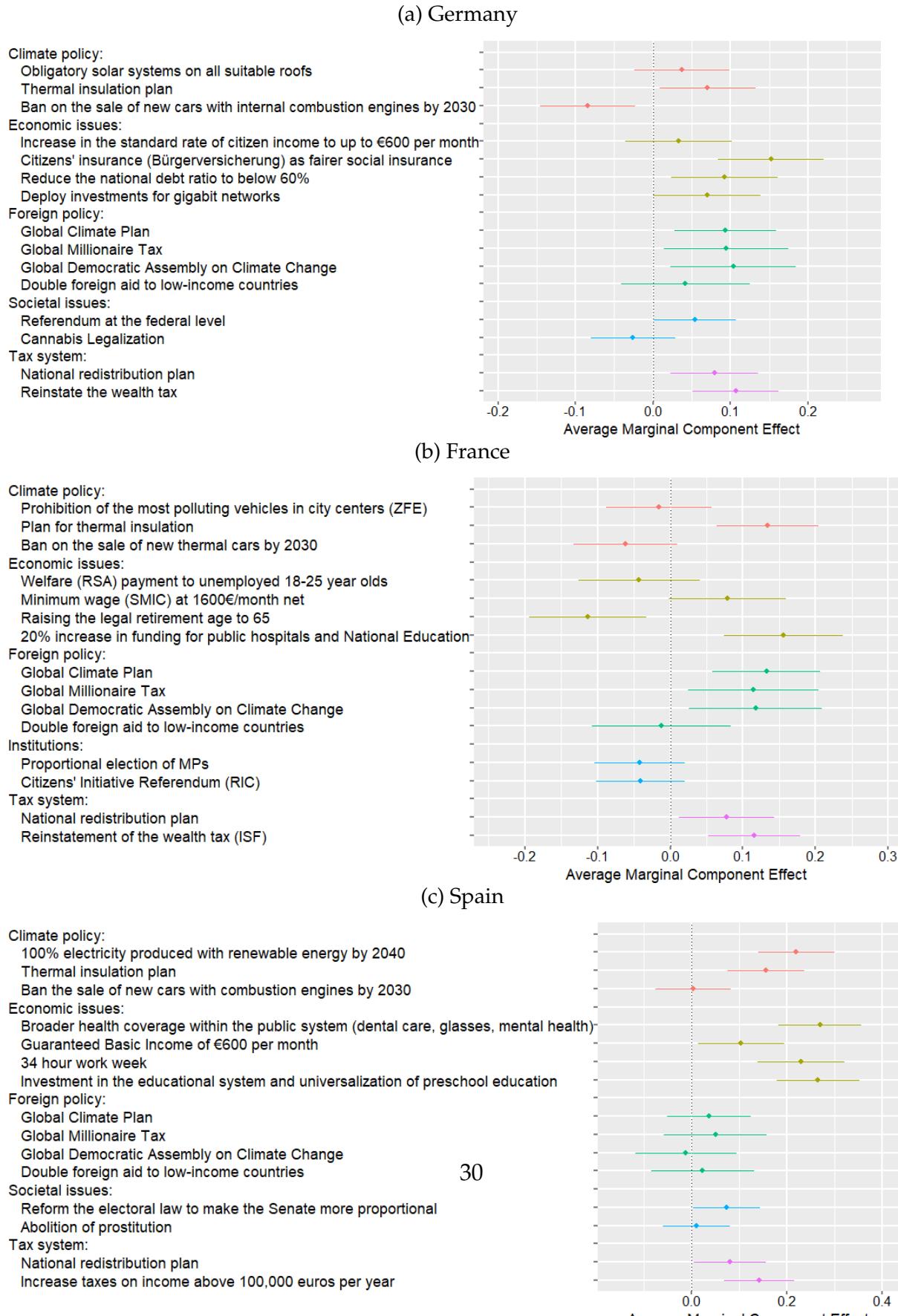


Figure A9: Perceptions of the GCS. Elements seen as important for supporting the GCS in a 4-Likert scale (in percent). (Question 32)

	United States	Europe	France	Germany	Spain	United Kingdom
It would succeed in limiting climate change	78	85	85	86	86	83
It would hurt the [Country] economy	81	67	61	67	66	69
It would penalize my household	75	60	55	63	59	63
It would make people change their lifestyle	78	79	83	79	78	77
It would reduce poverty in low-income countries	77	85	88	85	86	81
It might be detrimental to some poor countries	79	72	79	67	78	70
It could foster global cooperation	82	81	81	82	85	80
It could fuel corruption in low-income countries	79	75	82	69	79	72
It could be subject to fraud	80	79	80	74	83	81
It would be technically difficult to put in place	77	71	74	62	79	71
Having enough information on this scheme and its consequences	89	82	89	68	91	88

Figure A10: Perceptions of the GCS. Elements found in the open-ended field on the GCS (manually recoded, in percent). (Question 31)

	United States	Europe	France	Germany	Spain	United Kingdom
environment	26	31	37	26	43	24
unclassifiable	25	24	23	28	25	22
pro	22	23	21	22	33	20
con	22	17	12	18	20	16
cost	17	12	11	14	17	7
poorest humans	11	7	6	9	5	6
tax redistribution	10	7	11	8	4	9
support	8	6	3	5	6	8
oppose	7	3	2	3	1	4
don't know	6	8	10	8	7	10
empty	6	3	0	0	0	13
difficult agreement	5	10	7	12	8	8
difficult implement	3	5	5	6	4	6
misunderstands gcs	3	2	2	1	3	1
misunderstands question	2	2	1	3	3	3

Figure A11: Perceptions of the GCS. Keywords found in the open-ended field on the GCS (automatic search ignoring case, in percent). (Question 31)

	United States	Europe	France	Germany	Spain	United Kingdom
world: international world country global	28	22	23	19	22	23
environment: climate environment animal emission nature	26	21	17	28	21	17
poorest: poor low-income 700 poverty	16	8	8	9	4	10
pro: pro pros pros pros:	16	3	0	1	9	5
con: con con: cons cons:	15	4	0	1	8	6
cost: cost expensive higher price 85 inflation	13	7	5	9	7	6
tax: tax	8	3	4	3	2	2
redistribution: rich redistribution	8	4	5	4	3	5
implementation: implement enforce policy monitor	6	4	5	6	0	5
agreement: agree accept participate	3	4	5	6	2	3

Figure A12: Donation in case of lottery win, depending on the recipient's (randomly drawn) nationality (mean). (Question 34)

	United States	Europe	France	Germany	Spain	United Kingdom
Donation to own country	35	34	31	38	34	32
Donation to Africa	32	35	33	41	32	33

Table A2: Donation in case of lottery win, depending on the recipient's (randomly drawn) nationality. (Question 34)

	Donation to poor people (in %)			
	All	US	US	Eu
Poor is in own country	0.590 (0.799)	2.509** (1.152)	0.046 (1.691)	-1.349 (1.108)
Poor is in own country × Vote: <i>not</i> Biden			3.954* (2.279)	
Mean	34.034	33.658	33.658	34.41
Observations	6,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
R ²	0.0001	0.002	0.034	0.0005

Figure A13: Support for a global wealth tax.

"Do you support or oppose a tax on millionaires of all countries to finance low-income countries?

Such tax would finance infrastructure and public services such as access to drinking water, healthcare, and education." (Question 35)

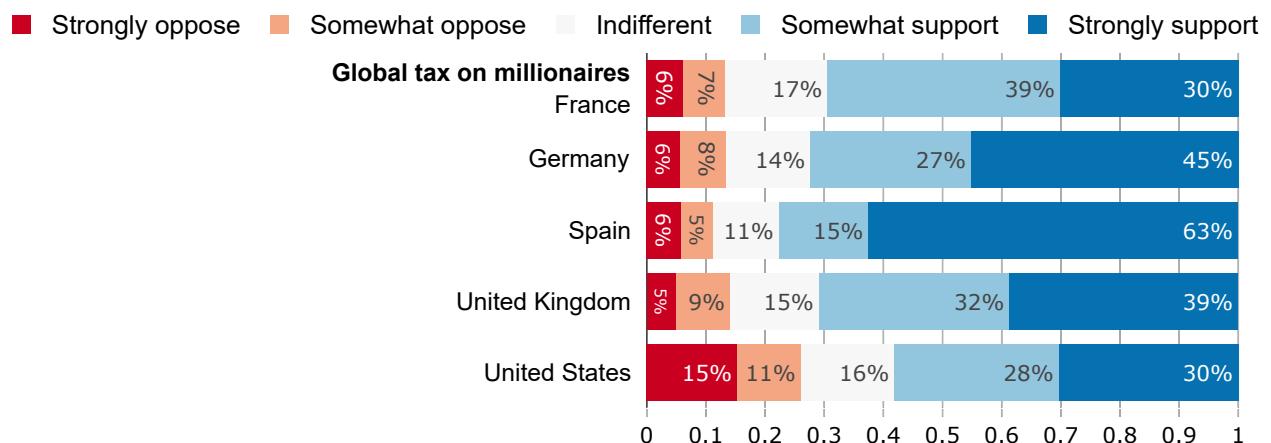


Figure A14: Support for a national wealth tax financing public services like healthcare, education, and social housing. (Question 36)

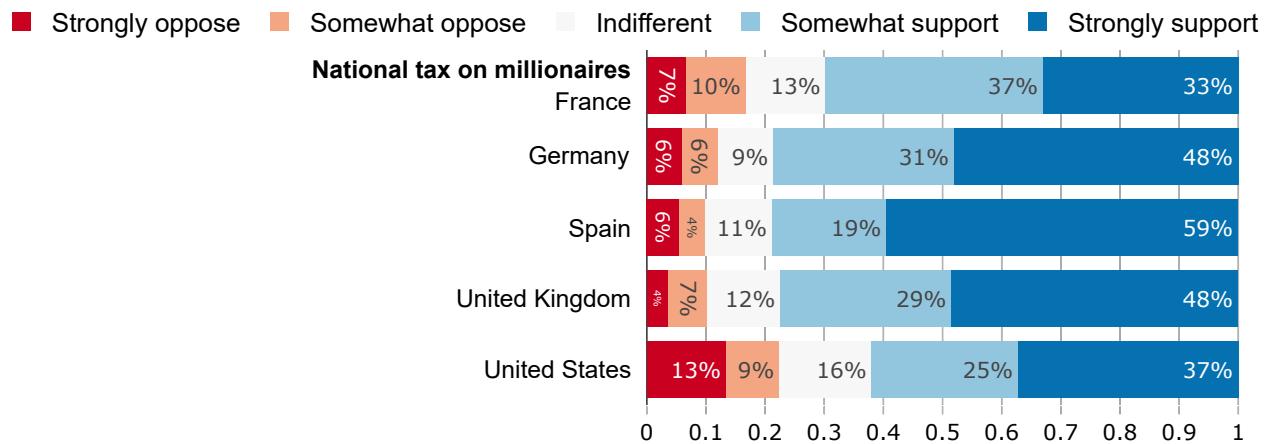


Figure A15: Preferred share of global wealth tax revenues that should be pooled to finance low-income countries. (Question 37)

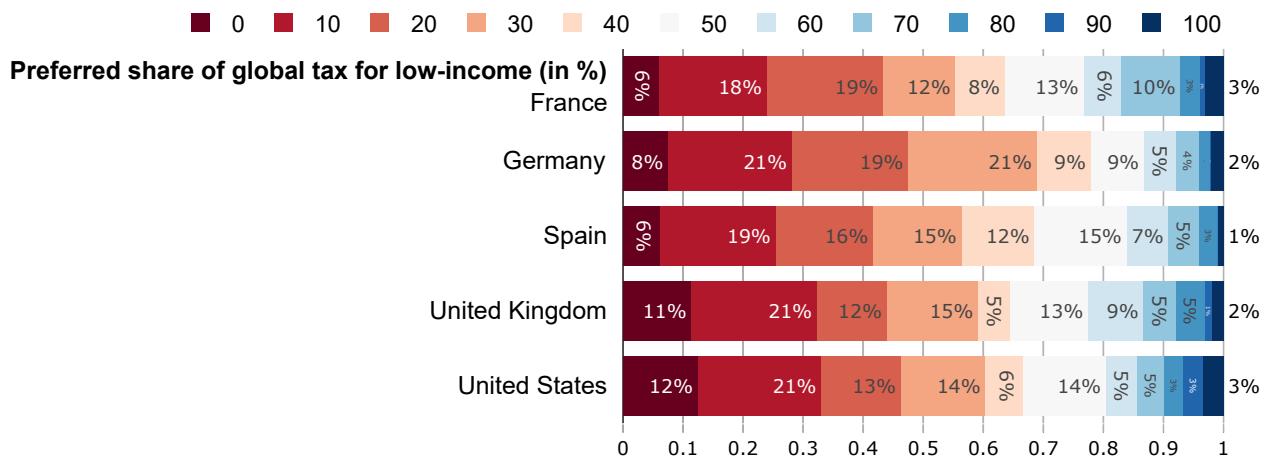


Figure A16: Support for sharing half of global tax revenues with low-income countries, rather than each country retaining all the revenues it collects (in percent). (Question 38)



Figure A17: Actual, perceived and preferred amount of foreign aid, with random info (or not) on actual amount. (Mean, Questions 39, 40)

	United States	Europe	France	Germany	Spain	United Kingdom
Actual foreign aid (in % of public spending)	0.4	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.5	1.7
Belief about foreign aid	4.7	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.5
Preferred foreign aid (with info)	1.8	2.7	3.4	2.9	2.1	2.5
Preferred foreign aid (no info)	4	3.9	4.7	4.4	3.1	3.4

Figure A18: Preferred foreign aid (after info or after perception). (Questions 39 and 40)

	United States	Europe	France	Germany	Spain	United Kingdom
Preferred foreign aid is at least as high as current	70	75	91	76	77	57
Preferred foreign aid is higher than current	47	59	75	58	63	43
Preferred foreign aid is at least as high as perceived	57	74	83	79	77	58
Preferred foreign aid is higher than perceived	37	53	64	59	54	39

Figure A19: Perceived foreign aid. “From your best guess, what percentage of [own country] government spending is allocated to foreign aid (that is, to reduce poverty in low-income countries)?” (Question 39)

Actual values: France: 0.8%; Germany: 1.3%; Spain: 0.5%; UK: 1.7%; U.S.: 0.4%.

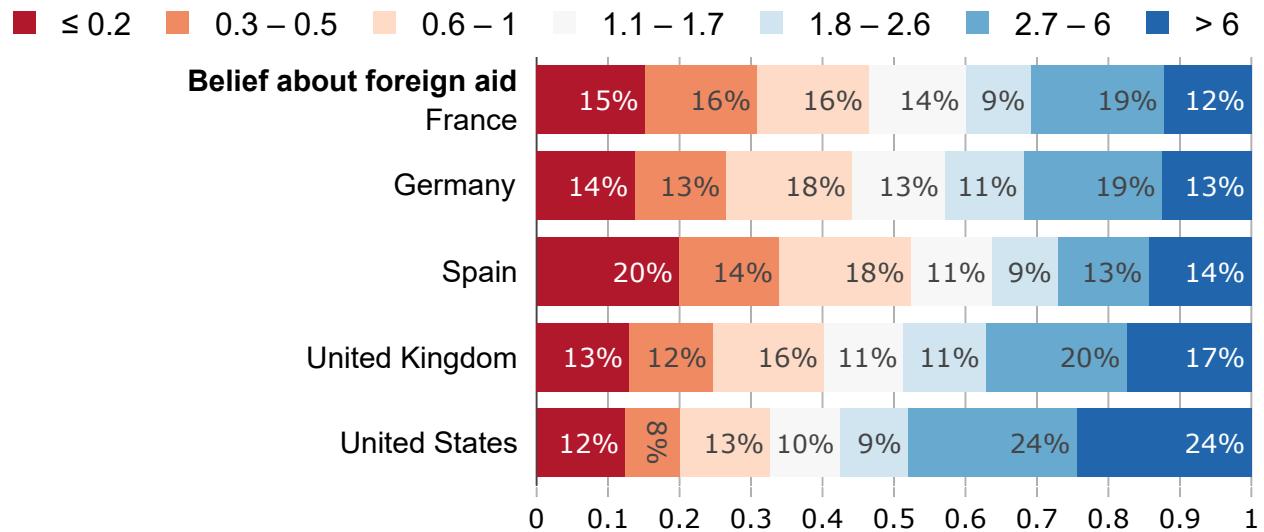


Figure A20: Preferred foreign aid (without info on actual amount).

“If you could choose the government spending, what percentage would you allocate to foreign aid?” (Question 40)

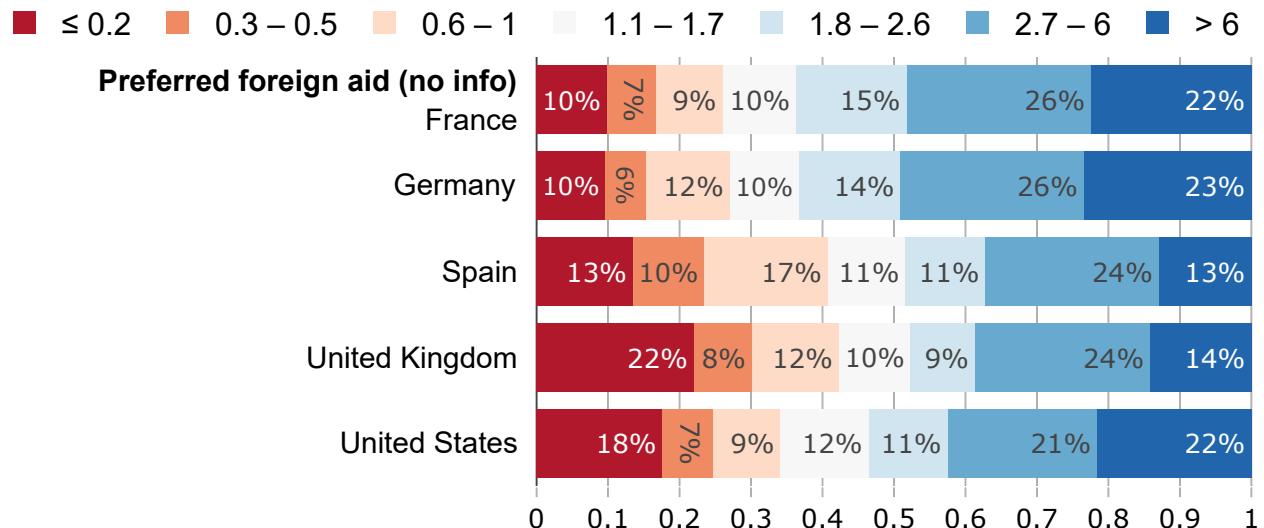


Figure A21: Preferred foreign aid (after info on actual amount).

"Actually, [US1: 0.4%; FR: 0.8%; DE: 1.3%; ES: 0.5%; UK: 1.7%] of [own country] government spending is allocated to foreign aid.

If you could choose the government spending, what percentage would you allocate to foreign aid?" (Question 40)

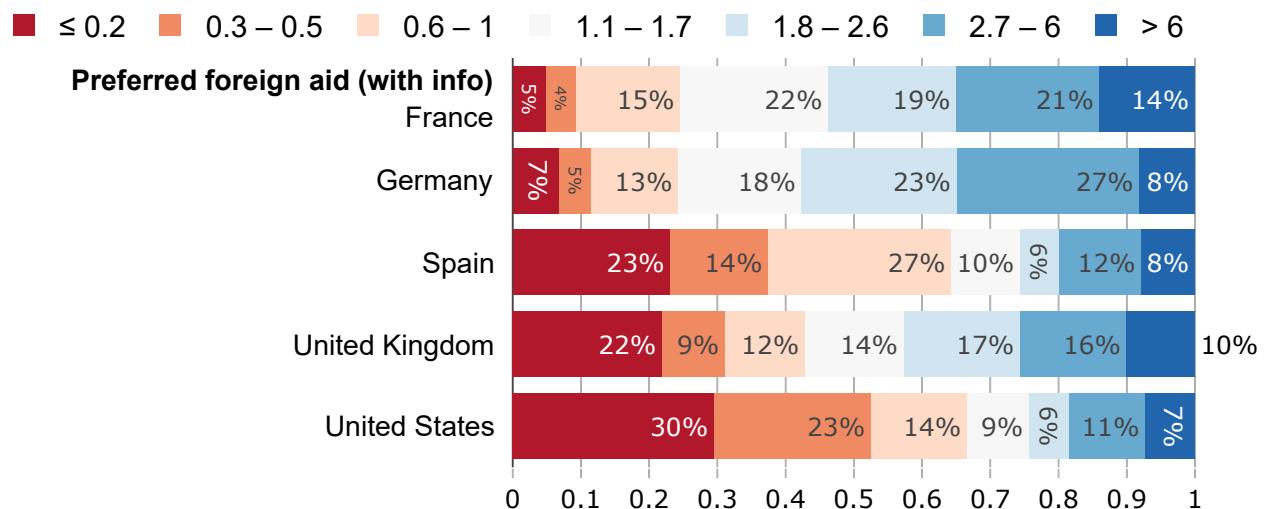


Figure A22: Preferences for funding increased foreign aid. [Asked iff preferred foreign aid is strictly greater than [Info: actual; No info: perceived] foreign aid]
 "How would you like to finance such increase in foreign aid? (Multiple answers possible)" (in percent) (Question 41)

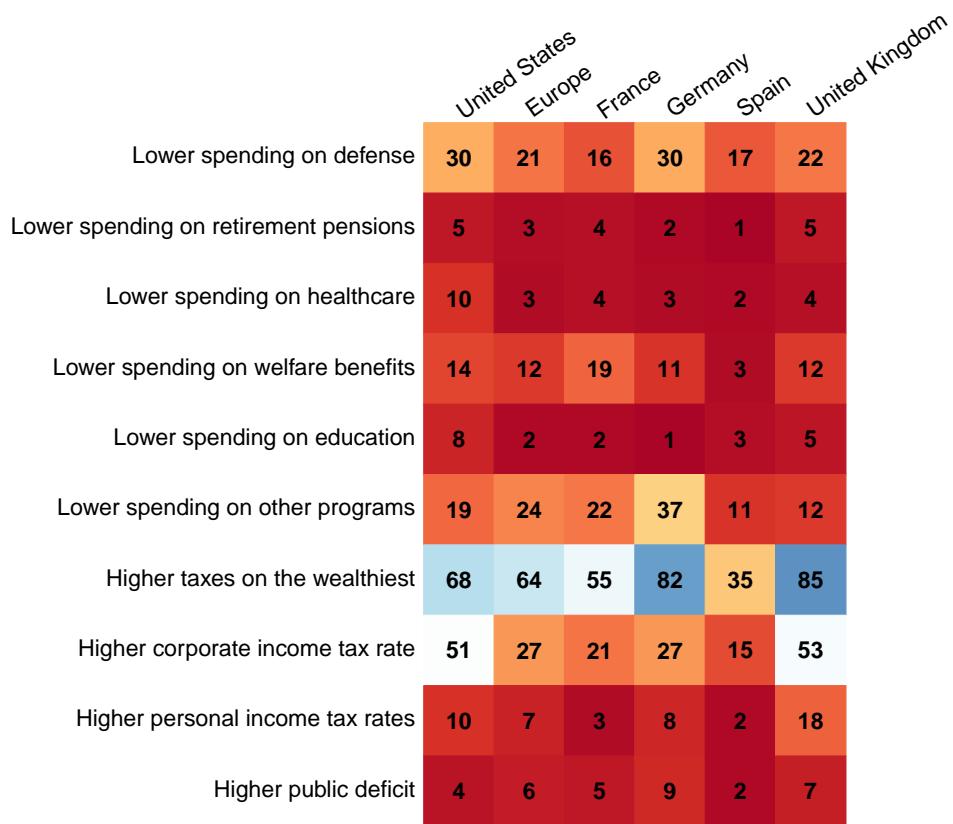


Figure A23: Preferences of spending following reduced foreign aid. [Asked iff preferred foreign aid is strictly lower than [Info: actual; No info: perceived] foreign aid]
 "How would you like to use the freed budget? (Multiple answers possible)" (in percent) (Question 42)

	United States	Europe	France	Germany	Spain	United Kingdom
Higher spending on defense	19	23	11	21	17	31
Higher spending on retirement pensions	23	41	22	51	57	35
Higher spending on healthcare	40	57	31	42	80	70
Higher spending on welfare benefits	13	20	7	19	39	20
Higher spending on education	30	45	31	47	58	43
Higher spending on other programs	6	6	6	4	9	8
Lower taxes on the wealthiest	5	2	5	2	0	2
Lower corporate income tax rate	12	6	10	4	8	6
Lower personal income tax rates	48	29	26	27	37	30
Lower public deficit	32	24	21	13	41	21

Figure A24: Willingness to sign real-stake petition for the Global Climate Scheme or National Redistribution, compared to stated support in corresponding subsamples (e.g. support for the GCS in the branch where the petition was about the GCS). (Question 43)

	United States	Europe	France	Germany	Spain	United Kingdom
Petition for the GCS	51	69	69	66	78	69
(Comparable) support for the GCS	53	76	81	74	81	74
Petition for NR	57	67	65	66	74	68
(Comparable) support for NR	58	72	76	65	78	75

Figure A25: Absolute support for various global policies (Percent of (*somewhat or strong*) support). (Questions 44 and 45. See Figure 2 for the relative support.)

	United States	Europe	France	Germany	Spain	United Kingdom
Payments from high-income countries to compensate low-income countries for climate damages	41	54	52	53	62	51
High-income countries funding renewable energy in low-income countries	53	65	62	66	68	62
High-income countries contributing \$100 billion per year to help low-income countries adapt to climate change	45	58	55	60	62	54
Cancellation of low-income countries' public debt	31	37	36	30	45	40
Democratise international institutions (UN, IMF) by making a country's voting right proportional to its population	34	44	44	43	52	43
Removing tariffs on imports from low-income countries	39	49	39	51	50	54
A minimum wage in all countries at 50% of local median wage	42	55	54	54	61	53
Fight tax evasion by creating a global financial register to record ownership of all assets	44	70	73	70	72	65
A maximum wealth limit of \$10 billion (US) / €100 million (Eu) for each human	34	45	40	48	44	50
National tax on millionaires funding public services	62	76	70	79	79	77
Global tax on millionaires funding low-income countries	58	71	69	72	78	71

Figure A26: Preferred approach of diplomats at international climate negotiations.
In international climate negotiations, would you prefer [U.S.] diplomats to defend [own country] interests or global justice? (Question 49)

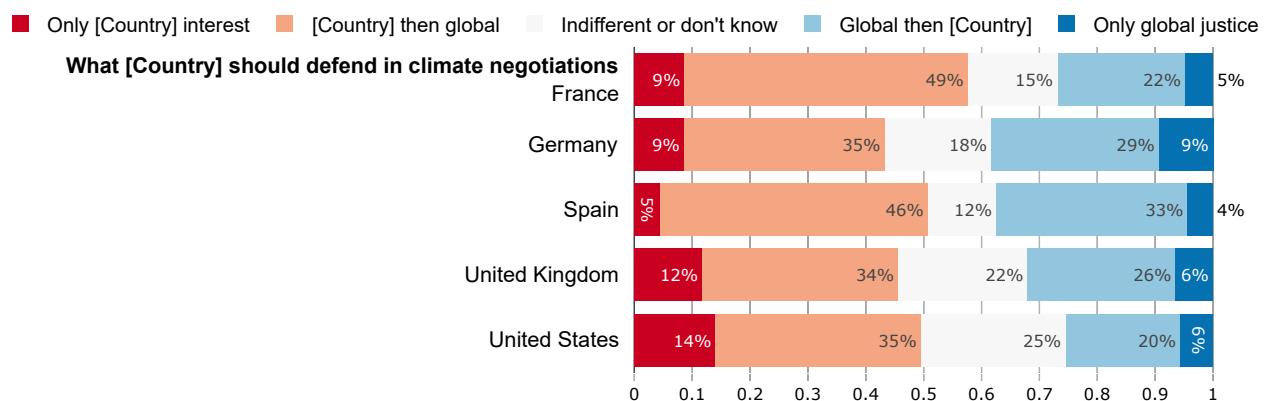


Figure A27: Percent of selected issues viewed as important.
 “To what extent do you think the following issues are a problem?” (Question 56)

	United States	Europe	France	Germany	Spain	United Kingdom
Income inequality in [Country]	55	59	54	58	71	57
Climate change	59	66	66	63	73	63
Global poverty	50	57	50	58	75	49

Figure A28: Group defended when voting.
 “What group do you defend when you vote?” (Question 57)

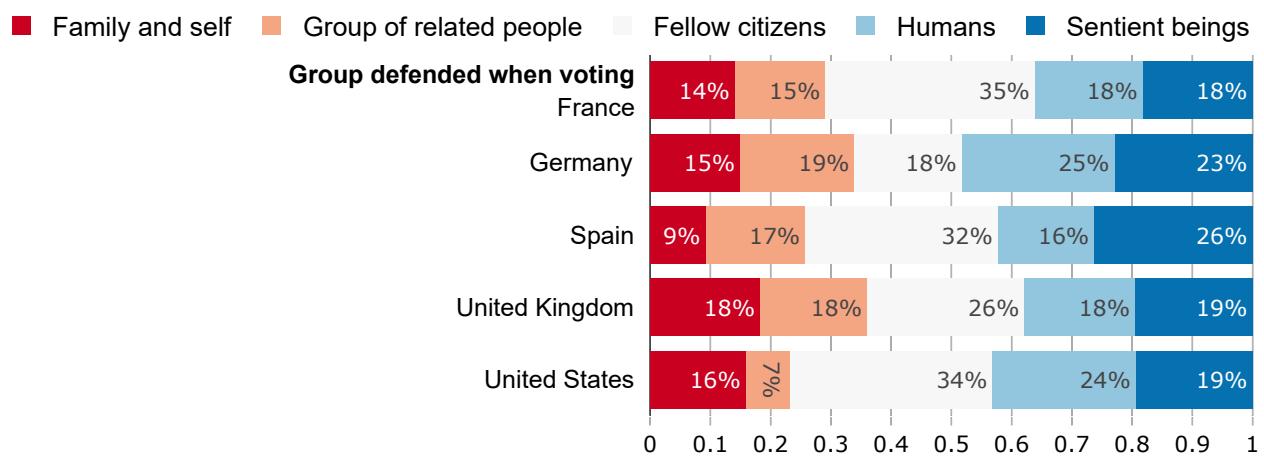


Figure A29: Mean prioritization of policies.

Mean number of points allocated policies to express intensity of support (among six policies chosen at random). Blue color means that the policy has been awarded more points than the average policy. (Question 58)

	United States	Europe	France	Germany	Spain	United Kingdom
econ1	13	21	10	14	35	31
econ2: [Higher minimum wage] (DE: Bürgerversicherung)	23	22	25	21	22	23
econ3	21	15	13	18	17	13
econ4	28	22	27	17	24	20
soc1	10	17	13	17	12	21
soc2	13	9	14	8	10	8
climate1	14	15	11	18	20	12
climate2: Thermal insulation plan (US: also transport)	20	18	22	19	15	17
climate3: Ban the sale of new combustion–engine cars by 2030	11	9	8	8	9	11
tax1: National redistribution scheme	14	15	16	15	15	15
tax2: Wealth tax (ES: raise tax on top incomes)	19	19	21	18	17	19
foreign1: Global climate scheme	15	20	20	23	16	17
foreign2: Global tax on millionaires	21	20	20	23	19	20
foreign3: Global democratic assembly on climate change	15	15	15	17	14	13
foreign4: Doubling foreign aid	9	11	13	14	9	8

Figure A30: Positive prioritization of policies.

Percent of people allocating a positive number of points to policies, expressing their support (among six policies chosen at random). (Question 58)

	United States	Europe	France	Germany	Spain	United Kingdom
econ1	64	78	61	67	96	95
econ2: [Higher minimum wage] (DE: Bürgerversicherung)	83	86	85	84	87	89
econ3	81	69	50	78	80	68
econ4	88	86	91	79	89	85
soc1	57	75	69	74	74	78
soc2	58	58	72	53	64	48
climate1	70	76	65	79	89	75
climate2: Thermal insulation plan (US: also transport)	79	83	86	84	78	80
climate3: Ban the sale of new combustion–engine cars by 2030	62	58	56	48	60	70
tax1: National redistribution scheme	67	79	79	76	82	79
tax2: Wealth tax (ES: raise tax on top incomes)	80	79	76	78	83	85
foreign1: Global climate scheme	71	83	84	85	84	78
foreign2: Global tax on millionaires	80	81	79	83	82	82
foreign3: Global democratic assembly on climate change	71	77	79	74	83	76
foreign4: Doubling foreign aid	58	70	79	74	74	57

Figure A31: Charity donation.

"How much did you give to charities in 2022?" (Question 50)

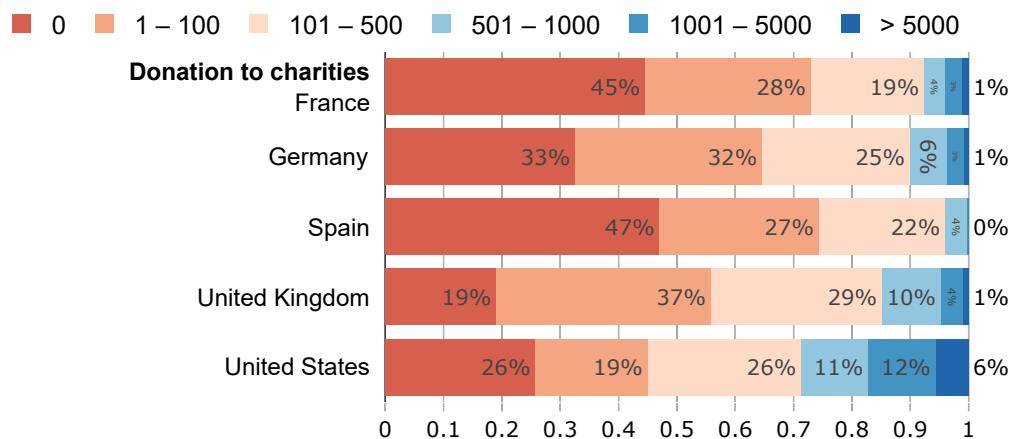


Figure A32: Interest in politics.

"To what extent are you interested in politics?" (Question 51)

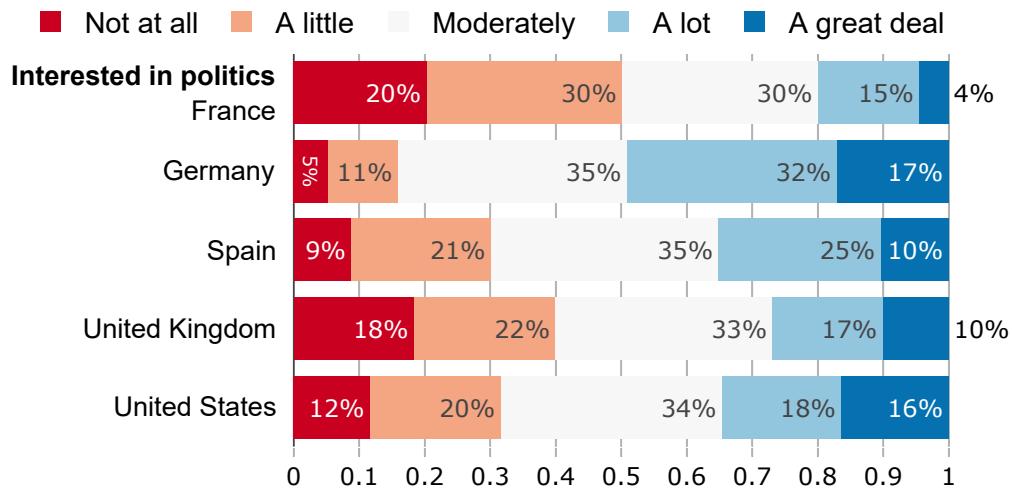


Figure A33: Desired involvement of government (from 1 to 5). (Question 52)

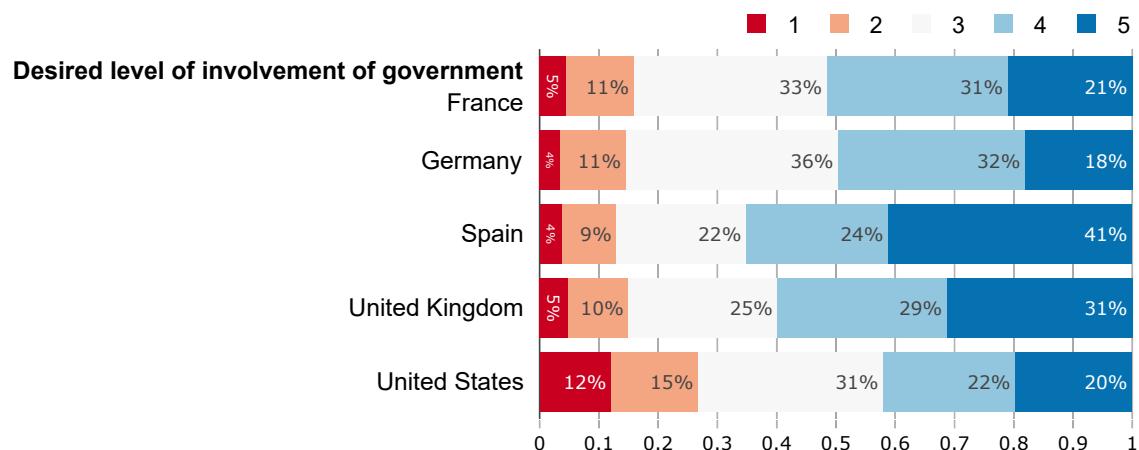


Figure A34: Political leaning on economics (from 1: Left to 5: Right). (Question 53)

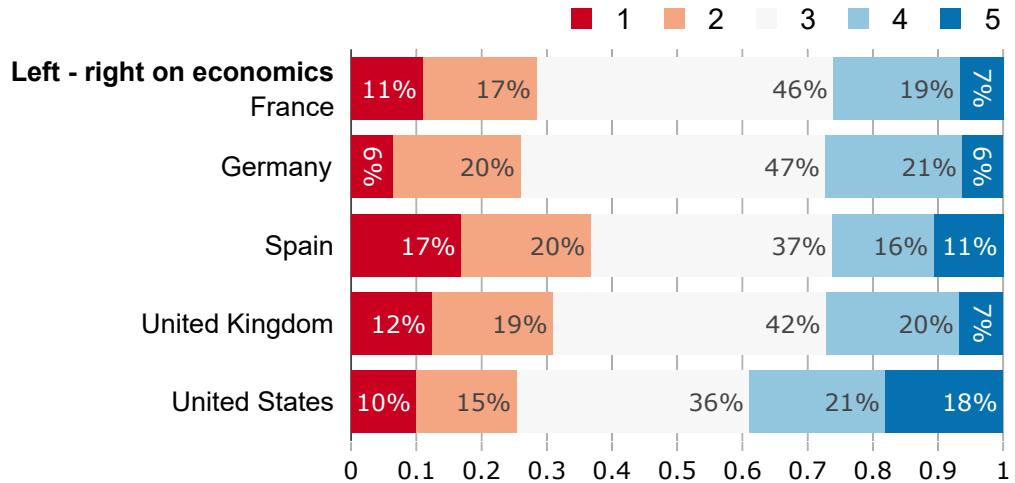


Figure A35: Voted in last election. (Question 54)

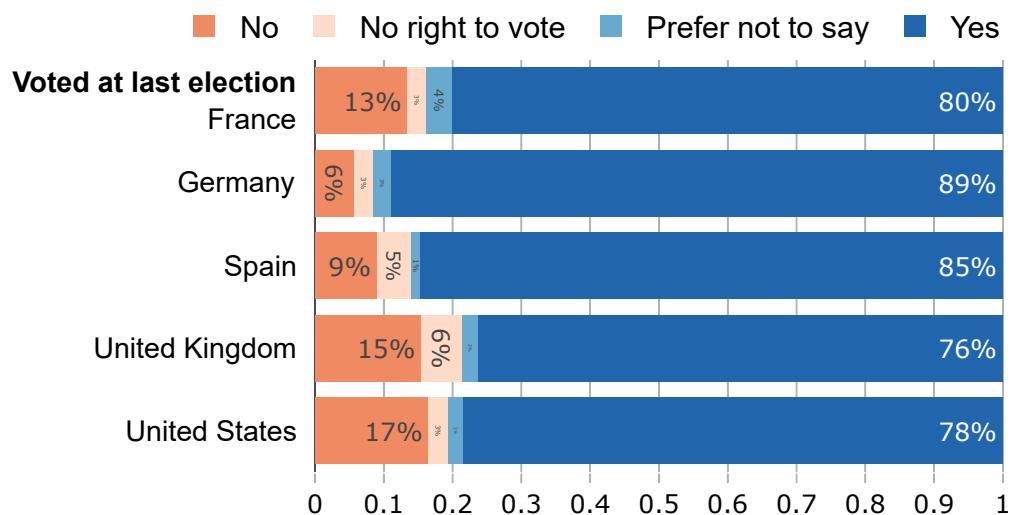


Figure A36: Vote in last election (aggregated). PNR includes people who did not vote or prefer not to answer. (Question 55)

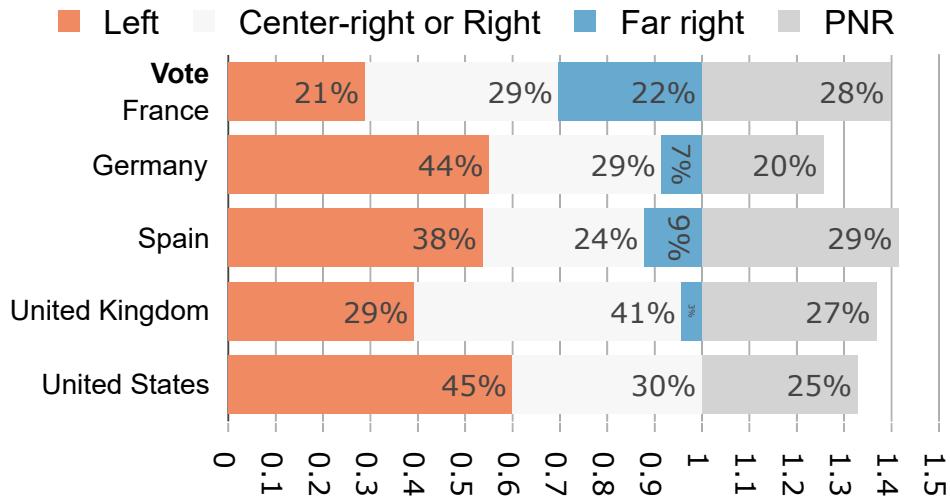


Figure A37: Perception that survey was biased.
“Do you feel that this survey was politically biased?” (Question 61)

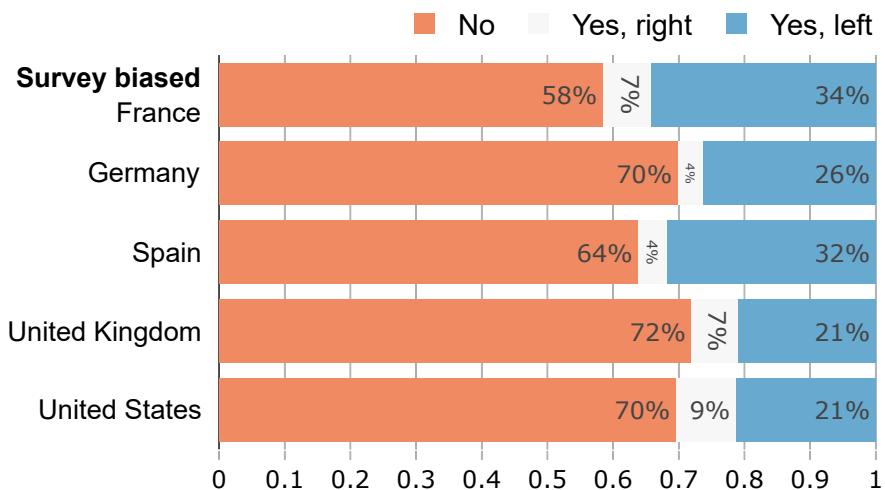
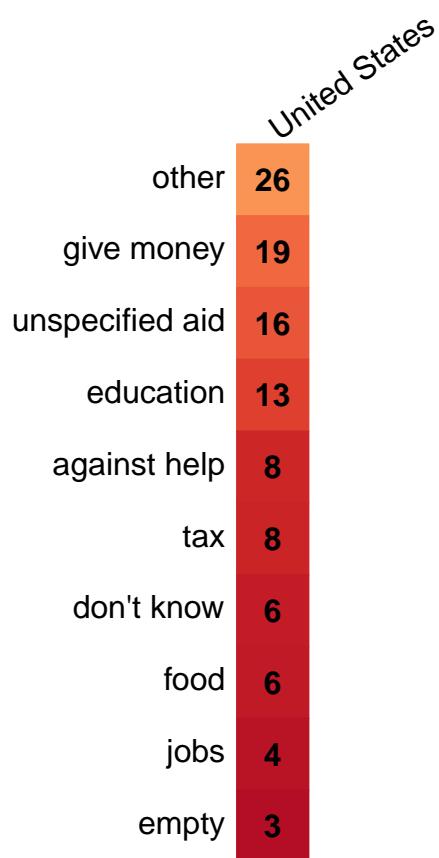


Figure A38: Opinion on the fight against extreme poverty.

“According to you, what should high-income countries do to fight extreme poverty in low-income countries?” (Question 62)

(a) Elements found in the open-ended field on the question
 (manually recoded, in percent)



(b) Keywords found in the open-ended field on the GCS (automatic search ignoring case, in percent).

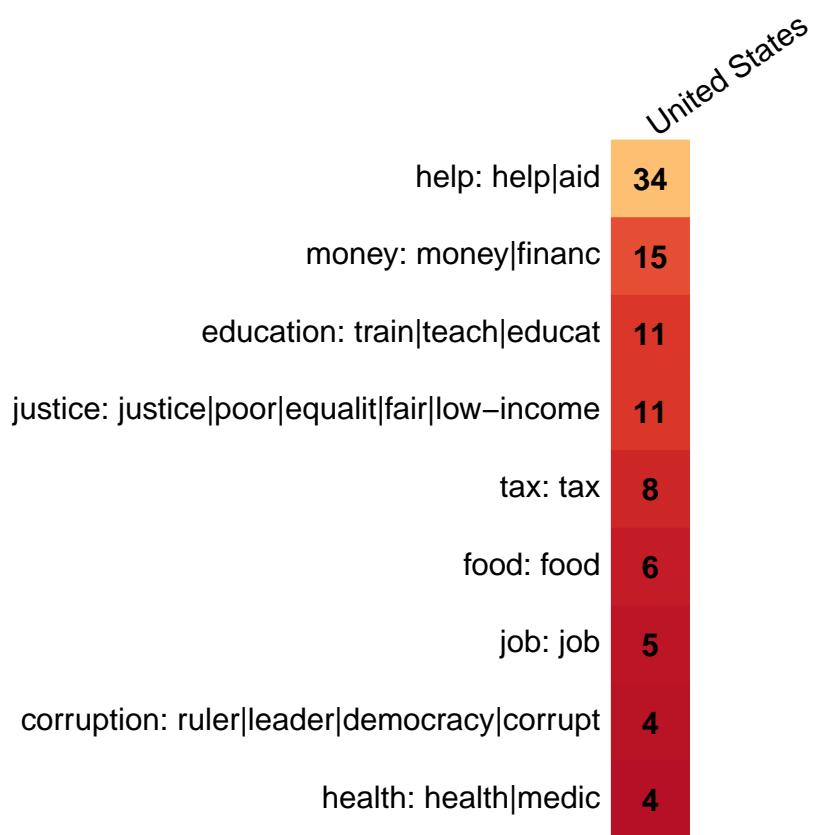


Figure A39: Main attitudes by vote (“Right” spans from Center-right to Far right).
 (Relative support in percent in Questions 20, 35, 45, 46, 49)

	Europe Left	Europe PNR/Non-voter	Europe Right	U.S. Left	U.S. PNR/Non-voter	U.S. Right
Support for the GCS	85	72	71	74	53	26
Global tax on millionaires	94	83	76	85	71	40
Sharing half of global tax with low-income countries	61	52	45	55	67	41
A maximum wealth limit of \$10 billion (US) / €100 million (Eu) for each human	73	65	52	62	49	23
High-income countries funding renewable energy in low-income countries	93	79	74	87	70	38
[Country]'s foreign aid should be increased	93	83	72	92	81	48
Universalist	56	48	26	53	49	23

504 C Questionnaire of the global survey (section on global
505 policies)

506 A. At which level(s) do you think public policies to tackle climate change need to be
507 put in place? (Multiple answers are possible) [Figures 1 and A3]
508 *Global; [Federal / European / ...]; [State / National]; Local*

509 B. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “[country] should take mea-
510 sures to fight climate change.”
511 *Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neither agree nor disagree; Somewhat agree; Strongly
512 agree*

513 C. How should [country] climate policies depend on what other countries do?
514 • If other countries do more, [country] should do...
515 • If other countries do less, [country] should do...

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

517 D. [In all countries but the U.S., Denmark and France] All countries have signed the
518 Paris agreement that aims to contain global warming “well below +2 °C”. To limit
519 global warming to this level, there is a maximum amount of greenhouse gases we
520 can emit globally, called the carbon budget. Each country could aim to emit less
521 than a share of the carbon budget. To respect the global carbon budget, countries
522 that emit more than their national share would pay a fee to countries that emit less
523 than their share.

524 Do you support such a policy? [Figures 1 and A3]
525 *Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly
526 support*

527 E. [In all countries but the U.S., Denmark and France] Suppose the above policy is in
528 place. How should the carbon budget be divided among countries? [Figures 1 and
529 A3]
530 *The emission share of a country should be proportional to its population, so that each human
531 has an equal right to emit.; The emission share of a country should be proportional to its
532 current emissions, so that those who already emit more have more rights to emit.; Countries
533 that have emitted more over the past decades (from 1990 onwards) should receive a lower*

534 *emission share, because they have already used some of their fair share.; Countries that will*
535 *be hurt more by climate change should receive a higher emission share, to compensate them*
536 *for the damages.*

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

- 540 • Countries should pay in proportion to their income
- 541 • Countries should pay in proportion to their current emissions [Used as a sub-
542 stitute to the equal right per capita in Figure 1]
- 543 • Countries should pay in proportion to their past emissions (from 1990 on-
544 wards) [Used as a substitute to historical responsibilities in Figure 1]
- 545 • The richest countries should pay it all, so that the poorest countries do not have
546 to pay anything
- 547 • The richest countries should pay even more, to help vulnerable countries face
548 adverse consequences: vulnerable countries would then receive money instead
549 of paying [Used as a substitute to compensating vulnerable countries in Figures
550 1 and A3]

551 *Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neither agree nor disagree; Somewhat agree; Strongly*
552 *agree*

553 G. Do you support or oppose establishing a global democratic assembly whose role
554 would be to draft international treaties against climate change? Each adult across
555 the world would have one vote to elect members of the assembly. [Figures 1 and A3]
556 *Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly*
557 *support*

558 H. Imagine the following policy: a global tax on greenhouse gas emissions funding a
559 global basic income. Such a policy would progressively raise the price of fossil fuels
560 (for example, the price of gasoline would increase by [40 cents per gallon] in the
561 first years). Higher prices would encourage people and companies to use less fossil
562 fuels, reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Revenues from the tax would be used to
563 finance a basic income of [\$30] per month to each human adult, thereby lifting the
564 700 million people who earn less than \$2/day out of extreme poverty. The average

565 [American] person would lose a bit from this policy as they would face [\$130] per
566 month in price increases, which is higher than the [\$30] they would receive.

567 Do you support or oppose such a policy? [Figures 1 and A3]

568 *Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly*
569 *support*

- 570 I. Do you support or oppose a tax on all millionaires around the world to finance low-
571 income countries that comply with international standards regarding climate ac-
572 tion? This would finance infrastructure and public services such as access to drink-
573 ing water, healthcare, and education. [Figures 1 and A3]
574 *Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly*
575 *support*

576 D Questionnaire of the complementary surveys

577 Below, we provide the generic questionnaire (based on the U.S. version), which roughly
 578 corresponds to the *Eu* questionnaire as well as the combination of the *US1* and *US2* ques-
 579 tionnaire. The main difference between Europe and the U.S. is that we split the *US2*
 580 sample into four random branches to include some treatments before the Section D on
 581 the GCS. Besides the control group, the treatments are: information regarding the sup-
 582 port of Americans for the GCS and NR, an open-ended field, and a closed question on the
 583 pros and cons of the GCS. The pros and cons of the GCS are also asked in *Eu* (likewise,
 584 either as an open-ended field or a question), but only in Section D, after the support.

585 At each section or question, square brackets specify in which questionnaires it is present
 586 (*US1*, *US2* and/or *Eu*) as well as country specificities. Figures A40-A42 displays the struc-
 587 ture of each questionnaire. Each treatment randomization is independent. Qualtrics and
 588 Word versions of the questionnaires in each language are available on our [public reposi-](#)
 589 [tory](#), together with a spreadsheet that summarizes country specificities and our sources.

Figure A40: *Eu* survey structure

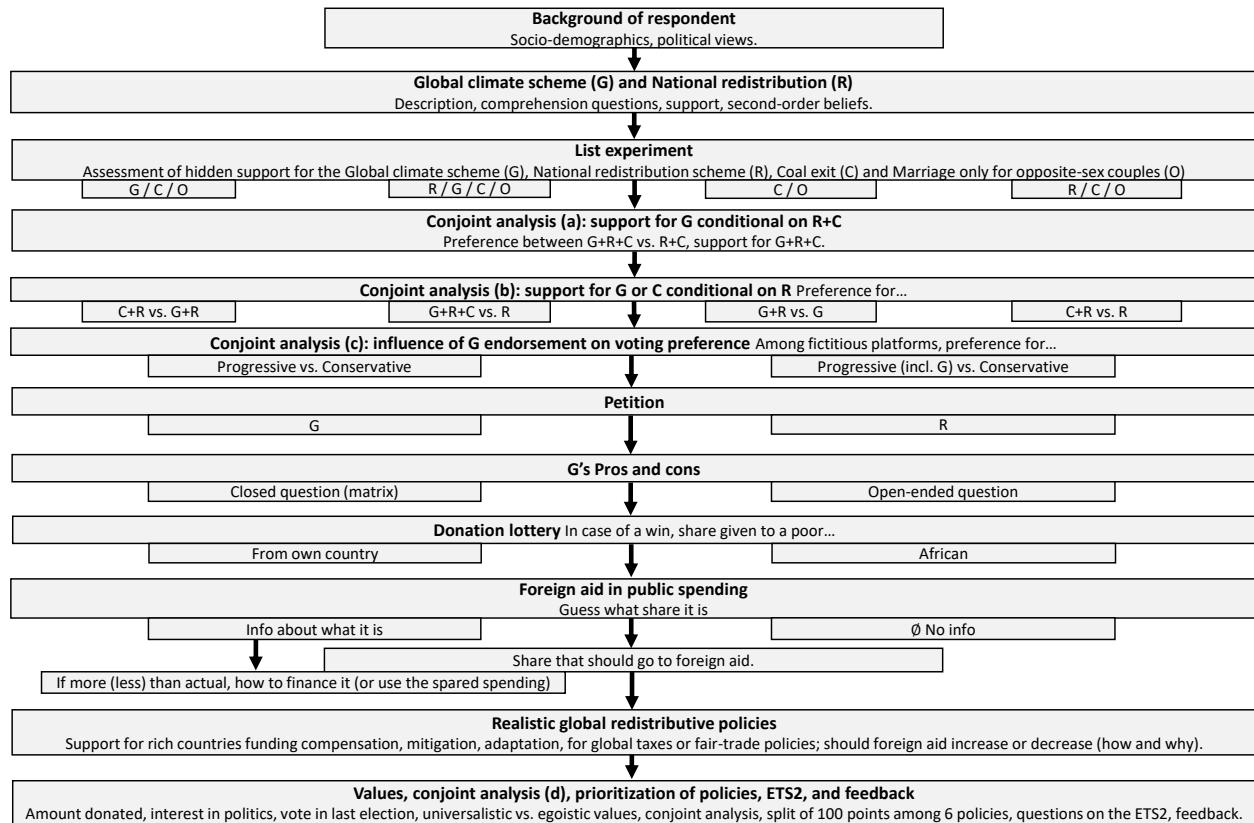


Figure A41: US1 survey structure

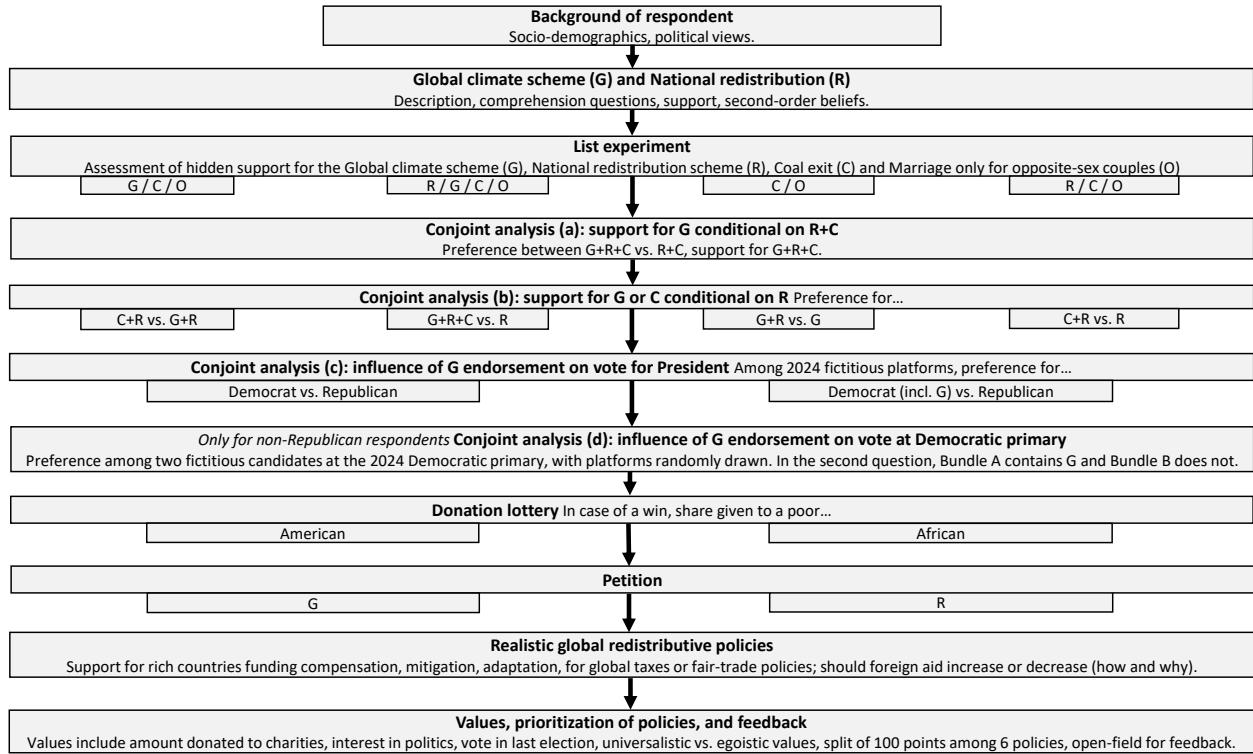
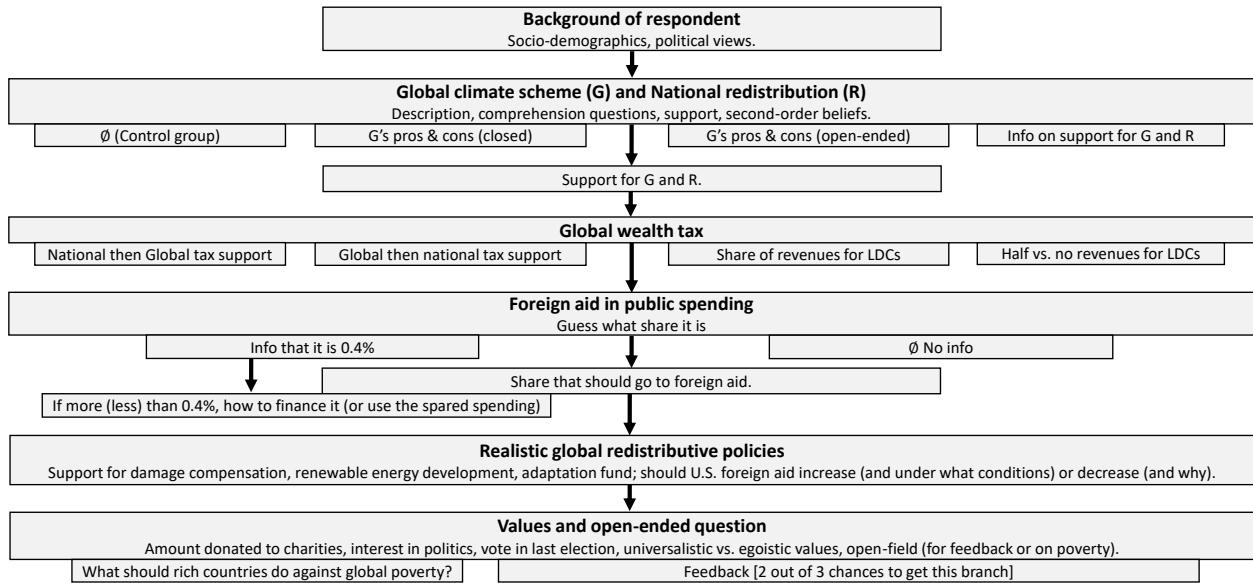


Figure A42: US2 survey structure



590 [Eu, US1, US2] Socio-demographic characteristics

591 1. Welcome to this survey!

592
593 This survey is **anonymous** and is conducted for research purposes on a representa-
594 tive sample of [1,000 British people].

595
596 It takes [US1, US2: 10 to 15 min; Eu: around 20 min] to complete.

597
598 The survey contains lotteries and awards for those who get the correct answer to
599 some understanding questions.

600 If you are attentive and lucky, you can win up to [US1, Eu: \$350; US2: \$150] in
601 points. (See terms and conditions).

602 Please answer every question carefully.

603
604 **Do you agree to participate in the survey?**

605 Yes; No

606 2. What is your gender?

607 Woman; Man; Other

608 3. How old are you?

609 Below 18; 18 to 20; 21 to 24; 25 to 29; 30 to 34; 35 to 39; 40 to 44; 45 to 49; 50 to 54; 55 to
610 59; 60 to 64; 65 to 69; 70 to 74; 75 to 79; 80 to 84; 85 to 89; 90 to 99; 100 or above

611 4. [Eu] In which country do you live?

612 France; Germany; Spain; United Kingdom; Other

613 5. What is your ZIP code? [UK: What is your Outcode (the left part of your postcode,
614 e.g. if your postcode is N7 8H7, just enter N7)?]

615 6. Do you live with your partner (if you have one)?

616 Yes; No

617 7. How many people are in your household? The household includes: you, the mem-
618 bers of your family who live with you, and your dependants.

619 1; 2; 3; 4; 5 or more

- 620 8. [Eu] How many children below 14 live with you?
621 1; 2; 3; 4 or more
- 622 9. [US1, US2] What race or ethnicity do you identify with? (Multiple answers are
623 possible)
624 White; Black or African American; Hispanic; Asian; American Indian or Alaskan Native;
625 Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander; Other: {open field}; Prefer not to say
- 626 10. What is the [US1, US2: annual; Eu: monthly] gross income of your household (before
627 withholding tax)? This includes all income: wages, self-employment earnings, So-
628 cial Security benefits, pensions, investment income, welfare payments, and income
629 from other sources.
630 [US1, US2: Items based on household total income deciles and quartiles, namely:
631 Less than \$20,000; between \$20,001 and \$35,000; between \$35,001 and \$42,000; between
632 \$42,001 and \$50,000; between \$50,001 and \$65,000; between \$65,001 and \$82,000; between
633 \$82,001 and \$103,000; between \$103,001 and \$130,000; between \$130,001 and \$145,000;
634 between \$145,001 and \$165,000; between \$165,001 and \$250,000; More than \$250,000; I
635 prefer not to answer;
636 Eu: custom thresholds, taking into account household composition Questions 6-8,
637 and corresponding to the country's deciles and quartiles of standard of living, cf.
638 the sheet "Income" in [this spreadsheet](#)]
- 639 11. What is the highest level of education you have completed?
640 [Below upper secondary, Upper secondary, and Post secondary are coded as the first two,
641 middle three, and last three items, respectively.
642 US1, US2: Primary school or less; Eighth grade; Some high school; Regular high school
643 diploma/GED or alternative credential; Some college, no degree; 2-year college degree or as-
644 sociates degree (for example: AA, AS); Bachelor's degree (for example: BA, BS); Master's
645 degree or above (MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA, MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD, PhD);
646 FR: École primaire / Aucun; Brevet; CAP ou BEP; Baccalauréat professionnel ou tech-
647 nologique; Baccalauréat général; Bac +2 (BTS, DUT, DEUG...); Bac +3 (licence...); Bac
648 +5 ou plus (master, école d'ingénieur ou de commerce, doctorat, médecine, maîtrise, DEA,
649 DESS...)
650 DE: Keine abgeschlossene Schulbildung / Grundschule; Untere Sekundarstufe (z.B. Haupt-
651 oder Realschulabschluss); Erstausbildung; Beruflicher Abschluss / Ausbildung; Abitur;
652 Zweitausbildung; Bachelor oder Fachhochschulabschluss; Master-Abschluss oder höher

653 ES: *Educación primaria / No he completado la enseñanza básica; Educación secundaria obligatoria (ESO); Formación profesional básica (FP); Formación profesional de grado medio; Bachillerato; Formación profesional de grado superior; Grado universitario; Máster/doctorado*
654 UK: *Primary education or less; Some secondary school; GSCE; Vocational Upper secondary (Level 3 award, level 3 certificate, level 3 diploma, advanced apprenticeship, etc.); High school degree (A level); Higher vocational education (Level 4+ award, level 4+ certificate, level 4+ diploma, higher apprenticeship, etc.); Bachelor's Degree (BA, BSc, BEng, etc.); Postgraduate diploma or certificate, Master's Degree (MSc, MA, MBA, etc.) or Ph.D.]*

661 12. What is your employment status?

662 *Full-time employed; Part-time employed; Self-employed; Student; Retired; Unemployed*
663 *(searching for a job); Inactive (not searching for a job)*

664 13. Are you a homeowner or a tenant? (Multiple answers are possible)

665 *Tenant; Owner; Landlord renting out property; Hosted free of charge*

666 14. [If lives with partner: What is the estimated value of your household's assets (in
667 U.S. dollars)?]

668 If does not live with partner: What is the estimated value of your assets (in U.S.
669 dollars)?]

670 Include here all your possessions (home, car, savings, etc.) net of debt. For example,
671 if you own a house worth [\$]300,000 and you have [\$]100,000 left to repay on your
672 mortgage, your assets are [\$]200,000.

673 I estimate my [If lives with partner: household's] assets net of debt to be:

674 [Items based on the following individual wealth quintiles, doubled if lives with
675 partner. US1, US2: *Less than \$0 (I have a net debt); Close to \$0; Between \$4,000 and*
676 *\$60,000; Between \$60,000 and \$190,000; More than \$190,000;* For Eu, the thresholds are:
677 FR: €5/50/150/300k; DE: €0/35/130/280k; ES: €0/50/100/200k; UK: £3/45/115/270k]

680 15. [US1, US2 (where it is instead asked toward the end, after the vote question)] What
681 do you consider to be your political affiliation, as of today?

682 *Republican; Democrat; Independent; Other; Non-Affiliated*

683 [Eu, US1, US2] Global climate scheme

684 In the following, we describe two policies, on which we will survey your opinion.
685 To check that you have attentively read the descriptions, **we will ask some understanding questions afterwards: those who get correct answers can win up to \$150.**

686 **Global climate scheme:** At the Paris agreement in 2015, all countries have agreed
687 to contain global warming “well below +2 °C”. To limit global warming to this
688 level, **there is a maximum amount of greenhouse gases we can emit globally.**

689 To meet the climate target, a limited number of permits to emit greenhouse gases
690 can be created globally. Polluting firms would be required to buy permits to cover
691 their emissions. Such a policy would **make fossil fuel companies pay** for their
692 emissions and progressively raise the price of fossil fuels. **Higher prices would encourage people and companies to use less fossil fuels, reducing greenhouse gas emissions.**

693 In accordance with the principle that each human has an equal right to pollute, the
694 revenues generated by the sale of permits could finance a global basic income. **Each adult in the world would receive [US1, US2: \$30/month; UK: \$30 (that is £25) per month; FR, DE, ES: €30/month],** thereby lifting out of extreme poverty the 700 million people who earn less than \$2/day.

695 **The typical [American] would lose out financially [US1, US2: \$85, FR: €10, DE: €25, ES: €5, UK: £20] per month** (as he or she would face [\$115] per month in price increases, which is higher than the [\$30] they would receive).

696 The policy could be put in place as soon as countries totaling more than 60% of
697 global emissions agree on it. Countries that would refuse to take part in the policy
698 could face sanctions (like tariffs) from the rest of the World and would be excluded
699 from the basic income.)

700 16. Who would win or lose financially in the Global climate scheme? [Figure A4]

701 Three respondents with the expected answer will get [\$]50 in points.

702 *Typical [Americans] would win and the 700 million poorest humans would win.;*

703 *Typical [Americans] would win and the 700 million poorest humans would lose.;*

704 *Typical [Americans] would lose and the 700 million poorest humans would win.;*

705 *Typical [Americans] would lose and the 700 million poorest humans would lose.*

[new page] For your information, the expected answer was *Typical [Americans] would lose and*

716 *the 700 million poorest humans would win* from the Global climate scheme. Now, here
717 is the second policy:

718

719 **National redistribution scheme:**

720 This policy would **increase taxes on the top** [US1, US2: 5%; Eu: 1%] and provide
721 cash transfers to all adults. More precisely, **each [American] adult would receive**
722 **[\$85] per month** (that is [\$1,000] per year). This would be financed by an increase
723 of the federal income tax on household income in excess of [US1, US2: \$315,000 per
724 year; FR: €15,000 per month; DE: €20,000 per month; ES: €10,000 per month; UK:
725 £15,000 per month], leaving taxes unchanged for income below [\$315,000]. [US1,
726 US2: See more details.] ⁹

- 727 17. Who would win or lose financially in the National redistribution? [Figure A4]

728

729 Three respondents with the expected answer will get [\$]50 in points.

730 *Typical [Americans] would win and the richest [Americans] would win.; Typical [Ameri-*
731 *cans] would win and the richest [Americans] would lose.; Typical [Americans] would lose*
732 *and the richest [Americans] would win.; Typical [Americans] would lose and the richest*
733 *[Americans] would lose.*

735 [new page] For your information, the expected answer was *Typical [Americans] would win and*
736 *the richest [Americans] would lose* from the National redistribution scheme.

737 To help you with the next question, here is a reminder of the policies:

738

739 **Global Climate scheme:**

740 To limit global warming and reach the international climate objective, the Global
741 climate scheme would **impose a maximum amount of greenhouse gases we can**
742 **emit globally.**

98% of U.S. respondents click. They then see the following text, based on taxjusticenow.org by Saez & Zucman (2019): *The marginal income tax rates would evolve as follows:*

Below \$315,000: unchanged

\$315,000 - \$400,000: current rate 32% => new rate 41%

\$400,000 - \$600,000: 35% => 50%

\$600,000 - \$2.5 million: 37% => 60%

\$2.5 - \$5 million: 37% => 65%

Above \$5 million: 37% => 70%

743 It would **make polluters pay** for their emissions, which in turn would increase fos-
744 sil fuel prices and discourage polluting activities.

745 The revenues would finance a **global basic income** of [\$30] per month for all hu-
746 mans, lifting out of extreme poverty the poorest billion people.

747 Considering the basic income and the fuel price increases, **the typical [American]**
748 **would lose out financially** [\$85] per month.

749

750 **National redistribution scheme:**

751 This policy would **increase taxes on the top** [5%] and provide cash transfers to
752 all adults. More precisely, **each [American] would receive** [\$85] per month. This
753 would be financed by an increase of the federal income tax on household income in
754 excess of [\$315,000 per year], leaving taxes unchanged for income below [\$315,000
755 per year].

- 756 18. If both the Global climate scheme and the National redistribution scheme are imple-
757 mented, how would a typical [American] be financially affected? [Figure A4]

758 Three respondents with the expected answer will get [\$]50 in points.

759 *A typical [American] would lose out financially.; A typical [American] would neither gain
760 nor lose.; A typical [American] would gain financially.*

[new page] For your information, the expected answer was that *A typical [American] would nei-
762 ther gain nor lose* from both schemes combined. [US1, Eu: Now, here are the last two
763 policies:]

764

765 **[US1: Coal exit:**

766 To reduce CO₂ emissions, this policy would require all U.S. coal power plants to be
767 phased out by 2030. Coal would be replaced by renewable sources like wind and
768 solar panels as well as stronger reliance on gas power plants.

769 **Eu: Thermal insulation plan:**

770 To reduce CO₂ emissions and energy insecurity, this policy would require that all
771 buildings meet energy efficiency targets: at least rating E in 2030 and rating C in
772 2040. The [UK] government would subsidise half the cost of insulation for all house-
773 holds, and up to 90% for the poorest households. Insulation work would cost [FR,
774 DE: €25; ES: €20; UK: £25] billion a year, but would deliver energy savings greater
775 than this cost.]

776
777 [US1: **Marriage only for opposite-sex couples:**

778 This policy is a proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution that would legally
779 define marriage as a union of one man and one woman.

780 **Eu: Death penalty for major crimes:**

781 This measure would reintroduce capital punishment for major crimes such as ter-
782 rrorism and mass shootings.]

783
784 Now, we will ask your opinion on the [US1, Eu: four] policies.

785 [Click here for the reminder of the \[US1, Eu: first\] two policies.](#) [Clicking displays the
786 previous summarized descriptions.]

787 19. [US2] [4 Random branches: control (*nothing*); Question 31 (*field*); Question 32 (*impor-
788 tant*); or the following question (*info*).] For information, a recent survey has shown
789 that:

- 790 • 64% of Americans support the Global climate scheme.
791 • 72% of Americans support the National redistribution scheme.

792 20. Do you support the Global climate scheme? [Figure 3]

793 Yes; No

794 21. [Eu, US1] According to you, what percentage of [Americans] answer Yes to the
795 previous question? [Figure 10]

796 The three people who are closest to the true value get [\$]50 in panel points.

797 Percentage of [Americans] in favor of Global climate scheme [slider from 0 to 100]

798 22. Do you support the National redistribution scheme? [Figure 3]

799 Yes; No

800 23. [Eu, US1] According to you, what percentage of [Americans] answer Yes to the
801 previous question? [Figure 10]

802 The three people who are closest to the true value get [\$]50 in panel points.

803 Percentage of [Americans] in favor of National redistribution [slider from 0 to 100]

804 24. [Eu, US1] Beware, this question is quite unusual. Among the policies below, **how
805 many** do you support? [Figure A6, Table 1]

806 [Four random branches. Branch GCS/NR/C/O]

- 807
- 808 • Global climate scheme
 - 809 • National redistribution scheme
 - 810 • [Coal exit]
 - 811 • [Marriage only for opposite-sex couples]

812 0; 1; 2; 3; 4

813

814 [Branch GCS/C/O]

- 815
- 816 • Global climate scheme
 - 817 • [Coal exit]
 - 818 • [Marriage only for opposite-sex couples]

819 0; 1; 2; 3

820

821 [Branch NR/C/O]

- 822
- 823 • National redistribution scheme
 - 824 • [Coal exit]
 - 825 • [Marriage only for opposite-sex couples]

826 0; 1; 2; 3

827 [Branch C/O]

- 828
- 829 • [Coal exit]
 - 830 • [Marriage only for opposite-sex couples]

831 0; 1; 2

832

833 [Eu, US1] Conjoint analyses

- 834 25. Among the two following bundles of policies, which one would you prefer? [Figure
835 A7]

836 Note that for each bundle, all policies of the bundle would be implemented at the
837 same time.

838 Bundle A	839 Bundle B
[Coal exit]	[Coal exit]
National redistribution scheme	National redistribution scheme
Global climate scheme	

840 *Bundle A; Bundle B*

- 841 26. Do you support Bundle A (combining [Coal exit], the National redistribution scheme,
842 and the Global climate scheme)?[Figure 3]

843 Yes; No

- 844 27. [new page] Among the two following bundles of policies, which one would you
845 prefer? [Figure A7]

846 Note that for each bundle, all policies of the bundle would be implemented at the
847 same time.

848 [Four random branches. Branch C + NR vs. GCS + NR]

849 Bundle A	850 Bundle B
[Coal exit]	Global climate scheme
National redistribution scheme	National redistribution scheme

851 [Branch NR vs. NR + C + GCS]

852 Bundle A	853 Bundle B
National redistribution scheme	National redistribution scheme [Coal exit] Global climate scheme

854 [Branch NR + GCS vs. NR]

Bundle A	Bundle B
National redistribution scheme Global climate scheme	National redistribution scheme

855 [Branch NR + C vs. NR]

Bundle A	Bundle B
National redistribution scheme [Coal exit]	National redistribution scheme

856 [Branch NR + C vs. NR]

857 *Bundle A; Bundle B*

- 858 28. [new page] [US1: [Asked only to non-Republicans] Imagine if the Democratic and
859 Republican presidential candidates in 2024 campaigned with the following policies
860 in their platforms.

861 *[Eu: Imagine if [DE, ES, UK: the two favorite candidates in your constituency in the
862 next general election; FR: the two candidates in the second round of the next pres-
863 idential election] campaigned with the following policies in their party's platforms.]*

864 Which of these candidates would you vote for? [Table 2, Figure A7]

865 *[Table 2. Two random branches: with and without the final row. The US1 version of the poli-
866 cies is given below, see the sheet "Policies" in [this spreadsheet](#) for the European versions.]*

Democrat	Republican
Increase corporate income tax rate from 21% to 28%	Decrease the payroll tax
Coal exit	Permit completion of the Keystone pipeline
Trillion dollar investment in childcare, healthcare, education and housing	Withdrawal of the Paris agreement
\$15 minimum wage	Marriage only for opposite-sex couples
National redistribution scheme	Strict enforcement of immigration and border legislation
[Global climate scheme / no row]	[/ no row]

872

873

[US1: Democrat; Republican; None of them; Eu: Candidate A; Candidate B; None of them]

874

875

876

29. [new page] [US1: [Asked only to non-Republicans] Imagine if the Democratic and Republican presidential candidates in 2024 campaigned with the following policies in their platforms.

877

878

879

880

881

882

Eu (where it is instead asked toward the end, after the Section “Values and politics”): Imagine that [FR: the left or center-left; DE: a red-red-green coalition; ES: the PSOE; UK: the Labour Party] wins the next [general] elections. Here are two possible platforms on which it may campaign (the policies in each platform are randomly drawn from a pool of credible [FR: left or center-left, DE: left-wing parties’; ES: PSOE; UK: Labour] policies).]

883

884

[US1: Which of these candidates do you prefer?

885

886

887

Eu: Even if you [FR: are not from the left or center-left; DE: do not support the left-wing parties; ES: do not support the PSOE; UK: do not support the Labour Party], which of these platforms do you prefer?]

888

[Figures 8, A8; see also the sheet “Policies” in [this spreadsheet](#) for the possible policies.]

	[Candidate A]	[Candidate B]
	[Policy field in random order]	[Random policy]
889	[Policy field in random order]	[Random policy]
	[Policy field in random order]	[Random policy]
	[Policy field in random order]	[Random policy]
	[Policy field in random order]	[Random policy]
	[Policy field in random order]	[Random policy]

890

[US1: Candidate A; Candidate B; Eu: Platform A; Platform B]

891

892

893

894

30. [new page] [Same wording and conditions as above. For brevity, only the UK version is given here.] Imagine that the Labour Party wins the next general elections. Here are two possible platforms on which it may campaign (the policies in each platform are randomly drawn from a pool of credible Labour policies).

895

896

897

Even if you do not support the Labour Party, which of these platforms do you prefer? [Figure 8]

	Platform A	Platform B
898	[Policy field in random order]	[Random policy]
	[Policy field in random order]	[Random policy]
899	[Policy field in random order]	[Random policy]
	[Policy field in random order]	[Random policy]
	Foreign policy	Global climate scheme
900	<i>Platform A; Platform B</i>	
901	<i>[Eu: two random branches. US2: four random branches and the question is asked (if asked)</i>	
902	<i>before Question 20]</i>	

[Eu, US2] Perceptions of the GCS

[Eu: two random branches. US2: four random branches and the question is asked (if asked)

before Question 20]

- 903 31. [Branch: field] When thinking about the Global climate scheme, what comes to
 904 your mind?

905 Please list pros and cons of the Global climate scheme. [Figures [A10](#), [A11](#)]
 906 {Open field}

- 907 32. [Branch: important] When determining your support or opposition to the Global
 908 climate scheme, which points are important to you? [Figure [A9](#)]

- 909 • It would succeed in limiting climate change.
- 910 • It would hurt the [U.S.] economy.
- 911 • It would penalize my household.
- 912 • It would make people change their lifestyle.
- 913 • It would reduce poverty in low-income countries.
- 914 • It might be detrimental to some poor countries.
- 915 • It could foster global cooperation.
- 916 • It could fuel corruption in low-income countries.
- 917 • It could be subject to fraud.
- 918 • It would be technically difficult to put in place.
- 919 • Having enough information on this scheme and its consequences.

Not at all important; Not so important; Quite important; Very important

921 [Eu, US1] Donation lottery

922 33. Please select “A little” (this is a test to see if you are paying attention).

923 *Not at all; A little; A lot; A great deal*

924 34. [Two random branches] By taking this survey, you are automatically entered into a
925 lottery to win [\$]100 in panel points. This lottery is unrelated to the previous ones
926 that rewarded answers’ accuracy. In a few days you will know whether you have
927 been selected in the lottery. The payment will be made to you in the same way as
928 your compensation for this survey, so no further action is required on your part.

929
930 Should you be selected in the lottery, you can also donate a part of this additional
931 compensation to [[American] / African] people living in poverty through [US1: the
932 charity GiveDirectly. The charity GiveDirectly; Eu: a charity. We would channel this
933 donation to a charity that] provides small amounts of cash to people in need in [[the
934 U.S] / Africa].

935
936 **In case you are winner of the lottery, what share of the [\$]100 would you donate
937 to [[American] / African] people living in poverty [US1: through GiveDirectly]?
938 [Figure A12, Table A2]**

939 *Amount donated to [[American] / African] people in need (in [\$]) [slider from 0 to 100]*

940 [Eu, US2] Wealth tax

941 [Four random branches: Question 35 then Question 36 (global first); Question 36 then Ques-
942 tion 35 (national first); Question 37 (global share); Question 38 (sharing)]

943 35. Do you support or oppose a tax on millionaires of all countries to finance low-
944 income countries?

945 Such tax would finance infrastructure and public services such as access to drinking
946 water, healthcare, and education. [Figures 3, A13]

947 *Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly
948 support*

949 36. Do you support or oppose a tax on millionaires in [the U.S.] to finance [US2: afford-
950 able housing and universal childcare/pre-K; Eu: finance government hospitals and
951 schools]? [Figures 3, A14]

952 *Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly*
953 *support*

- 954 37. Imagine a wealth tax on households with net worth above [\$]5 million, enacted in all
955 countries around the world. In [the U.S.], the tax revenues collected would amount
956 to [US2: \$430; FR: €16; DE: €44; ES: €5; UK: £20] billion per year (that is, [US2:
957 2%; FR: 0.7%; DE: 1.3%; ES: 0.7%; UK: 0.9%] of [U.S.] GDP), while it would amount
958 to [\$]1 billion in all low-income countries taken together (28 countries, home to 700
959 million people, most of them in Africa).

960 Each country would retain part of the revenues it collects, and the remaining part
961 would be pooled at the global level to finance infrastructure and public services in
962 low-income countries.

963
964 What percentage should be pooled to finance low-income countries (instead of re-
965 tained in the country's national budget)? [\[Figure A15\]](#)

966 Percent of global wealth tax that should go to low-income countries [slider from 0 to 100]

- 967 38. Imagine a wealth tax on households with net worth above [\$]5 million, enacted in
968 all countries around the world.

969 In [the U.S.], the tax revenues collected would amount to [US2: \$430; FR: €16; DE:
970 €44; ES: €5; UK: £20] billion per year (that is, [US2: 2%; FR: 0.7%; DE: 1.3%; ES:
971 0.7%; UK: 0.9%] of [U.S.] GDP), while it would amount to [\$]1 billion in all low-
972 income countries taken together (28 countries, home to 700 million people, most of
973 them in Africa).

974 Which of the following options would you prefer? [\[Figure A16\]](#)

- 975 • The whole wealth tax financing national budgets in each country. For ex-
976 ample, in [US2: the U.S., it could finance affordable housing and universal
977 childcare/pre-K.; Eu-UK: the UK, it could finance the National Health Service
978 and state-funded schools].
- 979 • Half of the wealth tax financing national budgets in each country, half of it
980 financing low-income countries. For example, it could finance [US2: universal
981 childcare/pre-K in the U.S.; Eu-UK: state-funded schools in the UK] and access
982 to drinking water, healthcare, and education in Africa.

983 [Eu, US2] Foreign aid

984 US2 Please select "A little" (this is a test to see if you are paying attention).

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

- 986 39. From your best guess, what percentage of [U.S.] government spending is allocated
987 to foreign aid (that is, to reduce poverty in low-income countries)?

988

989 For your information, government spending totals [US2: 38%; FR: 55%; DE: 45%; ES:
990 42%; UK: 41%] of [U.S.] GDP, it includes [US2: federal, State; Eu: national] and local
991 government spending, and apart from foreign aid, it covers the following items: de-
992 fense, social security (retirement pensions), health [US2: (including Medicare and
993 Medicaid)], welfare benefits [US2: (including food stamps and EITC)], education,
994 roads, justice, other programs [US2: and federal agencies (including in energy, sci-
995 ence...)]. [Figure A19]

996 Less than 0.1%; 0.1% to 0.2%; 0.3% to 0.5%; 0.6% to 1.0%; 1.1% to 1.7%; 1.8% to 2.6%;
997 2.7% to 4%; 4.1% to 6%; 6.1% to 9%; 9.1% to 13%; 13.1% to 25%; More than 25%

- 998 40. [Two random branches: with or without information on actual amount] [Info: Actually,
999 [US1: 0.4%; FR: 0.8%; DE: 1.3%; ES: 0.5%; UK: 1.7%] of [the U.S.] government spend-
1000 ing is allocated to foreign aid.]

1001

1002 If you could choose the government spending, what percentage would you allocate
1003 to foreign aid? [Figures A17, A18, A20 and A21]

- 1004 41. [Asked iff branch: Info and preferred foreign aid is strictly greater than actual for-
1005 eign aid] Your previous answer shows that you would like to increase [U.S.] foreign
1006 aid.

1007

1008 How would you like to finance such increase in foreign aid? (Multiple answers
1009 possible) [Figure A22]

1010 Lower spending on defense; Lower spending on retirement pensions; Lower spending on
1011 healthcare [US2: (Medicare and Medicaid)]; Lower spending on welfare benefits [US2: (like
1012 EITC or food stamps)]; Lower spending on education; Lower spending on other programs
1013 [US2: and federal agencies]; Higher taxes on the wealthiest; Higher corporate income tax
1014 rate; Higher personal income tax rates; Higher public deficit

1015 42. [Asked iff branch: *Info* and preferred foreign aid is strictly lower than actual foreign
1016 aid] Your previous answer shows that you would like to reduce [U.S.] foreign aid.

1017

1018 How would you like to use the freed budget? (Multiple answers possible) [*Figure A23*]
1019

1020 *Higher spending on defense; Higher spending on retirement pensions; Higher spending on
1021 healthcare [US2: (Medicare and Medicaid)]; Higher spending on welfare benefits [US2:
1022 like EITC or food stamps)]; Higher spending on education; lower spending on other pro-
1023 grams [US2: and federal agencies]; Lower taxes on the wealthiest; Lower corporate income
1024 tax rate; Lower personal income tax rates; Lower public deficit*

1025 **[Eu, US1] Petition**

1026 43. [*Two random branches*] Would you be willing to sign a petition for the [Global cli-
1027 mate / National redistribution] scheme? [*Figure A24*]

1028

1029 As soon as the survey is complete, we will send the results to [the U.S. President's
1030 office], informing him what share of American people are willing to endorse the
1031 [Global climate / National redistribution] scheme. (You will NOT be asked to sign,
1032 only your answer here is required and remains anonymous.) Yes; No

1033 **[Eu, US1] Other policies**

1034 44. The following policies are discussed at international negotiations on how to deal
1035 with climate change. [*Figures 2 and A25*]

1036

1037 Do you support or oppose the following policies?

- 1038 • Payments from high-income countries to compensate low-income countries for
1039 climate damages
- 1040 • High-income countries funding renewable energy in low-income countries
- 1041 • High-income countries contributing \$100 billion per year to help low-income
1042 countries adapt to climate change

1043 *Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly
1044 support*

1045 45. Do you support or oppose the following global policies? [Figures 2 and A25]

- 1046 • Cancellation of low-income countries' public debt
- 1047 • Democratise international institutions (UN, IMF) by making a country's voting
1048 right proportional to its population
- 1049 • Removing tariffs on imports from low-income countries
- 1050 • A minimum wage in all countries at 50% of local median wage
- 1051 • Fight tax evasion by creating a global financial register to record ownership of
1052 all assets
- 1053 • A maximum wealth limit of [US1: \$10 billion; Eu: [€]100 million] for each
1054 human

1055 *Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly
1056 support*

1057 46. Currently, [US1: 0.4%; FR: 0.8%; DE: 1.3%; ES: 0.5%; UK: 1.7%] of [U.S.] government
1058 spending (that is, [US1: 0.2%; FR: 0.4%; DE: 0.6%; ES: 0.2%; UK: 0.7%] of [U.S.] GDP)
1059 is spent on foreign aid to reduce poverty in low-income countries. [Figure 5]

1060
1061 Do you support [the U.S.] transferring more money to low-income countries?

1062 *Yes, [U.S.] foreign aid should be increased.; Yes, but only if some conditions are met.; No,
1063 [U.S.] foreign aid should remain stable.; No, [U.S.] foreign aid should be reduced.*

1064 47. [Asked only if *Yes, but only if some conditions are met.* is chosen] What conditions
1065 should be required for [the U.S.] to increase its foreign aid? (Multiple answers pos-
1066 sible) [Figures 6, A17]

1067 *That recipient countries comply with climate targets and human rights.; That recipient
1068 countries cooperate to fight illegal migrations.; That other high-income countries also in-
1069 crease their foreign aid.; That this is financed by increased taxes on millionaires.; That we
1070 can be sure the aid reaches people in need and money is not diverted.; Other: [open field]*

1071 48. [Asked only if *No, [U.S.] foreign aid should remain stable.* or *No, [U.S.] foreign aid
1072 should be reduced.* is chosen] Why do you oppose [the U.S.] increasing its foreign
1073 aid? (Multiple answers possible) [Figure 7]

1074 *Aid perpetuates poverty as it makes people feel less responsible for themselves.; Aid is not
1075 effective as most of it is diverted.; Aid is a pressure tactic for high-income countries that*

1076 *prevents low-income countries from developing freely.; [The U.S.] is not responsible for what*
1077 *happens in other countries.; Charity begins at home: there is already a lot to do to support*
1078 *the American people in need.; Other: [open field]*

1079 **[Eu, US1, US2] Values and politics**

- 1080 49. [Eu (where it is instead asked at the beginning of Section “Other Policies”), US1]
1081 In international climate negotiations, would you prefer [U.S.] diplomats to defend
1082 [U.S.] interests or global justice? [Figure A26]
1083 *[U.S.] interests, even if it goes against global justice; [U.S.] interests, to the extent it re-*
1084 *spects global justice; ndifferent or don’t know; Global justice, to the extent it respects [U.S.]*
1085 *interests; Global justice, even if it goes against [U.S.] interests*
- 1086 50. How much did you give to charities in 2022? [Figure A31]
1087 *I did not make donations to charities last year.; Less than [\$]100.; Between [\$]101 and*
1088 *[\$]500.; Between [\$]501 and [\$]1,000.; Between [\$]1,001 and [\$]5,000.; More than [\$]5,000.*
- 1089 51. To what extent are you interested in politics? [Figure A32]
1090 *Not at all; A little; Moderately; A lot; A great deal*
- 1091 52. Where would you rate yourself on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means you think the
1092 government should do only those things necessary to provide the most basic gov-
1093 ernment functions, and 5 means you think the government should take active steps
1094 in every area it can to try and improve the lives of its citizens? [Figure A33]
1095 *Desired involvement of government [slider from 1 to 5]*
- 1096 53. **On economic policy matters**, where do you see yourself on a scale of 1 to 5, where
1097 1 is Left (favoring equality and government interventions) and 5 is Right (favoring
1098 free competition and little government intervention)? [Figure A34]
1099 *Left (1) to Right (5) on economic issues [slider from 1 to 5]*
- 1100 54. Did you vote in the [2020 U.S. presidential] election? [Figure A35]
1101 *Yes; No: I didn’t have the right to vote in the U.S.; Prefer not to say*
- 1102 55. [If voted: Which candidate did you vote for in the [2020 U.S. presidential] election?
1103 If did not vote: Even if you did not vote in the [2020 U.S. presidential] election,
1104 please indicate the candidate that you were most likely to have voted for or who
1105 represents your views more closely.] [Figure A36]

1106 [US1, US2: Biden; Trump; Jorgensen; Hawkins; Prefer not to say
1107 FR: candidates at the 2022 presidential election
1108 DE: parties with more than 1% of votes at the 2021 federal election and *Other*
1109 ES: lists with more than 0.9% at the November 2019 general election and *Other*
1110 UK: parties with more than 0.5% of votes at the 2019 general election and *Other*]

1111 56. To what extent do you think the following issues are a problem? [Figure A27]

- 1112 • Income inequality in [the U.S.]
- 1113 • Climate change
- 1114 • Global poverty

1115 *Not an important issue for me; An issue but there are other priorities; An issue but we
1116 already do what we can; An important issue, we should do more; One of the most pressing
1117 issue of our time*

1118 57. What group do you defend when you vote? [Figure A28]

1119 *Sentient beings (humans and animals); Humans; [Eu: Europeans]; [Americans]; People
1120 sharing my culture or religion; [US1, US2: My State]; [US1, US2: My town; Eu: My
1121 country, region or town]; My relatives and/or colleagues; My family and myself*

1122 [Eu, US1] Prioritization

1123 58. In this question, you have 100 points that you can allocate to different policies. The
1124 more you give points to a policy, the more you support it.

1125 How do you allocate the points among the following policies? [Figures A29 and A30]

1126 You can adjust the number of points either using the slider or entering the num-
1127 ber of your choice on the right-hand-side. **The sum of points must equal exactly
1128 100.** By pushing the last slider to the right, the total will automatically adjust to 100.
1129 Please read the 6 options before making your choice.

1130 See the sheet "Policies" in [this spreadsheet](#) for the pool of policies in each country.
1131 [sliders from 0 to 100]

1134 [FR, DE, ES] ETS2

1135 59. Similar to the Global Climate Scheme, the European Climate Scheme would impose
1136 a maximum amount of greenhouse gases we can emit across the EU in the buildings
1137 and transport sectors. It would make polluters pay for their emissions, which in turn
1138 would increase fossil fuel prices and discourage polluting activities. Several options
1139 are possible regarding the use of the scheme's revenues:

- 1140 • Provide an equal cash transfer of €105 per year to each European.
- 1141 • Provide a country-specific cash transfer to each European, proportional to their
1142 country's emissions: people in countries with higher emissions per person (like
1143 Germany) would receive more than people in countries with lower emissions
1144 (like Romania). For information, people in [Germany] would receive €[FR:
1145 110; DE: 130; ES: 90]/year.
- 1146 • Finance low-carbon investments: thermal insulation of buildings, switch to
1147 clean sources of heating, public transportation, and charging stations for elec-
1148 tric vehicles.
- 1149 • Provide cash transfers to the most vulnerable half of Europeans and finance
1150 low-carbon investments.

1151 Do you support or oppose the European Climate Scheme in case the revenue is used
1152 to... ?

- 1153 • Provide an equal cash transfer to each European
- 1154 • Provide a country-specific cash transfer to each European
- 1155 • Finance low-carbon investments
- 1156 • Provide cash transfers for the most vulnerable Europeans and low-carbon in-
1157 vestments

1158 *Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly
1159 support*

1160 60. [Asked iff none of the four variants of the European Climate Scheme is (somewhat or
1161 strongly) supported] Why do you not support a European Climate Scheme? (Mul-
1162 tiple answers possible)

1163 *I am opposed to climate policy being decided at the EU level, it should be decided at the na-*
1164 *tional level;*
1165 *I would prefer if the revenues were used in a different way (beyond the four suggestions*
1166 *above) than previously suggested;*
1167 *I would prefer if decreasing carbon emissions were regulated by other climate policies;*
1168 *I am generally opposed to additional, or more ambitious, climate policies;*
1169 *I do not fully understand how the European Climate Scheme is supposed to work;*
1170 *I don't know*

1171 **[Eu, US1, US2] Feedback**

- 1172 61. Do you feel that this survey was politically biased? [Figure A37]
1173 *Yes, left-wing biased; Yes, right-wing biased; No, I do not feel it was biased*
- 1174 62. [US2 Asked only to one random third of the respondents, instead of the feedback Ques-
1175 tion 63] According to you, what should high-income countries do to fight extreme
1176 poverty in low-income countries? [Figure A38]
1177 *{Open field}*
- 1178 63. The survey is nearing completion. You can now enter any comments, thoughts or
1179 suggestions in the field below.
1180 *{Open field}*
- 1181 64. Lastly, are you interested to be interviewed by a researcher (through videoconfer-
1182 encing) for 30 min?
1183
1184 This is totally optional and will not be rewarded.
1185 *Yes; No*

1186 E Net gains from the Global Climate Scheme

1187 To specify the GCS, we use the IEA's 2DS scenario (IEA 2017), which is consistent
1188 with limiting the global average temperature increase to 2°C with a probability of at least
1189 50%. The paper by Hood (2017) contributing to the Report of the High-Level Commission
1190 on Carbon Prices (Stern & Stiglitz 2017) presents a price corridor compatible with this
1191 emissions scenario, from which we take the midpoint. The product of these two series
1192 provides an estimate of the revenues expected from a global carbon price. We then use
1193 the UN median scenario of future population aged over 15 years (*adults*, for short). We
1194 derive the basic income that could be paid to all adults by recycling the revenues from
1195 the global carbon price: evolving between \$20 and \$30 per month, with a peak in 2030.
1196 Accounting for the lower price levels in low-income countries, an additional income of
1197 \$30 per month would allow **670 million people** to escape extreme poverty, defined with
1198 the threshold of \$2.15 per day in purchasing power parity.¹⁰

1199 To estimate the increase in fossil fuel expenditures (or "cost") in each country by 2030,
1200 we make a key assumption concerning the evolution of the carbon footprints per adult:
1201 that they will decrease by the same proportion in each country. We use data from the
1202 Global Carbon Project (Peters et al. 2012). In 2030, the average carbon footprint of a
1203 country c , e_c , evolves from baseline year b proportionally to the evolution of its adult
1204 population $\Delta p_c = p_c^{2030} / p_c^b$. Thus, the global share of country c 's carbon footprint, s_c ,
1205 is proportional to $\sigma_c = e_c \Delta p_c$, and as countries' shares sum to 1, $s_c = \frac{\sigma_c}{\sum_k \sigma_k}$. Multiplying
1206 country c 's emission share with global revenues in 2030, R , and dividing by c 's adult pop-
1207 ulation in year y , yields its average cost per adult: $R \cdot s_c / p_c^y$. Using findings from Ivanova
1208 & Wood (2020) for Europe and Fremstad & Paul (2019) for the U.S., we approximate the
1209 median cost as 90% of the average cost. Finally, the net gain is given by the basic income
1210 (\$30 per month) minus the cost. We provided consistent estimates of net gains in all sur-
1211 veys (using $y = b = 2015$), though in the global survey we gave the average net gains
1212 vs. the median ones in the complementary surveys. The latter are shown in Figure A43.
1213 For the record, Table A3 also provides an estimate of *average* net gains (computed with

¹⁰The average carbon footprint of Sub-Saharan Africa is 0.75tCO₂ per capita (World Bank), and it is even lower for people living in extreme poverty, under one tenth of the world average of about 5tCO₂ per capita (Chancel & Piketty 2015). Under a GCS with a cash transfer of \$30 per person, if one's emission is one tenth of the world average, their net gain would be \$27 per month in nominal terms. In regions with extreme poverty like Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding high-income countries), the conversion factor from Market Exchange Rate to Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is 2.4 (computed as the ratio of the World Bank series relating the GDP per capita of Sub-Saharan Africa in PPP and nominal). Therefore, the net gain for the extreme poor is \$65 per month (or \$2.13 a day) in PPP, enough to lift them out of extreme poverty.

1214 $b = 2019$ and $y = 2030$).¹¹

1215 Estimates of the net gains from the Global Climate Scheme are necessarily imprecise,
1216 given the uncertainties surrounding the carbon price required to achieve emissions
1217 reductions as well as each country's trajectory in terms of emissions and population. These
1218 values are highly dependent on future (non-price) climate policies, technical progress,
1219 and economic growth of each country, which are only partially known. Integrated As-
1220 sessment Models have been used to derive a Global Energy Assessment (Johansson et al.
1221 2012), a 100% renewable scenario (Greenpeace 2015) as well as Shared Socioeconomic
1222 Pathways (SSPs), which include consistent trajectories of population, emissions, and car-
1223 bon price (Bauer et al. 2017; Fricko et al. 2017; Riahi et al. 2017; van Vuuren et al. 2017).
1224 Instead of using some of these modelling trajectories, we relied on a simple and trans-
1225 parent formula, for a number of reasons. First and foremost, those trajectories describe
1226 territorial emissions while we need consumption-based emissions to compute the inci-
1227 dence of the GCS. Second, the carbon price is relatively low in trajectories of SSPs that
1228 contain global warming below 2°C (less than \$35/tCO₂ in 2030), so we conservatively
1229 chose a method yielding a higher carbon price (\$90 in 2030). Third, modelling results are
1230 available only for a few macro regions, while we wanted country by country estimates.
1231 Finally, we have checked that the emissions per capita given by our method are broadly
1232 in line with alternative methods, even if it tends to overestimate net gains in countries
1233 which will decarbonize less rapidly than average.¹² For example, although countries' de-
1234 carbonization plans should realign with the GCS in place, India might still decarbonize
1235 less quickly than the European Union, so India's gain and the EU's loss might be over-
1236 estimated in our computations. For a more sophisticated version of the Global Climate
1237 Scheme which includes participation mechanisms preventing middle-income countries
1238 (like China) to lose from it and estimations of the Net Present Value by country, see Fabre
1239 (2023).

¹¹2015 was the last year of data available when the global questionnaire was conceived (OECD data was then used – it does not cover all countries but give identical rounded estimates than those recomputed from the Global Carbon Project data for our complementary surveys). 2030 was chosen as the reference year as it is the date at which global carbon price revenues are expected to peak (and the GCS redistributive effects would be largest), and the GCS could not realistically enter into force before that date. In the surveys, we chose $y = b = 2015$ rather than $b = 2019$ and $y = 2030$ to get more conservative estimates of the monthly cost in the U.S. (\$20 higher than the other option) and in Europe (€5 or £10 higher).

¹²Computations with alternative methods can be found on [our public repository](#).

Figure A43: Net gains from the Global Climate Scheme.

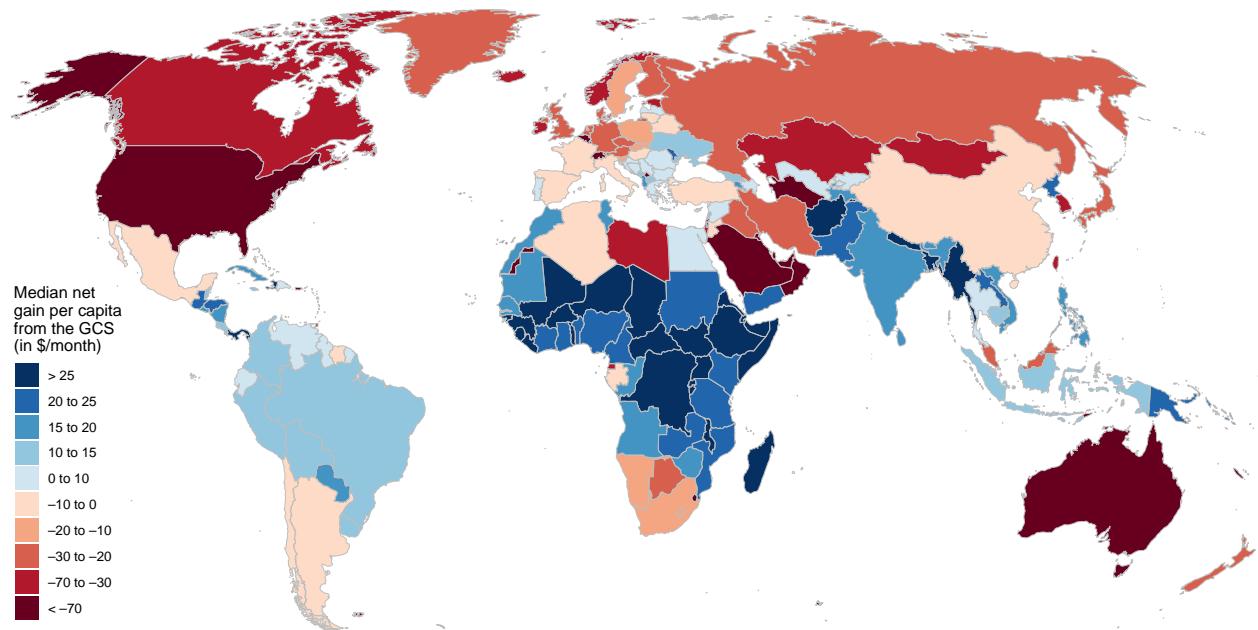


Table A3: Estimated net gain from the GCS in 2030 and carbon footprint by country.

	Mean net gain from the GCS (\$/month)	CO ₂ footprint per adult in 2019 (tCO ₂ /y)		
Saudi Arabia	-92	24.0	Colombia	15
United States	-76	21.0	Brazil	15
Australia	-59	17.6	Vietnam	16
Canada	-55	16.7	Peru	16
South Korea	-49	15.6	Morocco	16
Taiwan	-41	14.0	North Korea*	17
Germany	-30	11.7	India	18
Russia	-28	11.5	Philippines	18
Japan	-27	11.3	Pakistan	22
Malaysia	-21	10.0	Bangladesh	24
Iran	-19	9.5	Nigeria	25
Poland	-18	9.5	Kenya	25
United Kingdom	-18	9.4	Myanmar*	26
China	-14	8.6	Sudan*	26
Italy	-12	8.4	Tanzania	27
South Africa	-11	8.0	Afghanistan*	27
France	-10	7.8	Uganda	28
Iraq*	-7	7.4	Ethiopia	28
Spain	-6	7.0	Venezuela	29
Turkey	-2	6.2	DRC*	30

¹²⁴⁰ Note: Asterisks denote countries where footprint is missing and territorial emissions is used instead.

¹²⁴¹ Values differ from Figure A43 as this table present estimates of *mean* net gain per adult in 2030, not at the present. Only the countries with more than 20 million adults (covering 87% of the global total) are shown.

F Determinants of support

Table A4: Determinants of support for the Global Climate Scheme.

	Supports the Global Climate Scheme						
	All	United States	Europe	France	Germany	Spain	United Kingdom
Country: Germany	-0.157*** (0.022)		-0.144*** (0.022)				
Country: Spain	-0.044* (0.024)		-0.026 (0.024)				
Country: United Kingdom	-0.079*** (0.024)		-0.104*** (0.023)				
Country: United States	-0.375*** (0.019)						
Income quartile: 2	0.037** (0.017)	0.031 (0.022)	0.038 (0.023)	0.047 (0.043)	0.058 (0.049)	0.013 (0.053)	0.023 (0.043)
Income quartile: 3	0.042** (0.017)	0.033 (0.024)	0.049** (0.024)	0.080** (0.040)	0.059 (0.052)	0.074 (0.056)	-0.052 (0.052)
Income quartile: 4	0.056*** (0.018)	0.062** (0.026)	0.010 (0.026)	0.018 (0.047)	-0.015 (0.055)	-0.001 (0.056)	-0.005 (0.057)
Diploma: Post secondary	0.023* (0.012)	0.032* (0.017)	0.010 (0.018)	0.007 (0.029)	0.045 (0.039)	0.007 (0.039)	-0.010 (0.039)
Age: 25-34	-0.076*** (0.025)	-0.084*** (0.031)	-0.044 (0.035)	-0.031 (0.057)	-0.077 (0.083)	-0.050 (0.066)	-0.103 (0.091)
Age: 35-49	-0.101*** (0.024)	-0.109*** (0.030)	-0.069* (0.034)	-0.094* (0.055)	-0.009 (0.077)	-0.168** (0.070)	-0.050 (0.090)
Age: 50-64	-0.137*** (0.024)	-0.165*** (0.030)	-0.038 (0.035)	-0.039 (0.056)	-0.020 (0.082)	-0.146** (0.067)	-0.017 (0.087)
Age: 65+	-0.116*** (0.028)	-0.142*** (0.034)	-0.056 (0.044)	0.003 (0.076)	-0.045 (0.094)	-0.258*** (0.091)	0.011 (0.105)
Gender: Man	0.019* (0.011)	0.022 (0.015)	-0.010 (0.016)	-0.014 (0.029)	-0.018 (0.033)	0.042 (0.038)	-0.005 (0.034)
Lives with partner	0.029** (0.013)	0.023 (0.017)	0.058*** (0.018)	0.070** (0.033)	0.082** (0.038)	0.017 (0.038)	0.040 (0.039)
Employment status: Retired	-0.020 (0.024)	-0.046 (0.030)	0.056 (0.038)	0.087 (0.081)	0.096 (0.075)	0.040 (0.082)	0.001 (0.073)
Employment status: Student	0.045 (0.033)	0.062 (0.048)	0.101** (0.044)	0.165* (0.085)	0.192** (0.087)	0.116 (0.074)	-0.021 (0.107)
Employment status: Working	-0.016 (0.019)	-0.020 (0.024)	0.011 (0.028)	0.082 (0.064)	0.006 (0.056)	-0.050 (0.056)	0.036 (0.051)
Vote: Center-right or Right	-0.331*** (0.013)	-0.435*** (0.017)	-0.106*** (0.019)	-0.131*** (0.035)	-0.004 (0.044)	-0.114*** (0.038)	-0.081* (0.041)
Vote: PNR/Non-voter	-0.184*** (0.016)	-0.198*** (0.022)	-0.136*** (0.021)	-0.196*** (0.039)	-0.034 (0.043)	-0.116** (0.046)	-0.108*** (0.040)
Vote: Far right	-0.396*** (0.032)		-0.309*** (0.033)	-0.493*** (0.064)	-0.168*** (0.051)	-0.130 (0.102)	-0.314*** (0.080)
Urban	0.049*** (0.012)	0.072*** (0.018)	0.006 (0.016)	-0.002 (0.029)	0.019 (0.032)	-0.014 (0.036)	0.017 (0.033)
Race: White		-0.030 (0.019)					
Region: Northeast		0.010 (0.023)					
Region: South		0.006 (0.020)					
Region: West		0.010 (0.022)					
Swing State		-0.038** (0.019)					
Constant	1.048	0.736	0.89	0.7	0.732	0.935	0.886
Observations	7,986	4,992	2,994	977	727	748	542
R ²	0.160	0.181	0.064	0.116	0.067	0.043	0.063

Note:

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

Table A5: Support for the GCS regressed on comprehension of its financial effects.

	Supports the Global Climate Scheme					
	All	United States	France	Germany	United Kingdom	Spain
With GCS, typical [country] people lose and poorest humans win	0.029** (0.012)	-0.004 (0.016)	0.043 (0.033)	0.051 (0.033)	0.040 (0.036)	0.038 (0.037)
Constant	0.596	0.53	0.764	0.677	0.707	0.796
Observations	8,000	5,000	729	979	749	543
R ²	0.001	0.00001	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.002

Table A6: Correlation between (*Somewhat* or *Strong*) support for a global tax on GHG financing a global basic income (Question H) and beliefs in high-income countries.

	Support for a global GHG tax and dividend											
	USA (1)	DNK (2)	FRA (3)	DEU (4)	ITA (5)	ESP (6)	GBR (7)	JPN (8)	POL (9)	AUS (10)	CAN (11)	KOR (12)
Control group mean	0.34	0.409	0.34	0.361	0.341	0.421	0.288	0.317	0.309	0.294	0.316	0.334
Trusts the government	0.040*** (0.013)	0.0005 (0.013)	0.036*** (0.013)	0.051*** (0.011)	0.061*** (0.012)	0.046*** (0.011)	0.050*** (0.012)	0.039*** (0.013)	0.023** (0.011)	0.041*** (0.013)	0.019 (0.012)	0.079*** (0.013)
Believes inequality is an important problem	0.038*** (0.014)	0.051*** (0.012)	0.045*** (0.013)	0.040*** (0.011)	0.023** (0.011)	0.012 (0.011)	0.052*** (0.012)	0.015 (0.012)	0.009 (0.010)	0.005 (0.013)	0.031*** (0.012)	0.024** (0.012)
Worries about CC	0.006 (0.018)	0.058*** (0.015)	0.005 (0.016)	0.048*** (0.014)	0.023* (0.013)	0.036*** (0.013)	0.044*** (0.015)	0.014 (0.014)	0.018 (0.013)	0.036** (0.017)	0.004 (0.014)	0.015 (0.013)
Believes net-zero is technically feasible	0.009 (0.015)	0.007 (0.012)	0.018 (0.014)	0.015 (0.012)	-0.004 (0.012)	0.032** (0.011)	0.027** (0.013)	-0.004 (0.013)	0.024** (0.014)	0.018 (0.015)	0.014 (0.014)	0.001 (0.013)
Believes will suffer from climate change	0.059*** (0.015)	0.019 (0.013)	0.008 (0.014)	0.032** (0.013)	0.012 (0.013)	0.006 (0.012)	0.006 (0.014)	0.037** (0.014)	0.036*** (0.013)	0.033** (0.016)	0.026* (0.014)	0.033** (0.013)
Understands emission across activities/regions	-0.018 (0.011)	0.009 (0.013)	0.003 (0.012)	0.023* (0.012)	0.007 (0.011)	0.012 (0.011)	0.007 (0.012)	-0.007 (0.011)	-0.026** (0.011)	-0.002 (0.013)	0.003 (0.012)	0.015 (0.012)
Knows CC is real & caused by human	0.007 (0.012)	0.008 (0.014)	0.023 (0.014)	0.011 (0.012)	-0.0005 (0.012)	0.031*** (0.012)	-0.007 (0.012)	-0.010 (0.013)	0.014 (0.011)	0.025* (0.013)	0.006 (0.012)	0.024* (0.012)
Knows which gases cause CC	0.005 (0.011)	0.021* (0.012)	0.010 (0.013)	0.001 (0.011)	-0.008 (0.010)	0.020* (0.010)	0.015 (0.010)	0.017 (0.011)	0.011 (0.011)	-0.0003 (0.010)	-0.003 (0.011)	-0.008 (0.013)
Understands impacts of CC	-0.014 (0.012)	-0.010 (0.013)	0.007 (0.014)	-0.009 (0.012)	-0.010 (0.011)	-0.029*** (0.011)	-0.008 (0.011)	-0.011 (0.011)	-0.009 (0.011)	-0.022* (0.012)	-0.008 (0.011)	-0.024* (0.012)
Believes policies entail positive econ. effects	-0.005 (0.013)	0.007 (0.012)	0.021 (0.014)	-0.005 (0.014)	0.011 (0.014)	0.010 (0.013)	0.014 (0.013)	0.008 (0.013)	0.015 (0.013)	0.036** (0.016)	0.004 (0.014)	-0.007 (0.013)
Believes policies would reduce pollution	-0.013 (0.021)	0.037 (0.023)	0.043* (0.022)	-0.014 (0.020)	-0.038** (0.019)	0.029 (0.020)	-0.019 (0.018)	-0.017 (0.018)	-0.021 (0.019)	-0.006 (0.022)	0.021 (0.020)	-0.020 (0.019)
Believes policies would reduce emissions	0.086*** (0.024)	0.066*** (0.023)	0.075*** (0.023)	0.094*** (0.022)	0.105*** (0.020)	0.074*** (0.023)	0.091*** (0.021)	0.154*** (0.019)	0.089*** (0.020)	0.070*** (0.024)	0.053** (0.023)	0.112*** (0.020)
Believes own household would lose	-0.071*** (0.021)	-0.057*** (0.015)	-0.026 (0.020)	-0.087*** (0.017)	-0.066*** (0.017)	-0.053*** (0.017)	-0.073*** (0.017)	-0.008 (0.017)	-0.079*** (0.017)	-0.052*** (0.016)	-0.060*** (0.019)	-0.083*** (0.017)
Believes low-income earners will lose	-0.034* (0.019)	-0.020 (0.016)	-0.056*** (0.018)	-0.022 (0.017)	-0.021 (0.018)	-0.015 (0.016)	-0.015 (0.017)	-0.009 (0.017)	-0.056*** (0.017)	-0.025 (0.016)	-0.030 (0.020)	-0.056*** (0.018)
Believes high-income earners will lose	-0.001 (0.012)	-0.001 (0.012)	0.013 (0.013)	0.003 (0.011)	-0.004 (0.011)	0.007 (0.010)	-0.003 (0.012)	-0.016 (0.013)	-0.011 (0.010)	-0.025** (0.012)	-0.008 (0.012)	-0.0004 (0.013)
Observations	2,218	2,013	2,006	2,006	2,088	2,268	2,025	1,990	2,053	1,978	2,022	1,932
R ²	0.329	0.241	0.237	0.295	0.211	0.216	0.272	0.222	0.214	0.272	0.254	0.228

Note: The table shows the results of regressions on standardized variables measuring respondents' beliefs and perceptions. Treatment indicators and individual socioeconomic characteristics are included but not displayed. Robust standard errors are in parentheses; *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01. See Appendix A-1 of Dechezleprêtre et al. (2022) for variable definitions.

Table A7: Correlation between (*Somewhat* or *Strong*) support for a global tax on GHG financing a global basic income (Question H) and beliefs in middle-income countries.

	Support for a global GHG tax and dividend							
	IDN (1)	ZAF (2)	MEX (3)	TUR (4)	IND (5)	BRA (6)	CHN (7)	UKR (8)
Control group mean	0.697	0.396	0.681	0.44	0.719	0.539	0.737	0.622
Trusts the government	0.051*** (0.012)	0.058*** (0.015)	0.040*** (0.014)	0.066*** (0.017)	0.065*** (0.015)	0.038** (0.015)	-0.011 (0.015)	0.061*** (0.014)
Believes inequality is an important problem	0.048** (0.011)	0.002 (0.014)	0.057*** (0.015)	0.028 (0.017)	0.092*** (0.016)	0.055*** (0.015)	-0.001 (0.015)	0.027 (0.018)
Worries about CC	0.003 (0.014)	-0.005 (0.016)	0.013 (0.016)	-0.006 (0.017)	-0.0002 (0.016)	0.032* (0.017)	-0.0002 (0.016)	0.046*** (0.016)
Believes net-zero is technically feasible	0.020 (0.014)	0.026 (0.017)	0.004 (0.014)	0.039** (0.017)	0.022 (0.016)	0.019 (0.015)	0.034** (0.016)	0.018 (0.016)
Believes will suffer from climate change	0.020* (0.011)	0.038** (0.016)	0.032* (0.017)	-0.002 (0.020)	-0.014 (0.015)	-0.017 (0.016)	-0.004 (0.015)	0.018 (0.016)
Understands emission across activities/regions	-0.007 (0.009)	-0.012 (0.014)	-0.006 (0.013)	0.003 (0.015)	-0.006 (0.010)	0.039*** (0.013)	-0.004 (0.013)	0.00004 (0.013)
Knows CC is real & caused by human	-0.006 (0.009)	0.011 (0.016)	-0.004 (0.015)	-0.006 (0.016)	0.0002 (0.012)	0.003 (0.014)	-0.052*** (0.016)	0.022 (0.014)
Knows which gases cause CC	-0.026*** (0.009)	0.019 (0.015)	0.035** (0.014)	0.015 (0.015)	0.020 (0.013)	0.007 (0.014)	-0.023* (0.012)	0.023 (0.015)
Understands impacts of CC	-0.002 (0.010)	-0.015 (0.014)	-0.0005 (0.015)	0.009 (0.017)	0.043*** (0.014)	-0.023 (0.015)	-0.008 (0.014)	-0.014 (0.014)
Believes policies entail positive econ. effects	-0.010 (0.007)	0.009 (0.016)	0.015 (0.013)	-0.007 (0.013)	0.002 (0.011)	-0.016 (0.014)	-0.013 (0.010)	0.035** (0.015)
Believes policies would reduce pollution	0.023 (0.015)	0.002 (0.021)	0.019 (0.022)	0.044 (0.029)	0.021 (0.020)	0.032 (0.021)	-0.001 (0.018)	-0.023 (0.025)
Believes policies would reduce emissions	0.111*** (0.019)	0.073*** (0.022)	0.088*** (0.024)	0.078** (0.031)	0.034 (0.025)	0.129*** (0.022)	0.060*** (0.022)	0.138*** (0.025)
Believes own household would lose	-0.027 (0.021)	-0.044** (0.020)	-0.071*** (0.019)	-0.054** (0.024)	-0.012 (0.019)	-0.067*** (0.023)	-0.119*** (0.022)	-0.045** (0.021)
Believes low-income earners will lose	-0.059*** (0.020)	-0.016 (0.019)	0.003 (0.017)	-0.053** (0.023)	-0.055*** (0.019)	-0.013 (0.020)	0.001 (0.018)	0.004 (0.020)
Believes high-income earners will lose	0.026** (0.011)	-0.020 (0.015)	0.010 (0.013)	0.010 (0.016)	-0.004 (0.014)	0.003 (0.016)	-0.047*** (0.014)	-0.007 (0.013)
Observations	2,488	2,003	2,045	1,932	2,472	1,860	1,717	1,564
R ²	0.366	0.175	0.242	0.248	0.370	0.272	0.280	0.255

Note: The table shows the results of regressions on standardized variables measuring respondents' beliefs and perceptions. Treatment indicators and individual socioeconomic characteristics are included but not displayed. Robust standard errors are in parentheses; * $p<0.1$; ** $p<0.05$; *** $p<0.01$. See Appendix A-1 of Dechezleprêtre et al. (2022) for variable definitions.

G Representativeness of the surveys

Table A8: Sample representativeness of the complementary surveys.

	US1			US2			Eu		
	Pop.	Sample	Weighted sample	Pop.	Sample	Weighted sample	Pop.	Sample	Weighted sample
Sample size		3,000	3,000		2,000	2,000		3,000	3,000
Gender: Woman	0.51	0.52	0.51	0.51	0.45	0.50	0.51	0.49	0.51
Gender: Man	0.49	0.47	0.49	0.49	0.55	0.50	0.49	0.51	0.49
Income_quartile: 1	0.25	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.28	0.25
Income_quartile: 2	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.23	0.25	0.25	0.23	0.25
Income_quartile: 3	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Income_quartile: 4	0.25	0.23	0.25	0.25	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.25
Age: 18-24	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.10
Age: 25-34	0.18	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.18	0.15	0.17	0.15
Age: 35-49	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.24
Age: 50-64	0.25	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.24	0.26
Age: 65+	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.25	0.23	0.25
Diploma_25_64: Below upper secondary	0.06	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.13	0.14	0.13
Diploma_25_64: Upper secondary	0.28	0.25	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.23	0.19	0.23
Diploma_25_64: Post secondary	0.34	0.40	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.34	0.29	0.33	0.29
Race: White only	0.60	0.67	0.61	0.60	0.62	0.61			
Race: Hispanic	0.18	0.15	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.19			
Race: Black	0.13	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.17	0.14			
Region: Northeast	0.17	0.20	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.17			
Region: Midwest	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.21			
Region: South	0.38	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38			
Region: West	0.24	0.20	0.24	0.24	0.20	0.24			
Urban: TRUE	0.73	0.78	0.74	0.73	0.75	0.73			
Employment_18_64: Inactive	0.20	0.16	0.16	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.15
Employment_18_64: Unemployed	0.02	0.07	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.08	0.03	0.06	0.05
Vote: Left	0.32	0.47	0.45	0.32	0.46	0.45	0.30	0.32	0.32
Vote: Center-right or Right	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.32	0.32
Vote: Far right							0.10	0.10	0.10
Country: FR							0.24	0.24	0.24
Country: DE							0.33	0.33	0.33
Country: ES							0.18	0.18	0.18
Country: UK							0.25	0.25	0.25
Urbanity: Cities							0.43	0.49	0.43
Urbanity: Towns and suburbs							0.33	0.32	0.33
Urbanity: Rural							0.25	0.20	0.25

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the samples alongside actual population frequencies. Detailed sources for each variable and country population frequencies, as well as the definitions of regions, diploma, urbanity, employment, and vote are available in [this spreadsheet](#).

Table A9: Sample representativeness for each European country.

	FR			DE			ES			UK		
	Pop.	Sam.	Wght. sam.									
Sample size		729	729		979	979		543	543		749	749
Gender: Woman	0.52	0.50	0.52	0.51	0.52	0.51	0.51	0.53	0.51	0.50	0.43	0.50
Gender: Man	0.48	0.50	0.48	0.49	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.47	0.49	0.50	0.57	0.50
Income_quartile: 1	0.25	0.31	0.25	0.25	0.29	0.25	0.25	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.25
Income_quartile: 2	0.25	0.17	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.31	0.25	0.25	0.19	0.25
Income_quartile: 3	0.25	0.19	0.25	0.25	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.25
Income_quartile: 4	0.25	0.33	0.25	0.25	0.18	0.25	0.25	0.17	0.25	0.25	0.28	0.25
Age: 18-24	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.14	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.10
Age: 25-34	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.12	0.16	0.12	0.17	0.20	0.17
Age: 35-49	0.24	0.31	0.24	0.22	0.26	0.22	0.28	0.25	0.28	0.24	0.18	0.24
Age: 50-64	0.24	0.19	0.24	0.28	0.23	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.25	0.30	0.25
Age: 65+	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.21	0.26	0.25	0.22	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.24
Diploma_25-64: Below upper secondary	0.11	0.19	0.11	0.10	0.14	0.10	0.24	0.16	0.25	0.12	0.09	0.12
Diploma_25-64: Upper secondary	0.26	0.16	0.26	0.27	0.20	0.27	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.21	0.23	0.21
Diploma_25-64: Post secondary	0.26	0.30	0.26	0.29	0.31	0.29	0.28	0.38	0.27	0.33	0.36	0.33
Urbanity: Cities	0.47	0.52	0.47	0.37	0.47	0.37	0.52	0.58	0.52	0.40	0.41	0.40
Urbanity: Towns and suburbs	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.40	0.35	0.40	0.22	0.27	0.22	0.42	0.43	0.42
Urbanity: Rural	0.34	0.29	0.34	0.23	0.18	0.23	0.26	0.15	0.26	0.18	0.16	0.18
Employment_18-64: Inactive	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.20	0.13	0.12	0.16	0.16	0.17
Employment_18-64: Unemployed	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.02	0.03	0.04
Vote: Left	0.23	0.19	0.21	0.37	0.44	0.44	0.33	0.37	0.38	0.25	0.28	0.29
Vote: Center-right or Right	0.26	0.30	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.29	0.18	0.24	0.24	0.36	0.44	0.41
Vote: Far right	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.01	0.03	0.03

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the samples alongside actual population frequencies. In this Table, weights are defined at the country level. Detailed sources for each variable and country population frequencies, as well as the definitions of regions, diploma, urbanity, employment, and vote are available in [this spreadsheet](#).

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Similar tables for the global surveys can be found in [Dechezleprêtre et al. \(2022\)](#).

H Attrition analysis

Table A10: Attrition analysis for the US1 survey.

	Dropped out	Dropped out after socio-eco	Failed attention test	Duration (in min)	Duration below 4 min
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Mean	0.08	0.059	0.082	21.198	0.016
Income quartile: 2	0.025*** (0.010)	0.025*** (0.010)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.740 (3.064)	-0.009 (0.006)
Income quartile: 3	0.062*** (0.012)	0.062*** (0.012)	0.000*** (0.000)	0.754 (2.813)	-0.004 (0.007)
Income quartile: 4	0.035*** (0.011)	0.035*** (0.011)	-0.000*** (0.000)	-3.917 (2.798)	-0.003 (0.007)
Diploma: Post secondary	0.039*** (0.009)	0.039*** (0.009)	-0.000*** (0.000)	1.544 (2.665)	0.006 (0.006)
Age: 25-34	-0.094*** (0.015)	-0.094*** (0.015)	-0.000*** (0.000)	-0.597 (2.604)	-0.031** (0.013)
Age: 35-49	-0.100*** (0.015)	-0.100*** (0.015)	-0.000*** (0.000)	4.824 (3.176)	-0.032** (0.013)
Age: 50-64	-0.060*** (0.015)	-0.060*** (0.015)	0.000*** (0.000)	5.723** (2.763)	-0.039*** (0.012)
Age: 65+	0.048*** (0.017)	0.048*** (0.017)	0.000** (0.000)	8.952** (4.267)	-0.047*** (0.012)
Gender: Man	-0.039*** (0.007)	-0.039*** (0.007)	-0.000* (0.000)	-0.451 (2.210)	-0.0001 (0.005)
Urban	0.006 (0.008)	0.006 (0.008)	-0.000*** (0.000)	4.888** (2.443)	-0.004 (0.006)
Race: Black	0.020** (0.010)	0.020** (0.010)	-0.000*** (0.000)	8.554*** (2.600)	0.004 (0.007)
Race: Hispanic	0.021** (0.010)	0.021** (0.010)	-0.000*** (0.000)	4.119* (2.293)	-0.002 (0.007)
Region: Northeast	-0.005 (0.011)	-0.005 (0.011)	-0.000*** (0.000)	-4.862 (4.782)	-0.004 (0.007)
Region: South	-0.009 (0.009)	-0.009 (0.009)	-0.000 (0.000)	-1.151 (4.710)	-0.004 (0.006)
Region: West	0.006 (0.011)	0.006 (0.011)	0.000*** (0.000)	-4.000 (4.305)	-0.003 (0.007)
Vote: Biden	-0.048*** (0.008)	-0.048*** (0.008)	0.000*** (0.000)	-2.901 (2.379)	-0.009 (0.007)
Vote: Trump	-0.043*** (0.009)	-0.043*** (0.009)	-0.000 (0.000)	0.145 (2.878)	-0.005 (0.008)
Observations	5,719	5,719	3,252	3,044	3,044
R ²	0.127	0.127	1.000	0.006	0.017

Table A11: Attrition analysis for the US2 survey.

	Dropped out (1)	Dropped out after socio-eco (2)	Failed attention test (3)	Duration (in min) (4)	Duration below 4 min (5)
Mean	0.095	0.074	0.092	16.338	0.052
Income quartile: 2	0.023* (0.013)	0.023* (0.013)	-0.000** (0.000)	1.352 (1.601)	-0.029** (0.014)
Income quartile: 3	0.054*** (0.014)	0.054*** (0.014)	-0.000 (0.000)	8.502 (9.649)	-0.009 (0.016)
Income quartile: 4	0.060*** (0.016)	0.060*** (0.016)	-0.000 (0.000)	5.254 (3.376)	0.0003 (0.017)
Diploma: Post secondary	-0.033*** (0.011)	-0.033*** (0.011)	0.000 (0.000)	1.601 (2.630)	0.012 (0.011)
Age: 25-34	-0.004 (0.015)	-0.004 (0.015)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.929 (1.535)	-0.032 (0.024)
Age: 35-49	0.012 (0.014)	0.012 (0.014)	0.000*** (0.000)	9.076 (6.651)	-0.047** (0.022)
Age: 50-64	0.040*** (0.014)	0.040*** (0.014)	-0.000*** (0.000)	0.364 (1.565)	-0.079*** (0.022)
Age: 65+	0.115*** (0.017)	0.115*** (0.017)	-0.000*** (0.000)	2.619 (3.150)	-0.095*** (0.022)
Gender: Man	-0.073*** (0.009)	-0.073*** (0.009)	0.000 (0.000)	4.707 (6.037)	0.010 (0.010)
Urban	0.019* (0.011)	0.019* (0.011)	0.000*** (0.000)	1.766 (1.135)	0.005 (0.012)
Race: Black	0.060*** (0.015)	0.060*** (0.015)	0.000*** (0.000)	18.673 (13.328)	-0.010 (0.015)
Race: Hispanic	0.079*** (0.014)	0.079*** (0.014)	-0.000 (0.000)	2.930 (1.813)	-0.027** (0.012)
Region: Northeast	-0.026* (0.014)	-0.026* (0.014)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.837 (2.855)	-0.011 (0.015)
Region: South	-0.006 (0.012)	-0.006 (0.012)	-0.000 (0.000)	3.220 (5.002)	0.009 (0.014)
Region: West	-0.010 (0.013)	-0.010 (0.013)	0.000 (0.000)	-1.759 (1.942)	-0.009 (0.015)
Vote: Biden	-0.049*** (0.008)	-0.049*** (0.008)	-0.000*** (0.000)	3.230 (2.731)	-0.006 (0.014)
Vote: Trump	-0.026*** (0.009)	-0.026*** (0.009)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.554 (1.272)	0.007 (0.016)
Observations	2,973	2,973	2,280	2,103	2,103
R ²	0.241	0.241	1.000	0.010	0.031

Table A12: Attrition analysis for the Eu survey.

	Dropped out (1)	Dropped out after socio-eco (2)	Failed attention test (3)	Duration (in min) (4)	Duration below 6 min (5)
Mean	0.067	0.044	0.151	54.602	0.039
Country: Germany	0.023** (0.010)	0.019** (0.010)	0.000*** (0.000)	9.533 (18.906)	0.019* (0.010)
Country: Spain	-0.102*** (0.011)	-0.098*** (0.011)	0.000* (0.000)	-29.136* (15.948)	0.010 (0.010)
Country: United Kingdom	0.042*** (0.011)	0.043*** (0.011)	0.000*** (0.000)	-7.458 (18.046)	0.010 (0.010)
Income quartile: 2	0.032*** (0.010)	0.029*** (0.010)	0.000 (0.000)	32.749* (19.771)	-0.015 (0.010)
Income quartile: 3	0.049*** (0.010)	0.047*** (0.010)	0.000*** (0.000)	6.130 (11.734)	-0.021** (0.010)
Income quartile: 4	0.024** (0.011)	0.021* (0.011)	0.000*** (0.000)	18.659 (19.955)	-0.018* (0.011)
Diploma: Post secondary	0.035*** (0.008)	0.034*** (0.008)	0.000*** (0.000)	10.647 (12.959)	-0.007 (0.007)
Age: 25-34	0.028** (0.013)	0.025* (0.013)	-0.000*** (0.000)	36.132 (22.285)	-0.005 (0.018)
Age: 35-49	0.064*** (0.012)	0.062*** (0.012)	-0.000*** (0.000)	37.159** (17.190)	-0.013 (0.016)
Age: 50-64	0.085*** (0.013)	0.083*** (0.013)	-0.000 (0.000)	48.363** (22.526)	-0.063*** (0.015)
Age: 65+	0.117*** (0.014)	0.115*** (0.013)	-0.000** (0.000)	36.351** (14.226)	-0.061*** (0.015)
Gender: Man	-0.027*** (0.007)	-0.027*** (0.007)	-0.000* (0.000)	-22.980 (14.093)	0.009 (0.007)
Degree of urbanization: Towns and suburbs	0.006 (0.008)	0.004 (0.008)	0.000*** (0.000)	-16.736 (17.256)	0.004 (0.008)
Degree of urbanization: Rural	0.023** (0.009)	0.023** (0.009)	0.000 (0.000)	-14.593 (19.733)	-0.001 (0.009)
Vote: Center-right or Right	-0.025*** (0.005)	-0.025*** (0.005)	0.000*** (0.000)	-17.558 (13.143)	0.019** (0.008)
Vote: Far right	0.005 (0.007)	0.005 (0.007)	0.000*** (0.000)	15.838 (32.281)	0.029** (0.014)
Vote: PNR/Non-voter	0.023*** (0.006)	0.022*** (0.005)	0.000 (0.000)	24.631 (19.824)	0.030*** (0.010)
Observations	3,963	3,963	3,326	3,115	3,115
R ²	0.406	0.395	1.000	0.006	0.028

¹²⁴⁷ I Balance analysis

Table A13: Balance analysis.

	List contains: G (1)	Branch petition: NR (2)	Branch donation: Own nation (3)	Branch conjoint 3: with GCS (4)
Mean	0.496	0.493	0.5	0.499
Country: Germany	-0.026 (0.026)	0.017 (0.026)	0.020 (0.026)	0.005 (0.026)
Country: Spain	0.025 (0.030)	0.026 (0.030)	0.026 (0.030)	0.043 (0.030)
Country: United Kingdom	0.002 (0.028)	0.018 (0.028)	0.037 (0.028)	0.063** (0.028)
Country: United States	-0.001 (0.024)	0.019 (0.024)	0.007 (0.024)	0.023 (0.024)
Income quartile: 2	-0.013 (0.021)	-0.024 (0.021)	0.012 (0.021)	-0.010 (0.021)
Income quartile: 3	0.021 (0.022)	-0.005 (0.022)	0.011 (0.022)	-0.004 (0.022)
Income quartile: 4	-0.001 (0.023)	-0.017 (0.023)	-0.013 (0.023)	0.0001 (0.023)
Diploma: Post secondary	0.008 (0.016)	0.014 (0.016)	-0.010 (0.016)	-0.001 (0.016)
Age: 25-34	0.023 (0.031)	-0.049 (0.031)	-0.003 (0.031)	-0.009 (0.031)
Age: 35-49	0.032 (0.030)	-0.002 (0.030)	-0.014 (0.030)	-0.016 (0.030)
Age: 50-64	0.030 (0.030)	-0.005 (0.030)	-0.016 (0.030)	-0.020 (0.030)
Age: 65+	0.029 (0.037)	-0.037 (0.037)	-0.015 (0.037)	-0.012 (0.037)
Gender: Man	0.024 (0.015)	0.012 (0.015)	0.002 (0.015)	-0.016 (0.015)
Degree of urbanization: Towns and suburbs	-0.010 (0.017)	-0.0005 (0.017)	-0.010 (0.017)	-0.011 (0.017)
Degree of urbanization: Rural	0.013 (0.024)	0.017 (0.024)	-0.004 (0.024)	0.027 (0.024)
Employment status: Retired	-0.005 (0.032)	-0.031 (0.032)	-0.034 (0.032)	-0.016 (0.032)
Employment status: Student	0.005 (0.044)	-0.023 (0.044)	-0.033 (0.044)	-0.025 (0.044)
Employment status: Working	0.010 (0.024)	-0.027 (0.024)	-0.033 (0.024)	-0.012 (0.024)
Vote: Center-right or Right	-0.004 (0.017)	0.003 (0.017)	0.010 (0.017)	0.002 (0.017)
Vote: PNR/Non-voter	0.001 (0.019)	0.014 (0.019)	-0.005 (0.019)	-0.012 (0.019)
Vote: Far right	0.009 (0.034)	0.030 (0.034)	0.023 (0.035)	0.038 (0.034)
Observations	5,991	5,991	5,991	5,991
R ²	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.003

J Placebo tests

Table A14: Placebo tests.

	G+R+C preferred to R+C (1)	Supports G+R+C (2)	Signs petition (3)	Share of policies supported (4)	Conjoint 5 A+CGS preferred to B (5)
Mean	0.645	0.633	0.611	0.535	0.596
Branch of list experiment: l	-0.013 (0.019)	-0.024 (0.019)	-0.019 (0.019)	-0.013 (0.012)	-0.018 (0.021)
Branch of list experiment: rgl	0.005 (0.019)	0.006 (0.019)	-0.002 (0.019)	0.001 (0.012)	0.010 (0.021)
Branch of list experiment: rl	-0.009 (0.019)	-0.005 (0.019)	0.022 (0.019)	0.007 (0.012)	0.007 (0.021)
Branch of petition: nr	0.011 (0.014)	0.006 (0.014)	0.022 (0.014)	0.003 (0.009)	-0.006 (0.015)
Poor is in own country	-0.002 (0.014)	-0.003 (0.014)	0.015 (0.014)	0.003 (0.009)	-0.020 (0.015)
Observations	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,218
R ²	0.0004	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.001

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