Climate survey - France

OECD

Sample of 2,001 respondents.
Results are reweighted along the gender, age, income, highest diploma, region and rural/urban dimensions.

June 2021

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Education

Figure 1: What is the highest level of education you have completed?
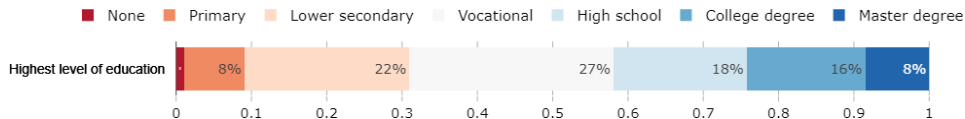
Political affiliation

Figure 2: On economic policy matters, where do you see yourself on the liberal/conservative spectrum?
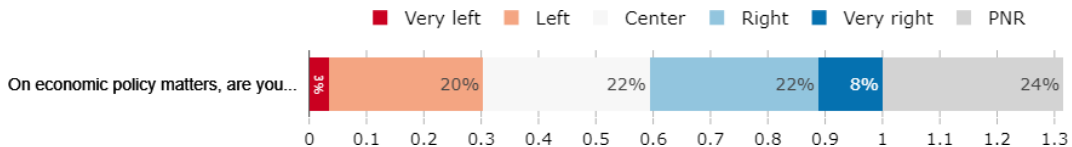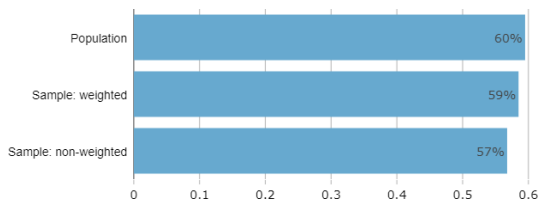
Geography

Figure 3: Lives in an urban area (town > 20k people), retrieved from zipcode
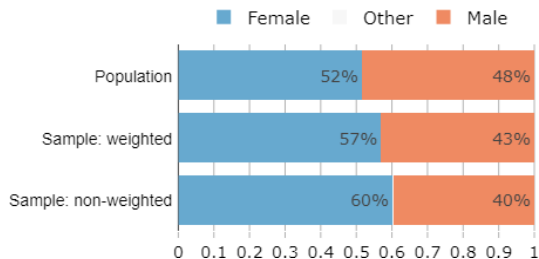
Gender and age

Figure 4: **What is your gender?**

Figure 5: **How old are you?**

Income/wealth
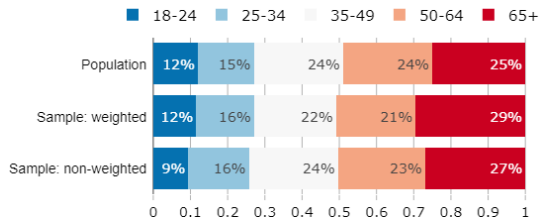
Figure 6: What was the annual income of your household in 2019 (before withholding tax, for you and those who live with you)?
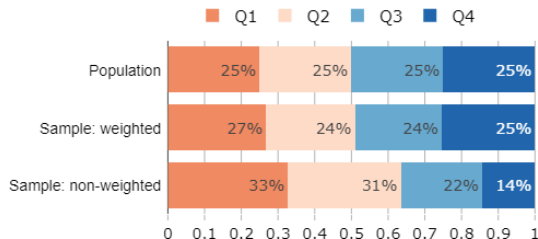
Figure 7: What is the estimated value of your assets, or the assets of your household if you are married (in French dollars)? Include here all your possessions (home, car, savings, etc.) net of debt. For example, if you own a house worth $300,000 and you have $100,000 left to repay on your mortgage, your assets are $200,000.
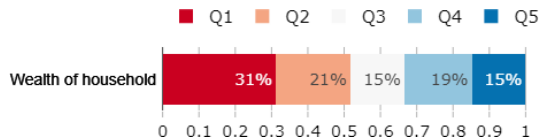
Employment and hit by covid

Figure 8: What is your employment status?
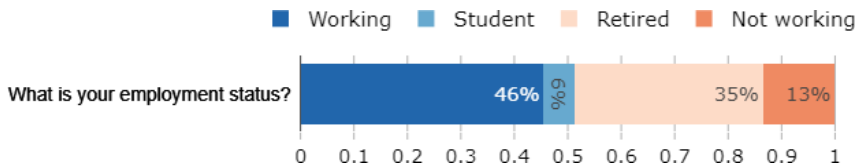
Figure 9: Have you or a member of your household been laid off or had to take a cut in your salary or wages due to the COVID-19 pandemic?
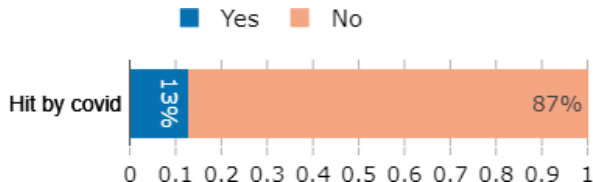
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Interest in politics and environmental organizations

Figure 10: To what extent are you interested in politics?

Not at all ■ | A little ■ | Moderately □ | A lot ■ | A great deal ■

Interested in politics

| 20% | 29% | 25% | 17% | 9% |

0   0.1   0.2   0.3   0.4   0.5   0.6   0.7   0.8   0.9   1
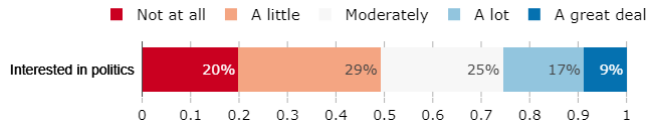
Figure 11: Are you member of an environmental organization?

Yes ■ | No ■

Member of an environmental organization

4% | 96%

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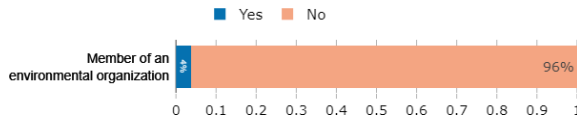
Figure 12: Do you have any relatives who are environmentalists?

Yes ■ | No ■

Has an environmentalist relative

22% | 78%

0   0.1   0.2   0.3   0.4   0.5   0.6   0.7   0.8   0.9   1
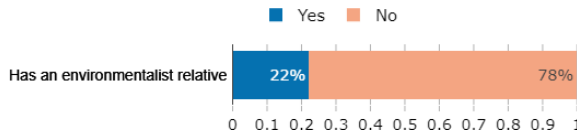
Presidential election vote

Figure 13: Did you vote in the 2020 French presidential election?
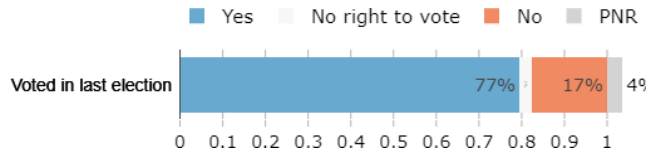
Figure 14: Which candidate did you vote / would you have voted for in the last presidential election?
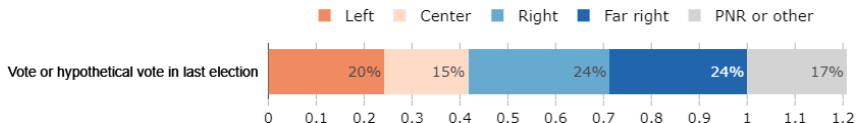
Figure 15: On economic policy matters, where do you see yourself on the left/right spectrum?
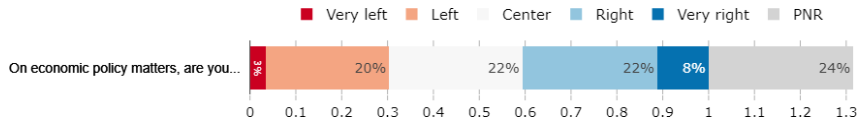
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Figure 16: What is the main way you heat your home

Legend: Electricity | Gas | Oil | Other | PNR

Heating type: Electricity 39%, Gas 39%, Oil 4%, Other 14%, PNR 4%
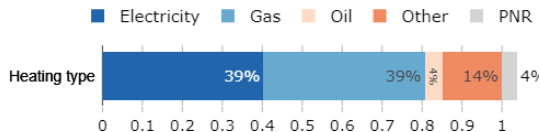
Figure 17: In a typical month, how much do you spend on heating for your accommodation?

Legend: < 20 | 21-75 | 76-125 | 126-200 | 201-250 | 251-300 | > 300 | Included

Monthly heating expenses: < 20 4%, 21-75 29%, 76-125 24%, 126-200 16%, 201-250 4%, 251-300 1%, > 300 1%, Included 21%
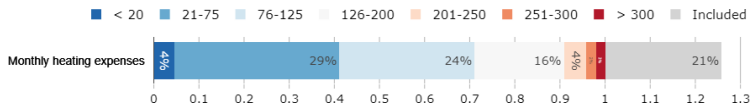
Figure 18: How do you rate the insulation of your accommodation?

Legend: Very poor | Poor | Fair | Good | Excellent

Quality of insulation: Very poor 5%, Poor 10%, Fair 32%, Good 39%, Excellent 14%
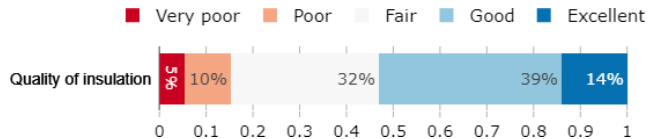
Figure 19: In a typical month, how much do you spend on gas for driving?

Legend: < 5 | 5-25 | 26-75 | 76-125 | 126-175 | 176-225 | > 225

Monthly gas expenses: 9% | 7% | 37% | 28% | 11% | 4% | 4%
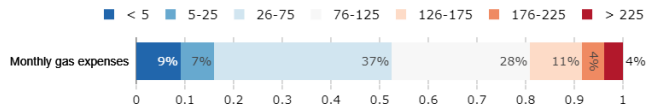
Figure 20: How many round-trip flights did you take between 2017 and 2019?

Legend: 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 or 4 | 5 to 7 | 8 to 14 | 15 or more

Round-trip flights between 2017 and 2019: 50% | 10% | 11% | 16% | 5% | 3% | 4%
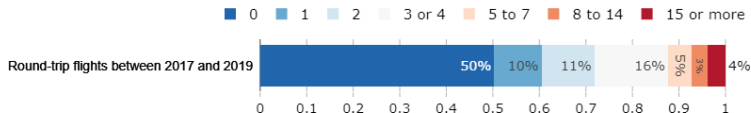
Figure 21: How often do you eat beef?

Legend: Never | Rarely | Weekly | Daily

How often do you eat beef?: 6% | 49% | 44% | 2%
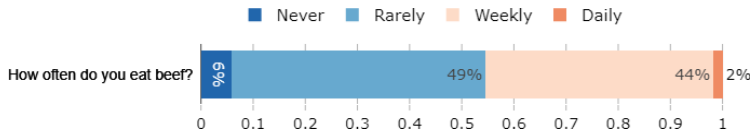
Figure 22: Which mode of transport did you mainly use for each of the following trips in 2019?

Legend: Car or Motorbike | Not Applicable | Other | Public Transport | Walking or Cycling

- Leisure: 69%, 7%, 10%, 12%
- Work: 44%, 34%, 13%, 8%
- Shopping: 82%, 5%, 11%
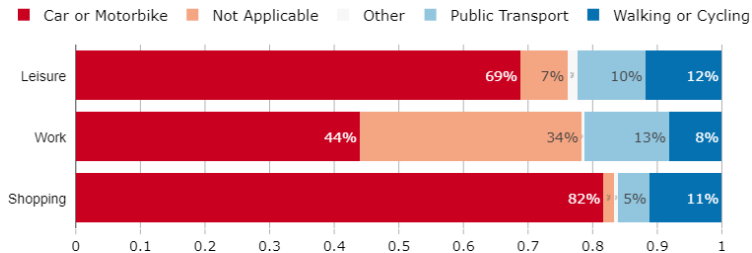
Figure 23: How do you rate the availability (ease of access and frequency) of public transportation where you live?

Legend: Excellent | Good | Fair | Poor | Very poor

- Quality and availability of public transport near your home: 14%, 32%, 29%, 15%, 10%

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Figure 24: Word cloud – When thinking about climate change, what are your main considerations? What should the French government do regarding climate change? Please write as much as you would like, your response will be very useful.
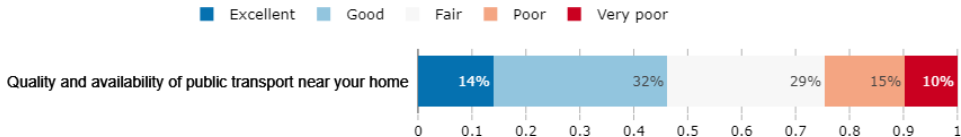
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Climate change knowledge: general

Figure 25: How often do you think or talk with people about climate change?
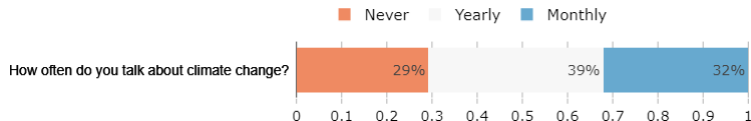
Figure 26: What part of climate change do you think is due to human activity?
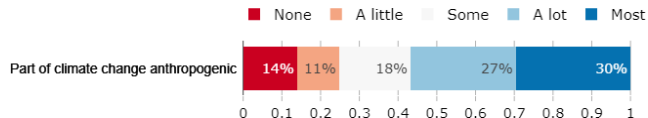
Climate change knowledge: general

Figure 27: How knowledgeable do you consider yourself about climate change?

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

How knowledgeable about climate change: Not at all 6%, A little 31%, Moderately 42%, A lot 16%, A great deal 5%
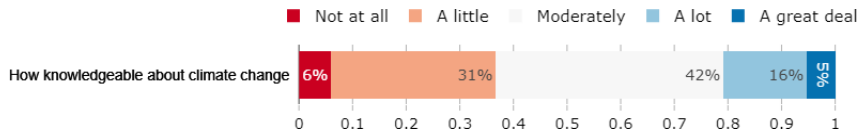
Figure 28: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Climate change is an important problem."

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

Climate change is an important problem: Somewhat disagree 2%, Neither agree or disagree 15%, Somewhat agree 30%, Strongly agree 51%
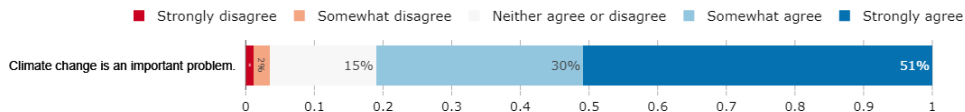
Figure 29: Do you think that cutting global greenhouse gas emissions by half would be sufficient to eventually stop temperatures from rising? (Right answer: No)

No | Yes

Cutting GHG emissions by half sufficient to stop rise in temperatures: No 54%, Yes 46%
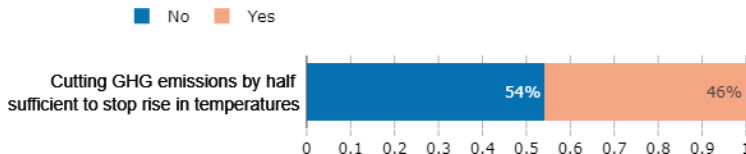
Climate change knowledge: general

Figure 30: Which of the following elements contribute to climate change? (Multiple answers are possible)

Score on GHG = CO2 + methane + not hydrogen + not particulates
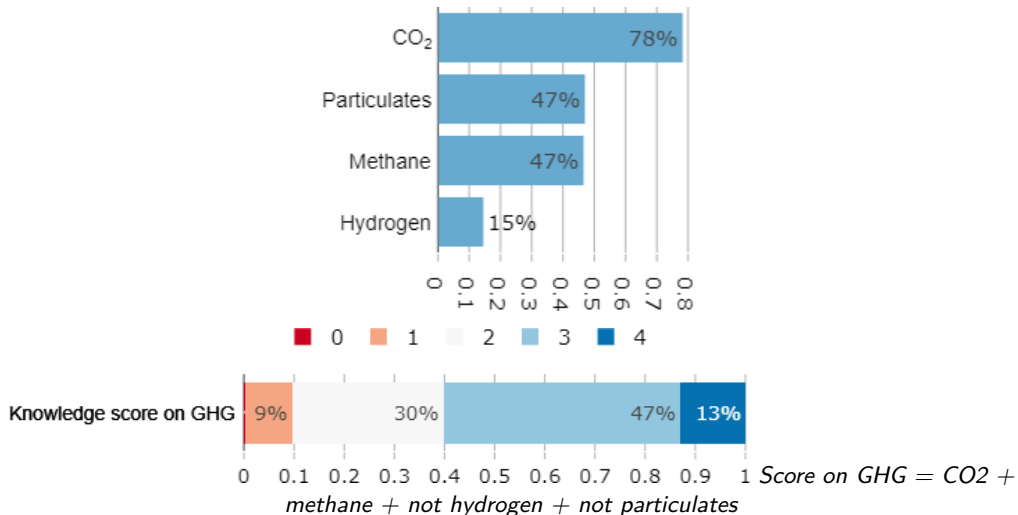
Climate change knowledge

Figure 31: If a family of 4 travels 700 km from Copenhagen to Stockholm, with which mode of transportation do they emit the most greenhouse gases? Please rank the items from 1 (most) to 3 (least).
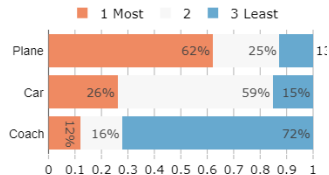
Figure 32: Which dish emits the most greenhouse gases? We consider that each dish weighs half a pound. Please rank the items from 1 (most) to 3 (least).
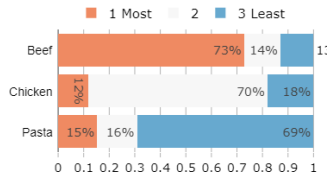
Climate change knowledge

Figure 33: **Which source of electric energy emits the most greenhouse gases to provide power for a house?**
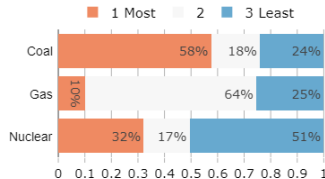
(a) Which region contributes most to global greenhouse gas emissions?
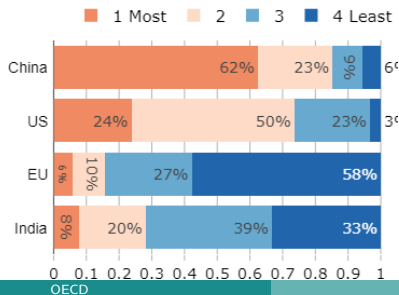
(b) In which region does the consumption of an average person contribute most to climate change?
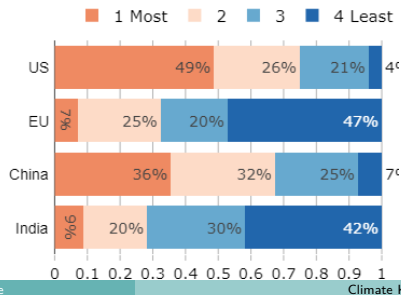
Impacts of climate change

Figure 35: If nothing is done to limit climate change, how likely do you think it is that climate change will lead to the following events?

Legend: ■ Very likely ■ Somewhat likely ■ Somewhat unlikely ■ Very unlikely

Event	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely
Severe droughts and heatwaves	53%	33%	8%	7%
Larger migration flows	51%	33%	10%	7%
Rising sea levels	49%	34%	10%	7%
Lower agricultural production	32%	45%	15%	8%
Drop in standards of living	29%	44%	19%	8%
More armed conflicts	31%	41%	20%	9%
More frequent volcanic eruptions	21%	42%	24%	13%
Extinction of humankind	25%	34%	27%	14%

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Attitudes and risks

Figure 36: To what extent are the following groups responsible for climate change in France?

	Not at all	A little	Moderately	A lot	A great deal
Companies		8%	19%	35%	37%
The [country] government		12%	27%	31%	28%
Each of us	3%	14%	30%	30%	24%
The high income earners	5%	15%	29%	26%	24%
Previous generations	12%	32%	27%	18%	11%
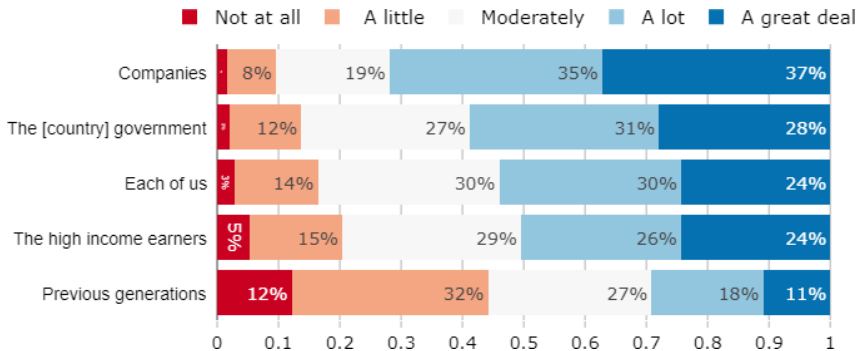
Beliefs about the future

Figure 37: To what extent do you think that it is technically feasible to stop greenhouse gas emissions while maintaining satisfactory standards of living in France?

Not at all   A little   Moderately   A lot   A great deal

Feasible to stop GHG emissions while maintaining satisfactory standards of living in FR: 11%, 31%, 37%, 16%, 5%

0   0.1   0.2   0.3   0.4   0.5   0.6   0.7   0.8   0.9   1
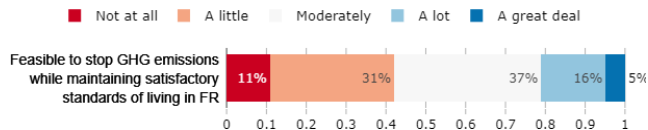
Figure 38: To what extent do you think climate change already affects or will negatively affect your personal life?

Not at all   A little   Moderately   A lot   A great deal

Climate change will negatively affect personal life: 9%, 30%, 34%, 18%, 10%

0   0.1   0.2   0.3   0.4   0.5   0.6   0.7   0.8   0.9   1
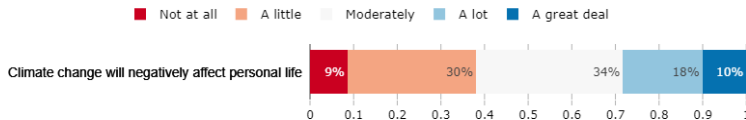
Beliefs about ambitious climate policies

Figure 39: How likely is it that human kind halt climate change by the end of the century?

Legend: Very likely | Somewhat likely | Somewhat unlikely | Very unlikely

Likely to halt CC by the end of the century: 3% | 24% | 44% | 29%
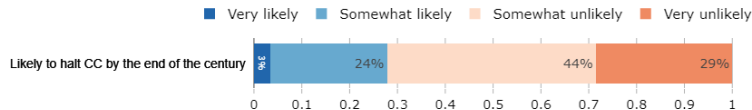
Figure 40: If we decide to halt climate change through ambitious policies, to what extent do you think it would negatively affect your lifestyle?

Legend: Not at all | A little | Moderately | A lot | A great deal

Negative effects of ambitious policies on lifestyle: 16% | 37% | 32% | 10% | 4%
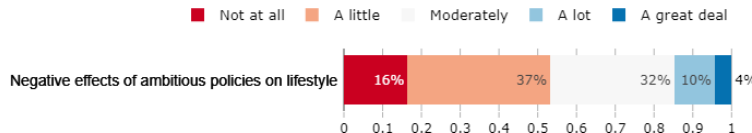
Figure 41: If we decide to halt climate change through ambitious policies, what would be the effects on the U.S economy and employment?

Legend: Very negative | Negative | None | Positive | Very positive

Effects of ambitious policies on the FR economy and employment: 7% | 22% | 34% | 31% | 6%
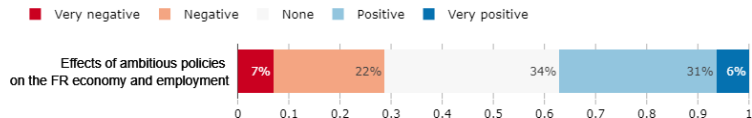
Willingness to change behaviors

Figure 42: Here are possible habits that experts say would help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. To what extent would you be willing to adopt the following behaviors?

Legend: Not at all | A little | Moderately | A lot | A great deal

Behavior	Not at all	A little	Moderately	A lot	A great deal
Limit flying	9%	16%	18%	17%	40%
Have a fuel-efficient or an electric vehicle	17%	17%	21%	21%	24%
Limit heating or cooling your home	10%	25%	25%	21%	19%
Limit beef consumption	17%	22%	23%	18%	20%
Limit driving	17%	22%	29%	16%	17%
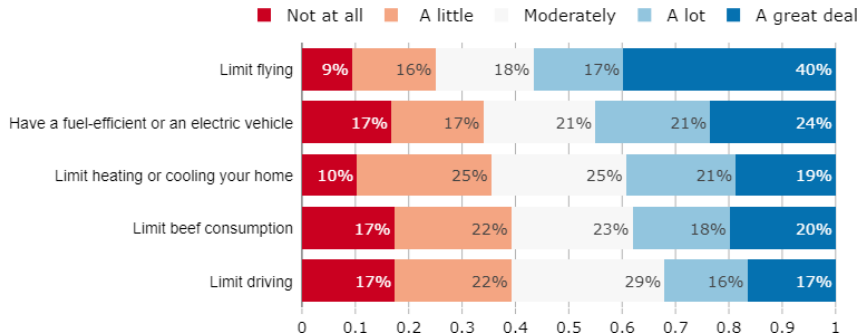
Factors needed to change lifestyle

Figure 43: How important are the factors below in order for you to adopt a sustainable lifestyle (i.e. limit driving, flying, and consumption, cycle more, etc.)?

Legend: ■ Not at all ■ A little □ Moderately ■ A lot ■ A great deal

Factor	Not at all	A little	Moderately	A lot	A great deal
The most well off also changing their behavior	8%	13%	20%	31%	28%
Having enough financial support	6%	15%	34%	24%	20%
Ambitious climate policies	7%	20%	32%	24%	18%
People around you also changing their behavior	8%	20%	33%	25%	15%
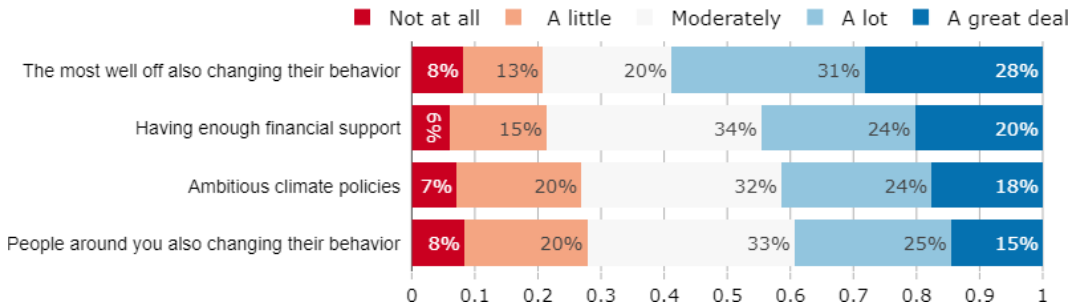
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Policy description

To fight climate change, car producers can be required by law to produce cars that emit less CO_2 per mile of the cars they sell. The emission limit is lowered every year so that only electric or hydrogen vehicles can be sold after 2030. This policy is called a *ban on combustion-engine cars*.

Effects of the policy

Figure 44: Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? A ban on combustion-engine cars would...

Legend: Strongly disagree | Somewhat disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Somewhat agree | Strongly agree

Statement	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree
reduce CO2 emissions from cars	7%	9%	25%	39%	21%
reduce air pollution	4%	8%	23%	39%	26%
have a negative effect on the FR economy and employment	7%	17%	37%	25%	14%
have a large effect on the FR economy and employment	3%	9%	40%	35%	14%
be a costly way to fight climate change	2%	9%	31%	39%	19%

Incidence

Figure 45: In your view, would the following groups win or lose if a ban on combustion-engine cars was implemented in France?

Fairness and support
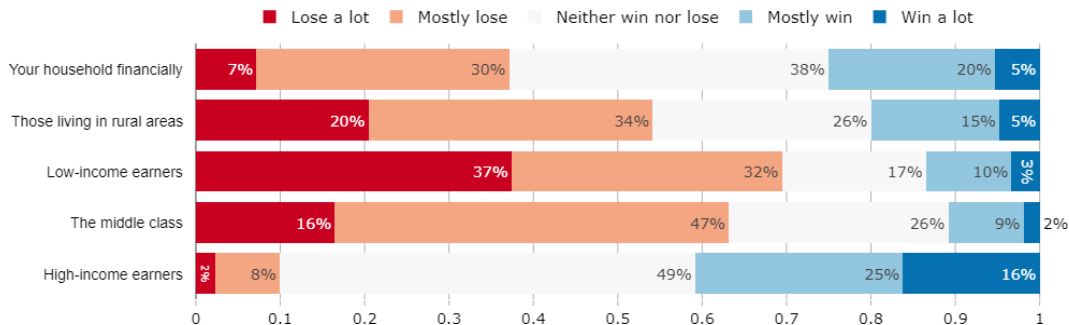
Figure 46: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "A ban on combustion-engine cars is fair"?

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

Ban on combustion-engine cars fair | 18% | 17% | 38% | 19% | 7%

0   0.1   0.2   0.3   0.4   0.5   0.6   0.7   0.8   0.9   1
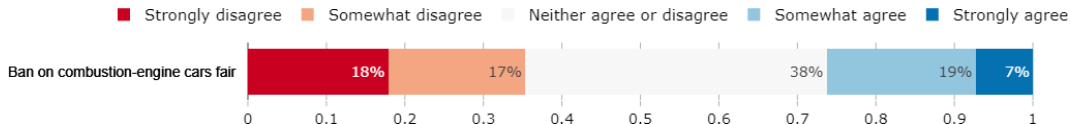
Figure 47: Do you support or oppose a ban on combustion-engine cars?

■ Strongly oppose ■ Somewhat oppose ■ Indifferent ■ Somewhat support ■ Strongly support

Ban on combustion-engine cars | 18% | 27% | 28% | 19% | 8%

0   0.1   0.2   0.3   0.4   0.5   0.6   0.7   0.8   0.9   1
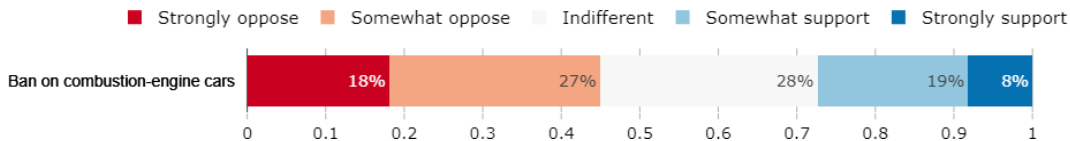
Figure 48: Do you support or oppose a ban on combustion-engine cars where alternatives such as public transports are made available to people?

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Policy description

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

Effects of the policy

Figure 49: Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? A green infrastructure program would...

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree
make electricity production greener	4%	5%	33%	42%	16%
increase the use of public transport	5%	7%	35%	35%	18%
reduce air pollution	3%	6%	24%	46%	21%
have a negative effect on [Country] economy and employment	7%	25%	42%	17%	9%
have a large effect on [Country] economy and employment	3%	9%	46%	32%	11%
be a costly way to fight climate change	3%	13%	34%	31%	18%

Incidence

Figure 50: In your view, would the following groups win or lose with a green infrastructure program?

Legend: Lose a lot | Mostly lose | Neither win nor lose | Mostly win | Win a lot

Group	Lose a lot	Mostly lose	Neither win nor lose	Mostly win	Win a lot
High-income earners	3%	8%	49%	29%	11%
Those living in rural areas	11%	28%	32%	22%	6%
Your household financially	6%	28%	39%	22%	4%
Low-income earners	18%	32%	25%	19%	5%
The middle class	9%	36%	33%	17%	4%

Fairness and support
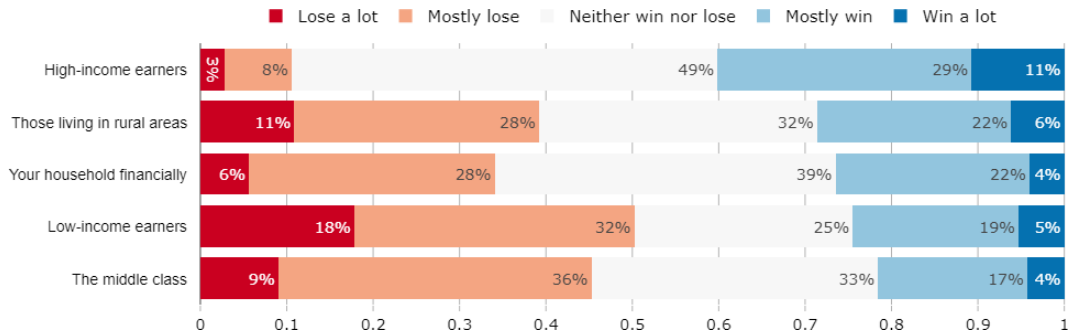
Figure 51: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "A green infrastructure program mainly financed by public debt is fair."

Legend: ■ Strongly disagree ■ Somewhat disagree □ Neither agree or disagree ■ Somewhat agree ■ Strongly agree

| Green infrastructure program is fair | 4% | 10% | 37% | 35% | 14% |
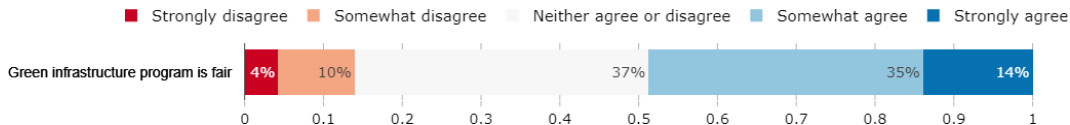
Figure 52: Do you support or oppose a green infrastructure program?

Legend: ■ Strongly oppose ■ Somewhat oppose □ Indifferent ■ Somewhat support ■ Strongly support

| Green infrastructure program | 4% | 13% | 25% | 40% | 18% |
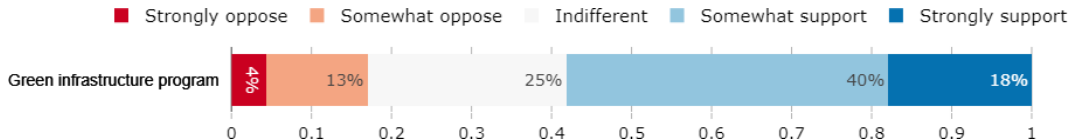
Figure 53: Until now, we have considered that a green infrastructure program would be financed by public debt, but other sources of funding are possible. What sources of funding do you find appropriate for a green infrastructure program? (Multiple answers are possible)

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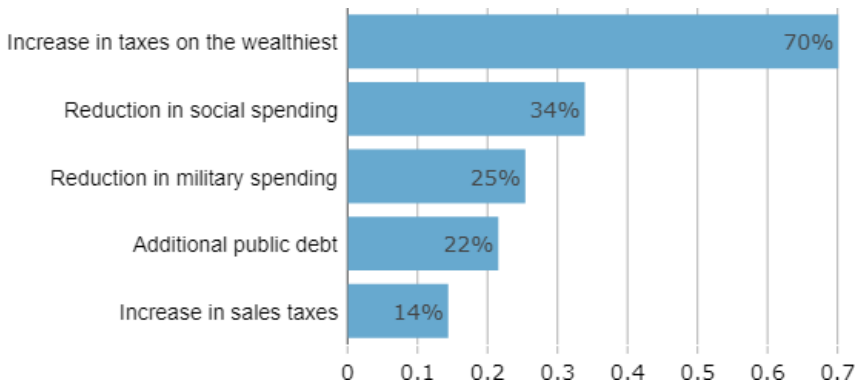
To fight climate change, the French government can make greenhouse gas emissions costly, to make people and firms change their equipment and reduce their emissions. The government could do this through a policy called a carbon tax with cash transfers. Under such a policy, the government would tax all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

Effects of the policy

Figure 54: Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? A carbon tax with cash transfers would...

Legend: Strongly disagree, Somewhat disagree, Neither agree nor disagree, Somewhat agree, Strongly agree

Statement	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree
encourage people to drive less	12%	16%	30%	33%	10%
encourage people and companies to insulate buildings	3%	8%	23%	45%	20%
reduce the use of fossil fuels and greenhouse gas emissions	5%	8%	31%	40%	15%
reduce air pollution	6%	7%	26%	41%	20%
have a negative effect on the FR economy and employment	6%	18%	44%	22%	10%
have a large effect on the FR economy and employment	4%	7%	48%	30%	11%
be a costly way to fight climate change	3%	7%	40%	34%	17%

Incidence

Figure 55: In your view, would the following groups win or lose under a carbon tax with cash transfers?
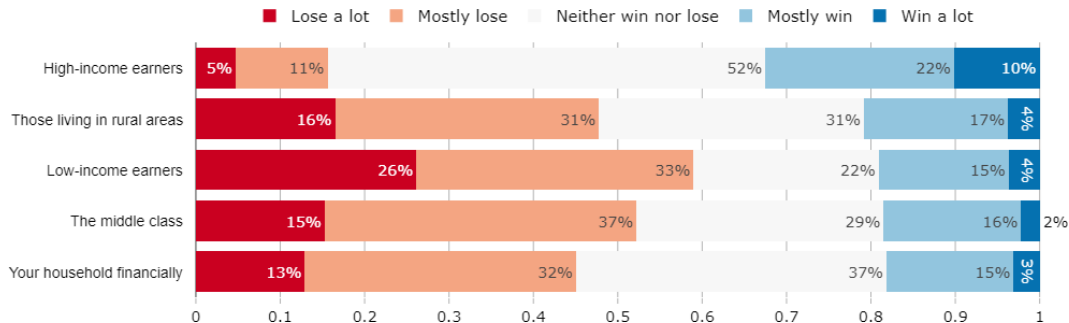
Fairness and support

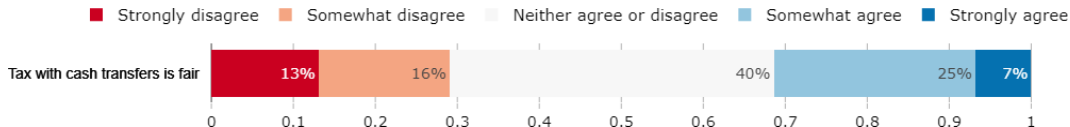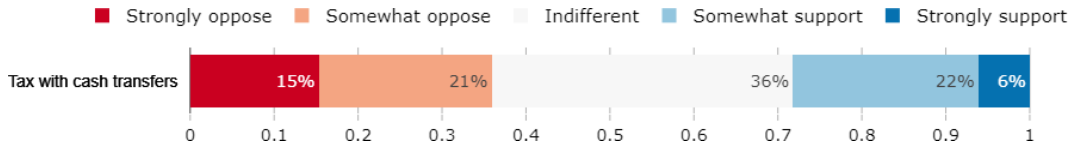Figure 56: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "A carbon tax with cash transfers is fair."

Legend: ■ Strongly disagree ■ Somewhat disagree ▫ Neither agree or disagree ▪ Somewhat agree ■ Strongly agree

Tax with cash transfers is fair
Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree
13%	16%	40%	25%	7%

Figure 57: Do you support or oppose a carbon tax with cash transfers?

Legend: ■ Strongly oppose ■ Somewhat oppose ▫ Indifferent ▪ Somewhat support ■ Strongly support

Tax with cash transfers
Strongly oppose	Somewhat oppose	Indifferent	Somewhat support	Strongly support
15%	21%	36%	22%	6%

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Policy Incidence

Figure 58: *Comparison of responses to each policy question:* Do you think that financially your household would win or lose from *the policy*?
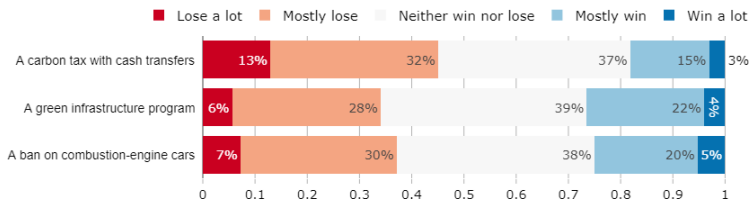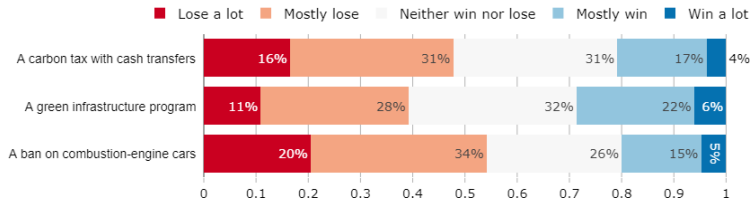

Figure 59: *Comparison of responses to each policy question:* In your view, would those living in rural areas win or lose from *the following policy*?

Policy Incidence

Figure 60: *Comparison of responses to each policy question:* In your view, would high-income earners win or lose from *the following policy*?

Figure 61: *Comparison of responses to each policy question:* In your view, would low-income earners win or lose from *the following policy*?

Policy Incidence

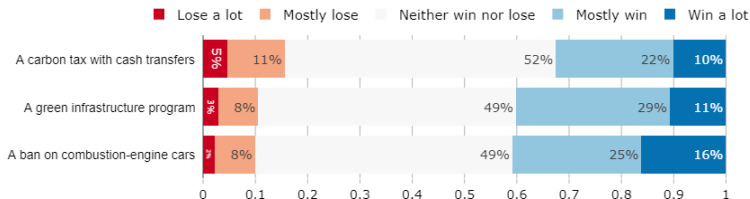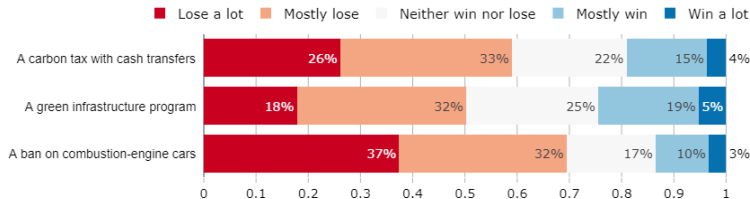Figure 62: *Comparison of responses to each policy question:* In your view, would the middle-class win or lose from *the following policy*?
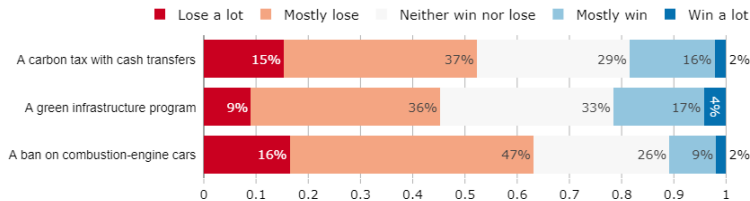
Effects of the policy

Figure 63: *Comparison of responses to each policy question:* Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? *The policy* would have a large effect on the French economy and employment.
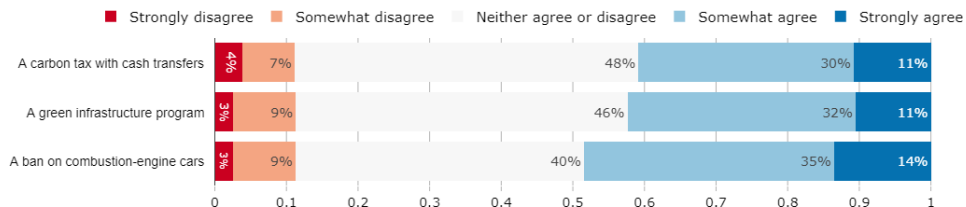
Figure 64: *Comparison of responses to each policy question:* Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? *The policy* would have a negative effect on the French economy and employment.

Effects of the policy

Figure 65: *Comparison of responses to each policy question:* Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? *The policy* would be costly to fight climate change

Fairness and support

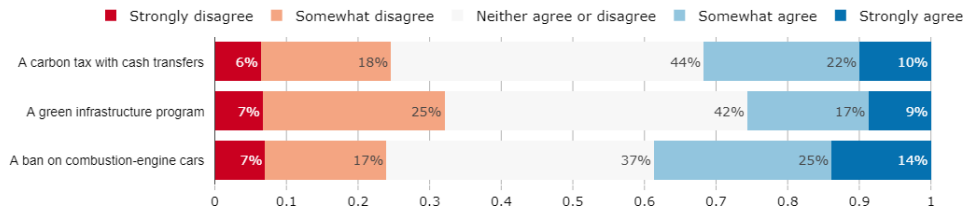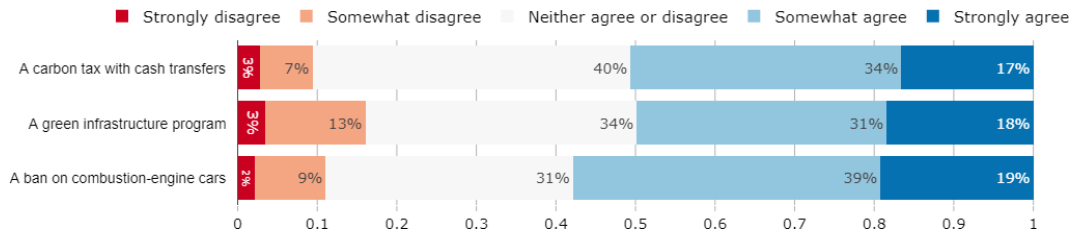Figure 66: *Comparison of responses to each policy question:* Do you agree or disagree with the following statement:"The *policy* is fair."
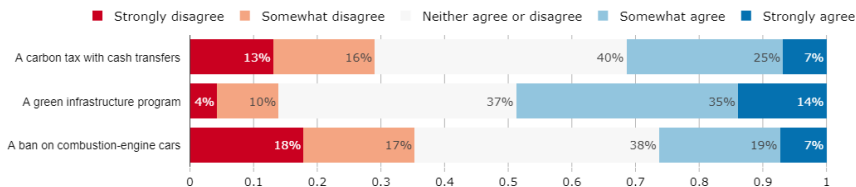
Figure 67: *Comparison of responses to each policy question:* do you support or oppose *the following policy*?
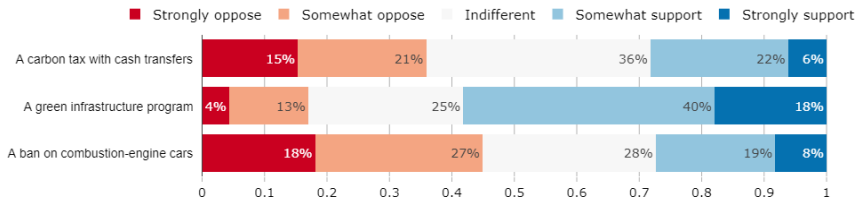
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Other policies

Figure 68: Do you support or oppose the following climate policies?

	Strongly oppose	Somewhat oppose	Indifferent	Somewhat support	Strongly support
A ban of polluting vehicles in dense areas, like city centers	9%	15%	18%	39%	19%
Subsidies for low-carbon technologies (renewables, CCS...)	6%	10%	27%	42%	16%
Financing clean energy in low-income countries	9%	12%	29%	37%	12%
A tax on flying (that increases ticket prices by 20%)	15%	20%	19%	31%	15%
National tax on fossil fuels (+0.10 �/L)	24%	26%	18%	24%	7%

Revenue recycling of carbon tax

Figure 69: Governments can use the revenues from carbon taxes in different ways. Would you support or oppose introducing a carbon tax that would raise gasoline prices by 10 centimes par litre, if the government used this revenue to finance…

Legend: Strongly oppose · Somewhat oppose · Indifferent · Somewhat support · Strongly support

	Strongly oppose	Somewhat oppose	Indifferent	Somewhat support	Strongly support
Funding environmental infrastructures (e.g. public transport)	3%	6%	27%	41%	24%
A reduction in personal income taxes	5%	8%	22%	46%	19%
Subsidizing low-carbon technologies, including renewables	3%	8%	31%	41%	18%
Cash transfers to the poorest households	10%	12%	21%	38%	20%
Cash transfers to HH with no alternative to fossil fuels	9%	10%	25%	42%	14%
Tax rebates for the most affected firms	6%	13%	27%	41%	12%
A reduction in the public deficit	3%	9%	36%	36%	16%
Equal cash transfers to all households	11%	19%	25%	32%	13%
A reduction in corporate income taxes	12%	17%	34%	28%	9%

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WTP

Figure 70: To fight global warming, the French government could implement a policy package to reduce emissions, for example by investing in clean technologies (renewable energy, electric vehicles, public transport, more efficient insulation, etc.).
The funding for these investments could be collected annually through an additional individual contribution for the foreseeable future. Assume that everyone in France as well as citizens of other countries would be required to contribute according to their means.
Are you willing to pay [amount] annually through an additional individual contribution to limit global warming to safe levels (less than 2 °C)?
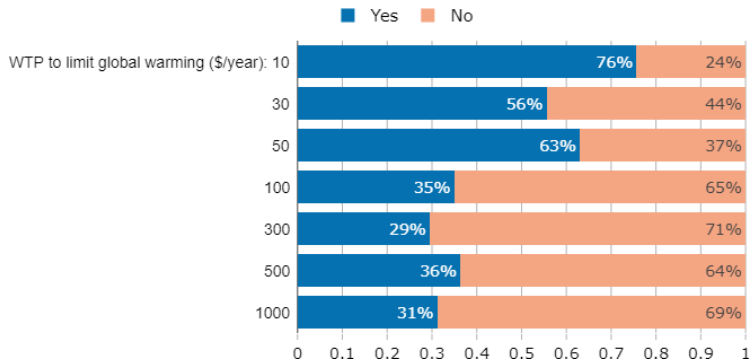
Donation

Figure 71: By taking this survey, you are entered into a lottery to win 100€ (100$). You can also donate a part of this additional compensation (should you be selected in the lottery) to a reforestation project through the charity The Gold Standard. If you win the 100€ lottery, how much will you donate to the Gold Standard charity?
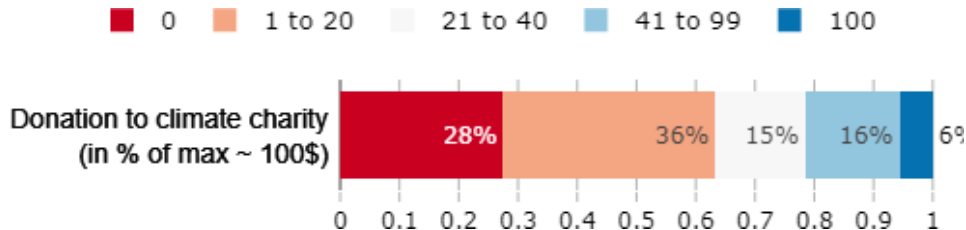
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Figure 72: At which level(s) do you think public policies to tackle climate change need to be put in place? (Multiple answers are possible)
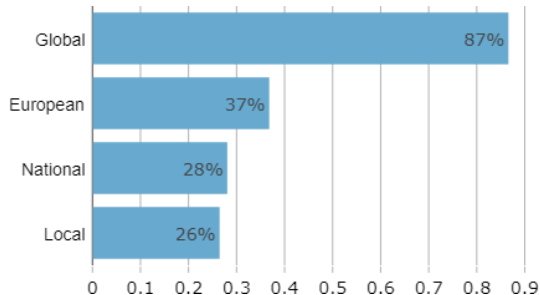
US climate policy

Figure 73: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "France should take measures to fight climate change."
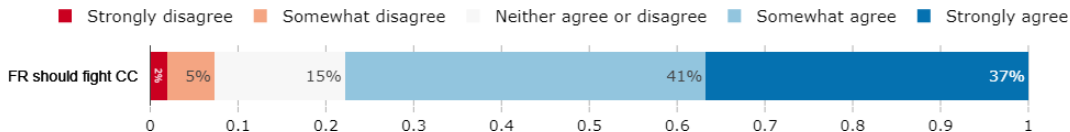
Figure 74: How should French climate policies depend on what other countries do?

Burden-sharing
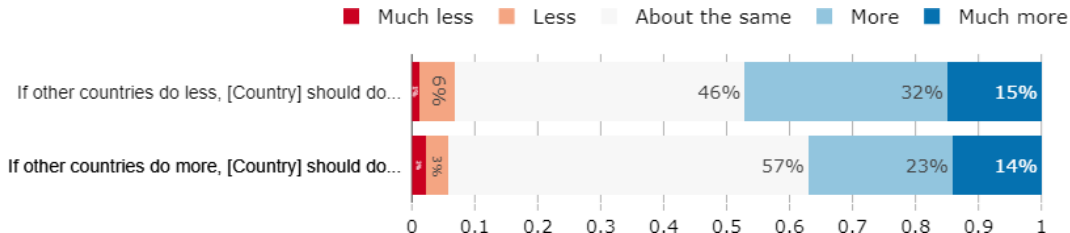
Figure 75: To achieve a given reduction of greenhouse gas emissions globally, costly investments are needed. Ideally, how should countries bear the costs of fighting climate change?

Global policies
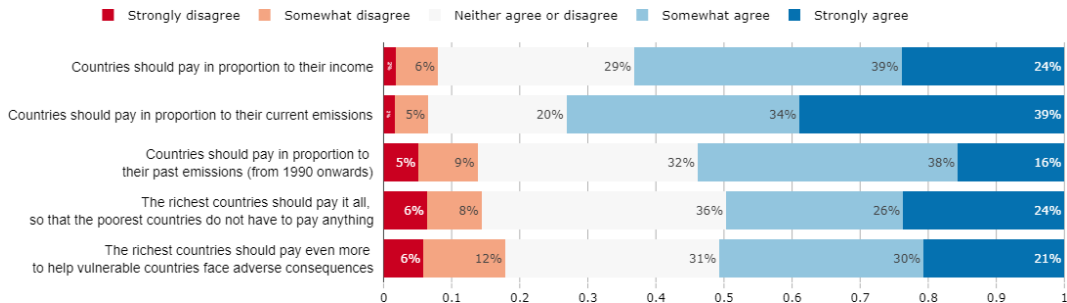
Figure 76: Do you support or oppose the following policies?

Legend: Strongly oppose, Somewhat oppose, Indifferent, Somewhat support, Strongly support

Global tax on millionaires to finance low-income countries: 4%, 6%, 24%, 31%, 35%

Global democratic assembly on climate change: 5%, 6%, 34%, 39%, 16%

Global tax on GHG financing a global basic income: 14%, 19%, 33%, 27%, 7%
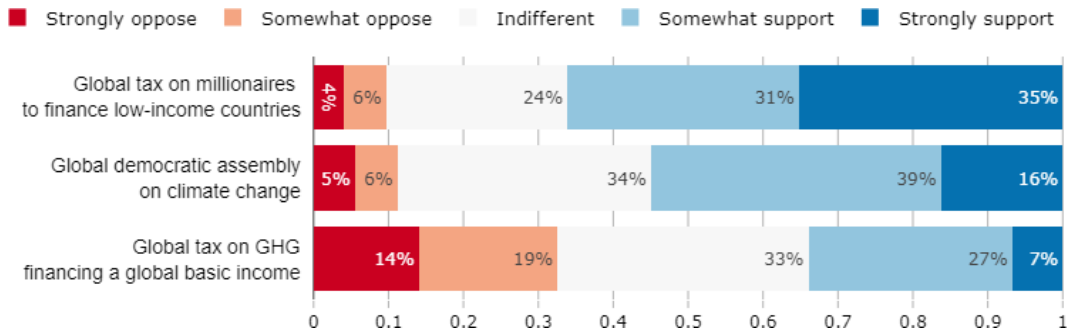
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Insulation

Figure 77: How likely is it that you will improve the insulation or replace the heating system of your accommodation over the next 5 years?
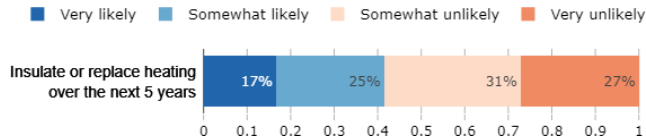
Figure 78: What are the main hurdles preventing you from improving the insulation or replace the heating system of your accommodation? (Multiple answers are possible)
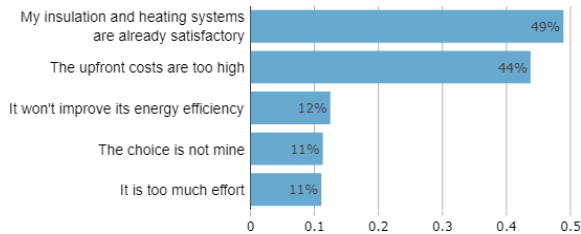
Insulation

Figure 79: Imagine that the French government makes it mandatory for all residential buildings to have insulation that meets a certain energy efficiency standard before 2040. The government would subsidize half of the insulation costs to help households with the transition.
Displayed in disruption variant: [Insulating your home can take long, may cause disruptions to your daily life during the renovation works, and may even require you to leave your home until the renovation is completed.] Do you support or oppose such policy?
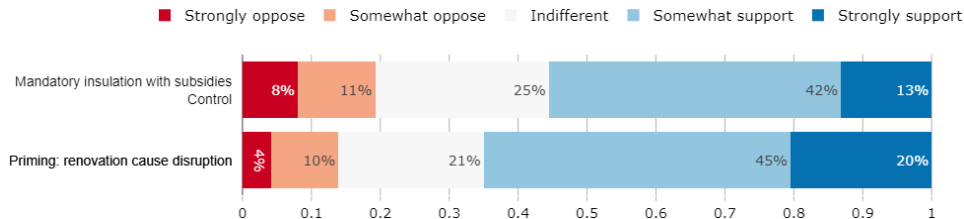
Cattle products

Figure 80: Imagine that, in order to fight climate change, the French government decides to limit the consumption of cattle products like beef and dairy. Do you support or oppose the following options?

Legend: Strongly oppose | Somewhat oppose | Indifferent | Somewhat support | Strongly support

	Strongly oppose	Somewhat oppose	Indifferent	Somewhat support	Strongly support
The ban of intensive cattle farming	9%	16%	20%	28%	28%
Subsidies on organic and local vegetables, fruits, and nuts	8%	10%	29%	33%	20%
A high tax on cattle products, so that the price of beef doubles	24%	25%	22%	20%	9%
The removal of subsidies for cattle farming	14%	27%	30%	20%	8%

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Trust

Figure 81: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Most people can be trusted."

Legend: ■ Strongly disagree ■ Somewhat disagree □ Neither agree or disagree ■ Somewhat agree ■ Strongly agree

Trust other people: 28% | 30% | 26% | 13% | 3%
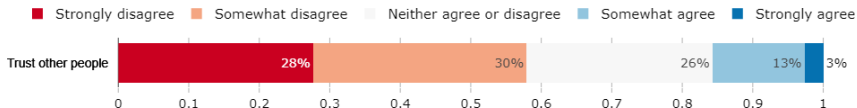
Figure 82: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Over the last decade the French government could generally be trusted to do what is right."

Legend: ■ Strongly disagree ■ Somewhat disagree □ Neither agree or disagree ■ Somewhat agree ■ Strongly agree

Trust the FR government over the last decade to do what is right: 27% | 27% | 30% | 13% | 3%
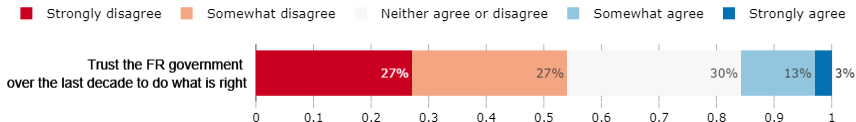
Perception of institutions, inequality, and the future

Figure 83: Some people think the government is trying to do too many things that should be left to individuals and businesses. Others think that government should do more to solve our country's problems. Which come closer to your own view?

	Does too much	Doing right amount	Should do more
View on government intervention	11%	30%	59%
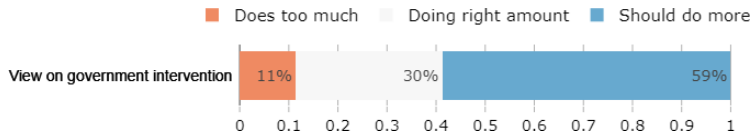
Figure 84: How big of an issue do you think income inequality is in France?

	Not an issue at all	A small issue	An issue	A serious issue	A very serious issue
Income inequality in FR		7%	28%	38%	25%
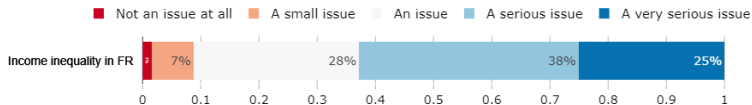
Figure 85: Do you think that overall people in the world will be richer or poorer in 100 years from now?

	Much poorer	Poorer	As rich as now	Richer	Much richer
In 100 years, people in the world will be...	11%	44%	31%	12%	2%
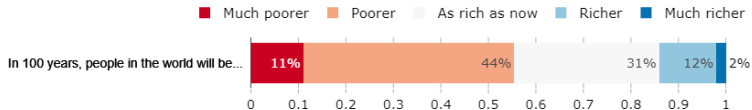
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Feedback on the survey

Figure 86: Do you feel that this survey was politically biased?
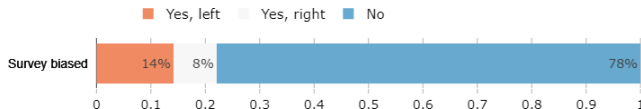
Figure 87: The survey is nearing completion. You can now enter any comments, thoughts or suggestions in the field below.

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Willingness to change behavior

Figure 88: To what extent would you be willing to adopt the following behaviors? -– Limit Flying, by Income
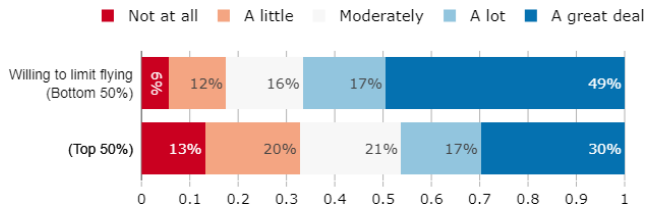
Figure 89: To what extent would you be willing to adopt the following behaviors? – Limit Beef Consumption, by Income

Perception
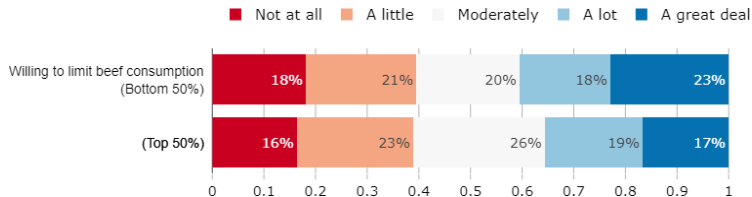
Figure 90: Do you think that overall people in the world will be richer or poorer in 100 years from now? -— by Income
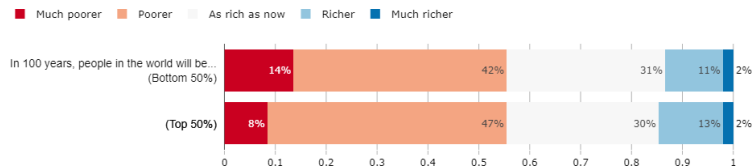
Figure 91: If we decide to halt climate change through ambitious policies, to what extent do you think it would negatively affect your lifestyle? – by Income

Effects on own household
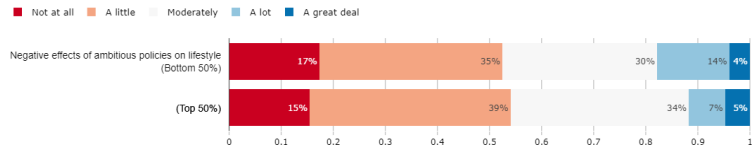
Figure 92: Do you think that financially your household would win or lose from the following policy? – by Income

Legend: Lose a lot | Mostly lose | Neither win nor lose | Mostly win | Win a lot

	Lose a lot	Mostly lose	Neither win nor lose	Mostly win	Win a lot
A carbon tax with cash transfers (Bottom 50%)	16%	28%	36%	17%	3%
(Top 50%)	9%	37%	38%	13%	3%
A ban on combustion-engine cars (Bottom 50%)	8%	30%	35%	22%	4%
(Top 50%)	6%	29%	41%	18%	6%
A green infrastructure program (Bottom 50%)	7%	29%	38%	23%	4%
(Top 50%)	4%	28%	41%	22%	4%
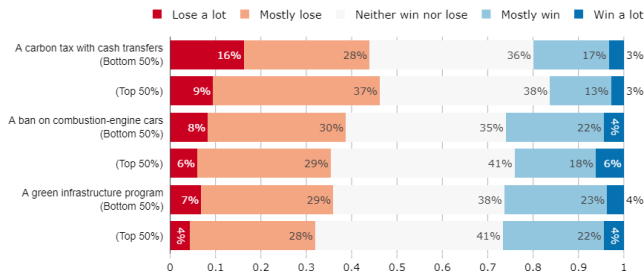
Figure 93: To what extent do you think climate change already affects or will negatively affect your personal life? – by Income

Legend: Not at all | A little | Moderately | A lot | A great deal

	Not at all	A little	Moderately	A lot	A great deal
CC negatively affects personal life (Bottom 50%)	10%	27%	31%	21%	11%
(Top 50%)	8%	32%	36%	15%	9%
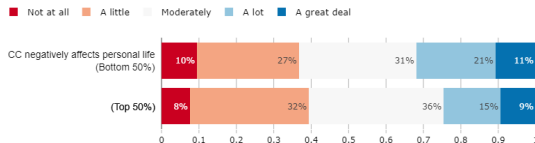
Policies – support

Figure 94: Do you support or oppose the following policy? – by Income

Legend: Strongly oppose · Somewhat oppose · Indifferent · Somewhat support · Strongly support

Policy	Strongly oppose	Somewhat oppose	Indifferent	Somewhat support	Strongly support
A ban on combustion-engine cars (Bottom 50%)	16%	28%	28%	18%	10%
(Top 50%)	21%	26%	27%	20%	6%
A carbon tax with cash transfers (Bottom 50%)	16%	23%	31%	22%	8%
(Top 50%)	15%	18%	41%	22%	4%
A green infrastructure program (Bottom 50%)	5%	12%	23%	45%	16%
(Top 50%)	4%	13%	27%	35%	20%
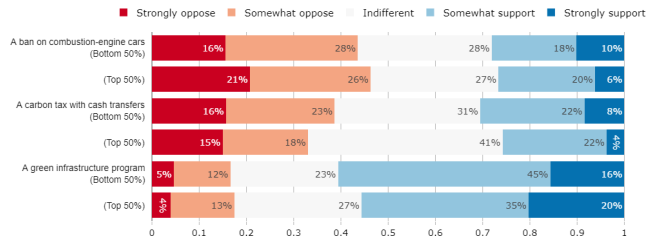
Figure 95: Do you support or oppose establishing a global democratic assembly whose role would be to draft international treaties against climate change? Each adult across the world would have one vote to elect members of the assembly. – by Income

Legend: Strongly oppose · Somewhat oppose · Indifferent · Somewhat support · Strongly support

	Strongly oppose	Somewhat oppose	Indifferent	Somewhat support	Strongly support
Global democratic assembly on climate change (Bottom 50%)	3%	5%	29%	45%	18%
(Top 50%)	7%	7%	39%	33%	15%
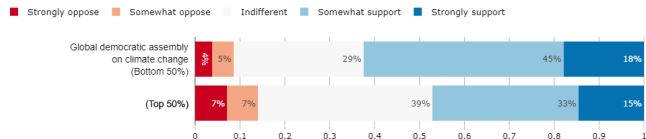
Policies – negative effects

Figure 96: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? This policy would have a negative effect on the French economy and employment – by Income
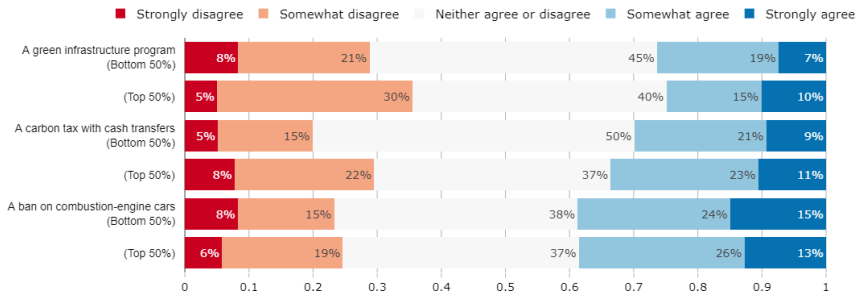
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Table 1: Attitudes towards Climate Change

	CC caused by humans	CC likely to cause extinction	Donation (in % of max)	FR should fight CC	Willing to limit driving
Control group mean	0.567	0.587	24.924	0.778	0.321
Treatment: Climate	0.096***	−0.034	2.490	0.006	−0.020
	(0.029)	(0.031)	(1.694)	(0.026)	(0.029)
Treatment: Policy	0.037	−0.055*	−0.561	−0.036	−0.030
	(0.028)	(0.030)	(1.644)	(0.025)	(0.028)
Treatment: Both	0.052*	−0.021	−1.632	−0.013	0.013
	(0.029)	(0.031)	(1.666)	(0.026)	(0.028)
Observations	1,985	1,988	1,988	1,988	1,988

Note: The *CC caused by humans* indicator variable equals one if the respondent thinks a lot or most of climate change is due to human actions. The *CC likely to cause extinction* indicator variable equals one if the respondent thinks climate change is somewhat likely or very likely to cause the extinction of humankind if nothing is done to limit it. The *Donation* variable is a continuous variable equal to the amount the respondent is willing to give to a charity. The *Ambitious policies needed* indicator variable equals one if the respondent thinks policy must be a lot or a great deal ambitious in order to halt climate change. The *Willing to limit driving* indicator variable equals one if the respondent is willing a lot or a great deal to limit driving. The three *treatment* indicator variables indicate difference in mean compared to the control group (people who did not see any video). Controls include socio-demographic, economic affiliation, last vote and whether the respondent's household was hit by the COVID-19 pandemic. Standard errors are in parentheses.

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

Table 2: Support for policies

	Support			
	Carbon tax with transfers	Green Infrastructure Program	Ban on combustion-engine cars	Average over 3 policies
Control group mean	0.282	0.582	0.274	0.444
Treatment: Climate	0.061**	0.037	0.032	0.035
	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.029)	(0.031)
Treatment: Policy	0.079***	0.033	0.061**	0.051*
	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.028)	(0.030)
Treatment: Both	0.146***	0.037	0.100***	0.099***
	(0.029)	(0.030)	(0.029)	(0.030)
Observations	1,988	1,988	1,988	1,988

Note: The dependent variables are indicator variables equal to one if the respondent 'Strongly supports" or "Somewhat supports" the policy. The *Average over 3 policies* takes the average of the respondent's answers for the three policies. It equals one if the respondent support all three policies, $2/3$ if she supports two, $1/3$ if she support only one, and 0 if she supports none. See notes under previous Table for a description of the covariates.

Controls include socio-demographic, economic affiliation, last vote and whether the respondent's household was hit by the COVID-19 pandemic. Standard errors are in parentheses. *$p<0.1$; **$p<0.05$; ***$p<0.01$

Table 3: Attitudes towards policies

	Fair	HH would win	Poor would win	Large economic effect	Negative economic effect
Control group mean	0.443	0.297	0.182	0.596	0.4
Treatment: Climate	0.009	0.021	0.003	0.004	0.015
	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.026)	(0.031)	(0.031)
Treatment: Policy	0.014	0.035	0.080***	0.022	0.029
	(0.030)	(0.029)	(0.026)	(0.030)	(0.030)
Treatment: Both	0.068**	0.067**	0.117***	0.063**	0.040
	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.026)	(0.030)	(0.030)
Observations	1,988	1,870	1,969	1,988	1,988

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

Controls include socio-demographic, economic affiliation, last vote and whether the respondent's household was hit by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Standard errors are in parentheses. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

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Descriptions of Indexes

- Indexes are non-weighted average of z-scores
- Each z-score is normalizeed with survey weights, control mean group and sd mean group. Impute mean of treatment group to missing values.
- *Affected Index:* polluting sector, transports used, expenses in gas and heating, availability of public transport, size of town, urbanity.
- *Knowledge Index:* scores on footprint questions, knowledge on the dynamic, reality, and anthropogenic diemsnions of climate change, knowledge of the impacts origins of climate change.
- *Knowledge Index (EFA):* weights are loadings from explanatory factor analysis.

Table 4: Indexes

	Affected Index	Knowledge Index	Knowledge Index (EFA)
Control group mean	0	0	-0.083
origin: largest group	0.013	0.103**	0.247**
	(0.044)	(0.046)	(0.108)
Female	−0.061***	−0.123***	−0.017
	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.046)
Children	0.175***	−0.075***	0.032
	(0.024)	(0.025)	(0.059)
No college	−0.0004	−0.172***	−0.272***
	(0.020)	(0.021)	(0.050)
status: Retired	−0.034	−0.031	0.057
	(0.045)	(0.047)	(0.111)
status: Student	−0.093	0.316***	0.641***
	(0.059)	(0.061)	(0.145)
status: Working	0.096***	0.045	0.239***
	(0.032)	(0.033)	(0.079)
Income Q2	0.106***	−0.003	−0.018
	(0.027)	(0.028)	(0.065)
Income Q3	0.113***	0.011	−0.025
	(0.027)	(0.028)	(0.067)
Income Q4	0.113***	−0.023	−0.167**
	(0.029)	(0.030)	(0.071)
age: 25-34	0.014	0.032	0.087
	(0.045)	(0.046)	(0.110)
age: 35-49	0.016	0.038	−0.161
	(0.043)	(0.044)	(0.105)
age: 50-64	0.027	0.093**	−0.101
	(0.044)	(0.046)	(0.109)
age: 65+	0.053	0.146**	−0.108
	(0.055)	(0.057)	(0.136)
Left or Very left	−0.014	−0.085***	−0.188***
	(0.023)	(0.024)	(0.057)
Right or Very right	0.044*	−0.161***	−0.395***
	(0.025)	(0.026)	(0.061)
Center			
Core metropolitan	−0.746***	−0.035*	0.024
	(0.018)	(0.019)	(0.045)
Observations	1,946	1,946	1,946

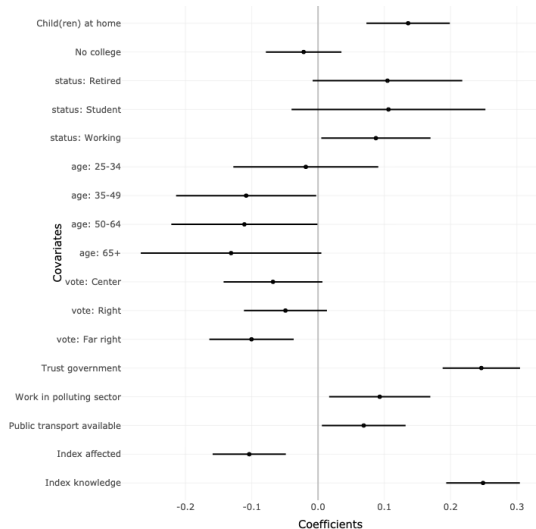|	Support							
Control group mean	0.426	0.426	0.426	0.426	0.426	0.426	0.426	0.426
origin: largest group	0.028	0.028	0.040	0.004	−0.010	0.016	0.002	0.003
	(0.055)	(0.055)	(0.054)	(0.054)	(0.052)	(0.053)	(0.052)	(0.052)
Female	−0.008	−0.008	−0.011	0.019	−0.005	0.017	−0.008	−0.011
	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.022)	(0.023)	(0.022)	(0.022)
Children	0.083***	0.083***	0.107***	0.100***	0.078***	0.124***	0.101***	0.098***
	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.028)	(0.029)
No college	−0.091***	−0.091***	−0.077***	−0.053**	−0.048**	−0.040	−0.036	−0.039
	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.024)	(0.025)	(0.024)	(0.024)
status: Retired	0.106*	0.106*	0.108*	0.112**	0.098*	0.114**	0.100*	0.099*
	(0.056)	(0.056)	(0.056)	(0.055)	(0.054)	(0.053)	(0.053)	(0.053)
status: Student	0.256***	0.256***	0.247***	0.182**	0.155**	0.173**	0.140**	0.153**
	(0.073)	(0.073)	(0.072)	(0.073)	(0.070)	(0.072)	(0.069)	(0.069)
status: Working	0.098*	0.098*	0.114***	0.087**	0.062	0.103***	0.078**	0.077**
	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.039)	(0.038)	(0.039)	(0.038)	(0.038)
Income Q2	−0.017	−0.017	0.001	−0.016	−0.015	0.002	0.002	0.002
	(0.033)	(0.033)	(0.033)	(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.031)	(0.031)
Income Q3	0.003	0.003	0.022	0.001	0.007	0.020	0.024	0.025
	(0.034)	(0.034)	(0.034)	(0.033)	(0.032)	(0.033)	(0.032)	(0.032)
Income Q4	−0.032	−0.032	−0.019	−0.027	−0.007	−0.014	0.005	0.005
	(0.036)	(0.036)	(0.036)	(0.036)	(0.035)	(0.035)	(0.034)	(0.034)
age: 25-34	0.044	0.044	0.055	0.035	0.029	0.046	0.040	0.040
	(0.056)	(0.056)	(0.055)	(0.055)	(0.053)	(0.054)	(0.052)	(0.052)
age: 35-49	−0.068	−0.068	−0.059	−0.078	−0.045	−0.069	−0.037	−0.034
	(0.053)	(0.053)	(0.053)	(0.052)	(0.051)	(0.052)	(0.050)	(0.050)
age: 50-64	−0.035	−0.035	−0.021	−0.057	−0.021	−0.043	−0.008	−0.005
	(0.055)	(0.055)	(0.055)	(0.055)	(0.053)	(0.054)	(0.052)	(0.052)
age: 65+	−0.111	−0.111	−0.091	−0.145**	−0.095	−0.125*	−0.077	−0.072
	(0.069)	(0.069)	(0.068)	(0.068)	(0.066)	(0.067)	(0.065)	(0.065)
Left or Very left	−0.029	−0.029	−0.029	−0.009	0.001	−0.006	−0.0002	−0.001
	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.028)	(0.028)	(0.027)	(0.028)
Right or Very right	−0.112***	−0.112***	−0.105***	−0.076**	−0.051*	−0.069**	−0.046	−0.047
	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.029)	(0.029)
Center								
Index affected			−0.149***			−0.149***	−0.140***	−0.140***
			(0.021)			(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.020)
Index knowledge				0.225***		0.225***		−0.027
				(0.027)		(0.027)		(0.034)
Index knowledge EFA					0.155***		0.152***	0.160***
					(0.011)		(0.011)	(0.015)
Observations	1,962	1,962	1,962	1,962	1,962	1,962	1,962	1,962

Regression of Indexes

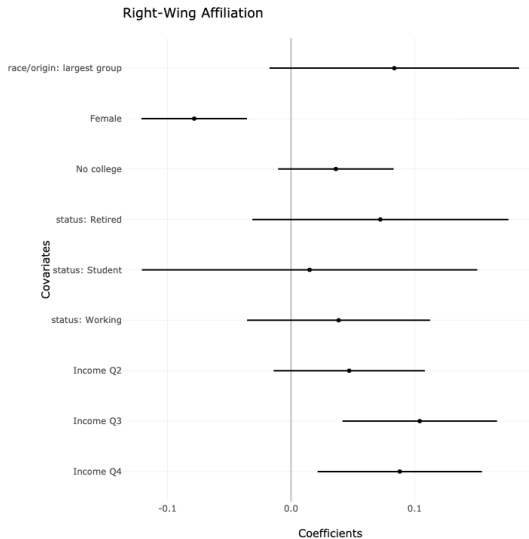Figure 97: Coefficients from regressions
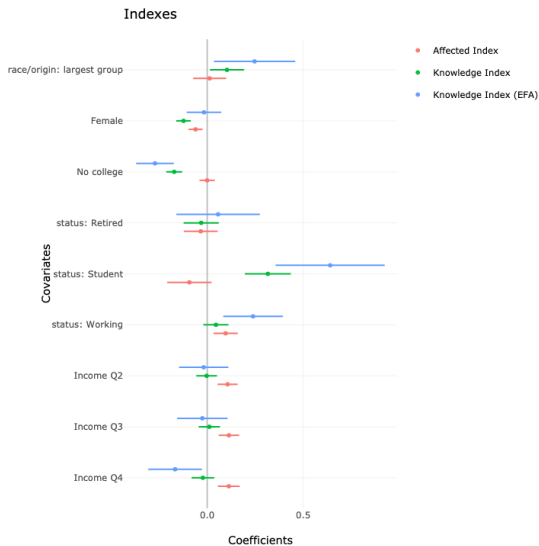
Indexes

Regression of Support on Indexes

Figure 98: **Coefficients from regressions**

Regression of Political Affiliation

Figure 99: Coefficients from regressions

Right-Wing Affiliation

Figure 100: Support by political affiliation