

Climate survey - Country Comparisons

OECD

U.S., Denmark, France, Germany (2,000 respondents each).

Results are reweighted along the gender, age, income, highest diploma, region and rural/urban dimensions.

September 2021

Table of Contents

- 1 Summary**
- 2 Socio-Demographics
- 3 Political Views
- 4 Household Composition and Energy Characteristics
- 5 Essay
- 6 Climate Knowledge
- 7 Climate Attitudes
- 8 Policy 1: A ban on combustion-engine Cars
- 9 Policy 2: Green Infrastructure Program
- 10 Policy 3: Carbon Tax with Cash Transfers
- 11 Comparison across the 3 Policies:
- 12 Willingness to Pay
- 13 International Burden-Sharing
- 14 Trust and institutions
- 15 Feedback

Table of Contents

- 1 Summary
- 2 Socio-Demographics**
- 3 Political Views
- 4 Household Composition and Energy Characteristics
- 5 Essay
- 6 Climate Knowledge
- 7 Climate Attitudes
- 8 Policy 1: A ban on combustion-engine Cars
- 9 Policy 2: Green Infrastructure Program
- 10 Policy 3: Carbon Tax with Cash Transfers
- 11 Comparison across the 3 Policies:
- 12 Willingness to Pay
- 13 International Burden-Sharing
- 14 Trust and institutions
- 15 Feedback

Education and Origin

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

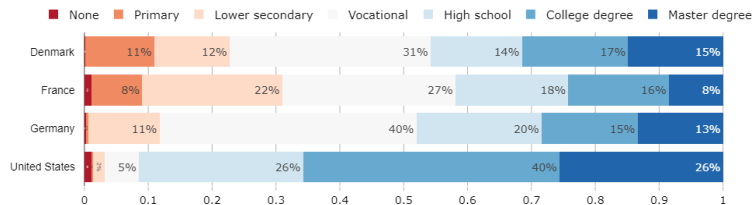


Figure 2: Respondent's origin is the dominant one in their country (US: white only; Other: national)

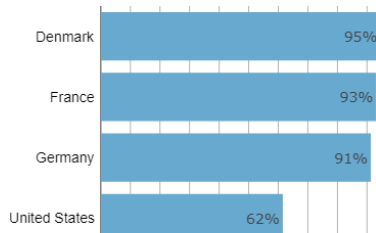


Figure 3: On economic policy matters, where do you see yourself on the liberal/conservative spectrum?

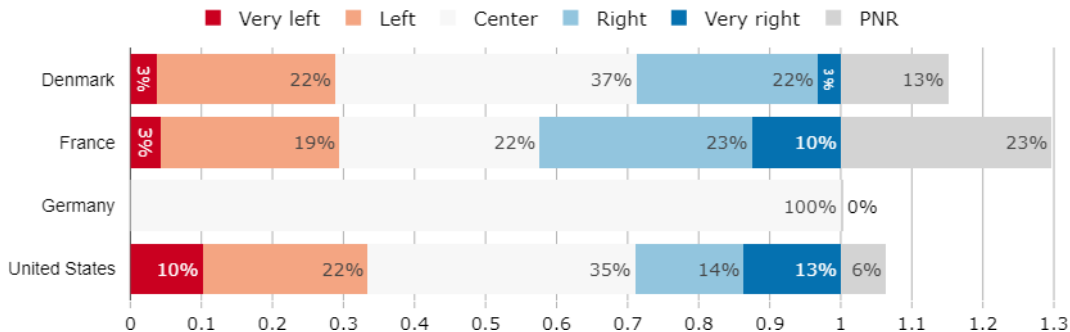


Figure 4: Lives in an urban area, retrieved from zipcode

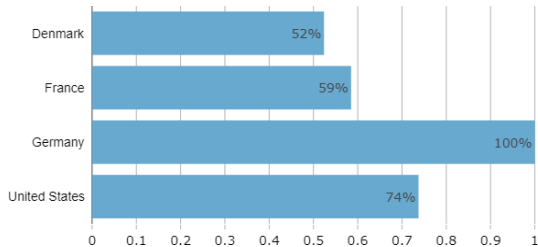


Figure 5: Size of town

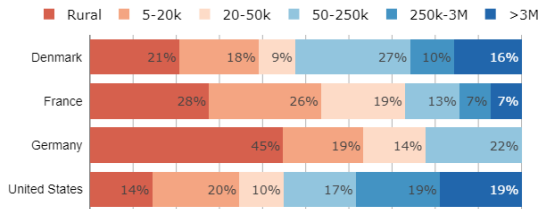


Figure 6: Have you or a member of your household been laid off or had to take a cut in your salary or wages due to the COVID-19 pandemic?

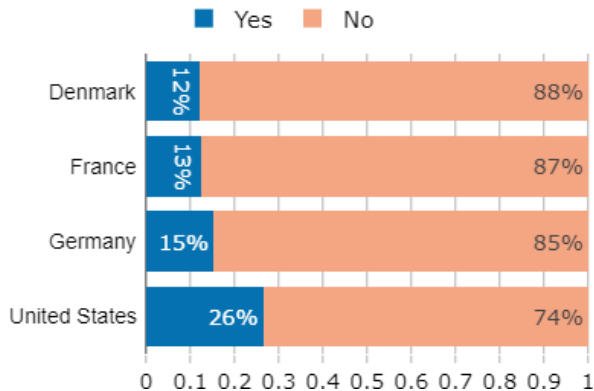
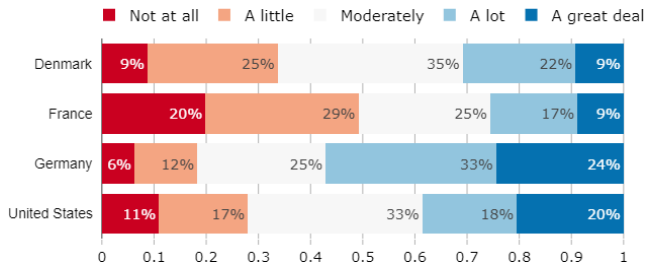


Table of Contents

- 1 Summary
- 2 Socio-Demographics
- 3 Political Views**
- 4 Household Composition and Energy Characteristics
- 5 Essay
- 6 Climate Knowledge
- 7 Climate Attitudes
- 8 Policy 1: A ban on combustion-engine Cars
- 9 Policy 2: Green Infrastructure Program
- 10 Policy 3: Carbon Tax with Cash Transfers
- 11 Comparison across the 3 Policies:
- 12 Willingness to Pay
- 13 International Burden-Sharing
- 14 Trust and institutions
- 15 Feedback

Figure 7: To what extent are you interested in politics?



Environmental organizations

Figure 8: Are you member of an environmental organization?

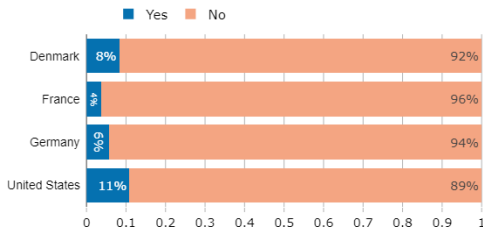
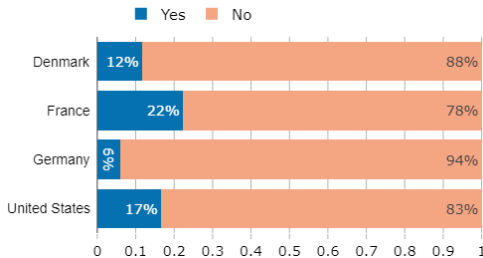


Figure 9: Do you have any relatives who are environmentalists?



Major election vote

Figure 10: Did you vote in the last major election?

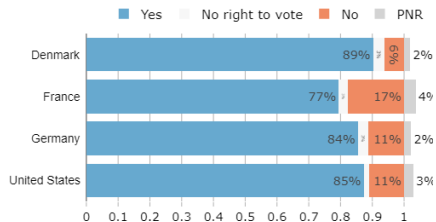
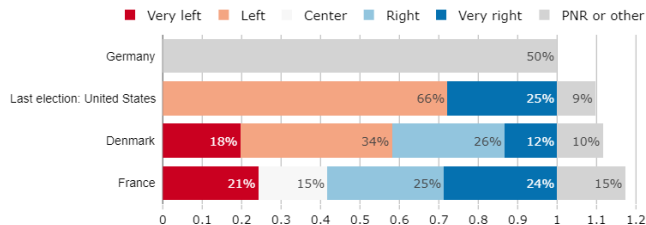


Figure 11: Which candidate did you vote / would you have voted for in the last major election?



Political affiliation

Figure 12: On economic policy matters, where do you see yourself on the left(liberal)/right(conservative) spectrum?

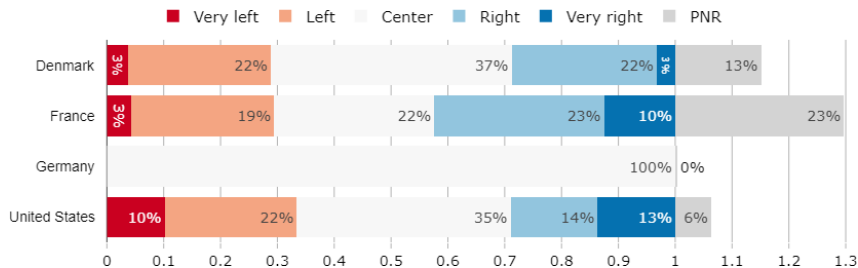


Table of Contents

- 1 Summary
- 2 Socio-Demographics
- 3 Political Views
- 4 Household Composition and Energy Characteristics**
- 5 Essay
- 6 Climate Knowledge
- 7 Climate Attitudes
- 8 Policy 1: A ban on combustion-engine Cars
- 9 Policy 2: Green Infrastructure Program
- 10 Policy 3: Carbon Tax with Cash Transfers
- 11 Comparison across the 3 Policies:
- 12 Willingness to Pay
- 13 International Burden-Sharing
- 14 Trust and institutions
- 15 Feedback

Figure 13: What is the main way you heat your home

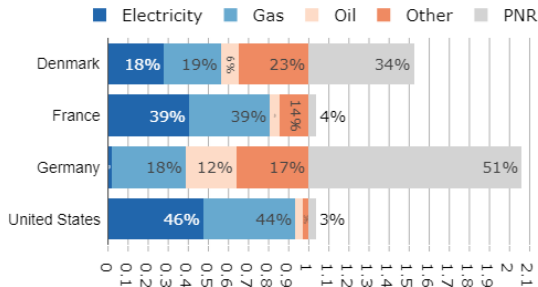


Figure 14: In a typical month, how much do you spend on heating for your accommodation?

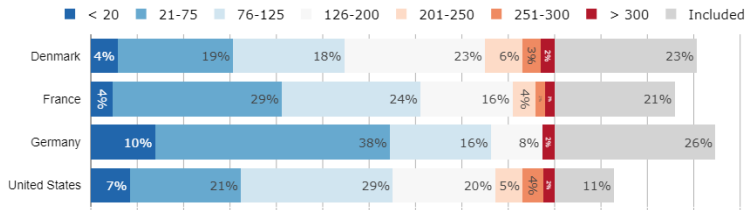


Figure 16: In a typical month, how much do you spend on gas for driving?

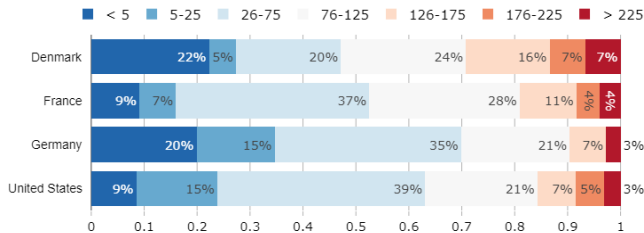


Figure 17: How many round-trip flights did you take between 2017 and 2019?

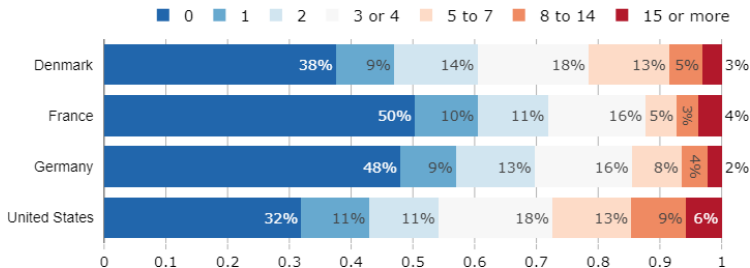


Figure 19: How do you rate the availability (ease of access and frequency) of public transportation where you live?

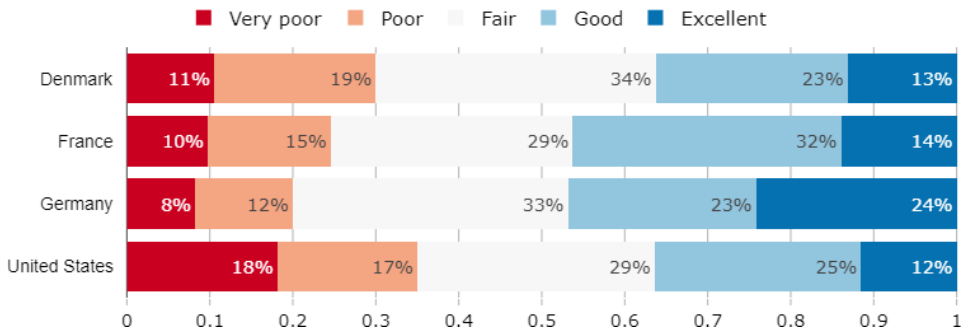


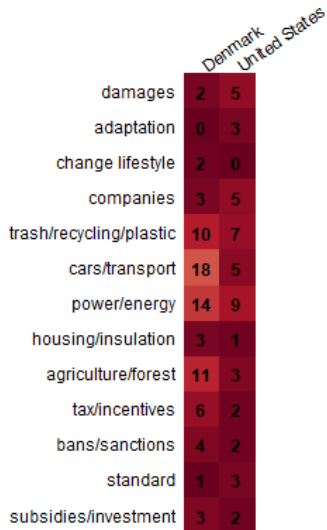
Table of Contents

- | | | | |
|---|--|----|---|
| 1 | Summary | 8 | Policy 1: A ban on combustion-engine Cars |
| 2 | Socio-Demographics | 9 | Policy 2: Green Infrastructure Program |
| 3 | Political Views | 10 | Policy 3: Carbon Tax with Cash Transfers |
| 4 | Household Composition and Energy Characteristics | 11 | Comparison across the 3 Policies: |
| 5 | Essay | 12 | Willingness to Pay |
| 6 | Climate Knowledge | 13 | International Burden-Sharing |
| 7 | Climate Attitudes | 14 | Trust and institutions |
| | | 15 | Feedback |

Figure 20: Themes mentioned – 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.

	Denmark	France	United States
Action needed	62	59	48
Measure proposed	14	14	7
No action needed	5	6	13
Do not know	15	9	11
Empty	11	18	14

Figure 21: Themes mentioned (raw) – 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.



	Denmark	United States
damages	2	5
adaptation	0	3
change lifestyle	2	0
companies	3	5
trash/recycling/plastic	10	7
cars/transport	18	5
power/energy	14	9
housing/insulation	3	1
agriculture/forest	11	3
tax/incentives	6	2
bans/sanctions	4	2
standard	1	3
subsidies/investment	3	2

Table of Contents

- | | | | |
|---|--|----|---|
| 1 | Summary | 8 | Policy 1: A ban on combustion-engine Cars |
| 2 | Socio-Demographics | 9 | Policy 2: Green Infrastructure Program |
| 3 | Political Views | 10 | Policy 3: Carbon Tax with Cash Transfers |
| 4 | Household Composition and Energy Characteristics | 11 | Comparison across the 3 Policies: |
| 5 | Essay | 12 | Willingness to Pay |
| 6 | Climate Knowledge | 13 | International Burden-Sharing |
| 7 | Climate Attitudes | 14 | Trust and institutions |
| | | 15 | Feedback |

Climate change knowledge: general

Figure 22: How often do you think or talk with people about climate change?

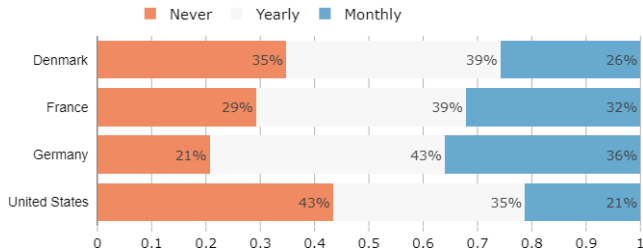
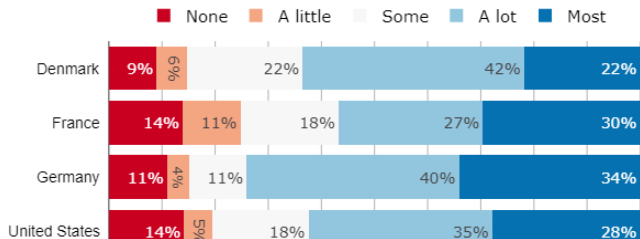


Figure 23: What part of climate change do you think is due to human activity?



Climate change knowledge: general

Figure 24: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Climate change is an important problem."?

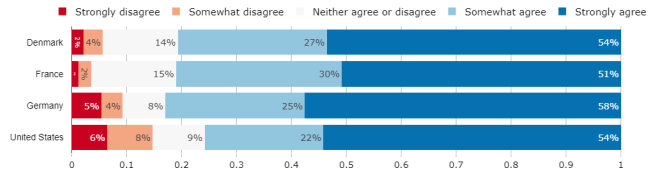
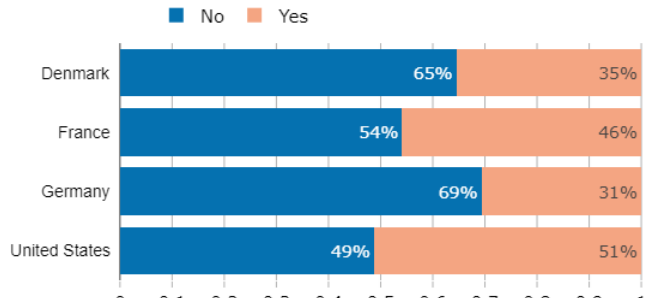


Figure 25: Do you think that cutting global greenhouse gas emissions by half would be sufficient to eventually stop temperatures from rising? (Right answer: No)



Climate change knowledge: GHG footprints

Figure 26: How knowledgeable do you consider yourself about climate change?

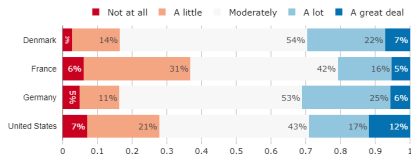


Figure 27: Kendall tau distance to correct ranking of GHG footprints for three sectors and for regions (~ number of mistakes)

	Denmark	France	Germany	United States
Electricity: coal > gas > nuclear	0.6	1.1	0.7	1
Food: beef > chicken > pasta	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5
Transport: plane > car > coach/train	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.1
Countries per capita: US > EU > China > India	1.5	2.1	1.8	2.3
Countries in absolute: China > US > EU > India	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.8

Impacts of climate change

Figure 28: If nothing is done to limit climate change, how likely do you think it is that climate change will lead to the following events? (positive responses)

	Denmark	France	Germany	United States
Severe droughts and heatwaves	89	85	89	77
More frequent volcanic eruptions	37	62	41	56
Rising sea levels	93	83	88	78
Lower agricultural production	71	77	81	75
Drop in standards of living	67	73	75	72
Larger migration flows	83	84	86	74
More armed conflicts	75	71	75	63
Extinction of humankind	41	59	50	56

Summary of Knowledge

Figure 29: % of respondents who agree with the following statements:

	Denmark	France	United States
CC exists, is anthropogenic	0.6	0.5	0.6
Considers one's self knowledgeable	0.2	-0.1	0.1
Cutting emissions by half enough to stop global warming (False)	0.4	0.4	0.5
Score to knowledge of greenhouse gases in [0;+4]	3.2	2.6	2.8
Knowledge score of impacts in [0;4] (droughts, sea-level, volcanos)	2.7	2.2	2.1
Correctly compares p.c. emissions of e.g. own region vs. China	0.5	0.7	0.4

Table of Contents

- 1 Summary
- 2 Socio-Demographics
- 3 Political Views
- 4 Household Composition and Energy Characteristics
- 5 Essay
- 6 Climate Knowledge
- 7 Climate Attitudes**
- 8 Policy 1: A ban on combustion-engine Cars
- 9 Policy 2: Green Infrastructure Program
- 10 Policy 3: Carbon Tax with Cash Transfers
- 11 Comparison across the 3 Policies:
- 12 Willingness to Pay
- 13 International Burden-Sharing
- 14 Trust and institutions
- 15 Feedback

Affected by Climate Change

Figure 30: % of respondents with the following characteristics:

	Denmark	France	United States
Current/past job in a polluting sector	10	11	11
Nb activities by car/motorbike	66	87	90
Availability of transport	36	46	36
Size of agglomeration	79	72	86
Urban	52	59	74
Index Affected by CC	50	48	49

Current/past job in a polluting sector: work or used to work in a polluting sector; *Uses car/motorbike:* use the car or the motorbike for at least one activity; *Availability of transport:* good or excellent availability of transport; *Size of agglomeration:* do not live in rural area; *Urban:* live in a large metropolitan area; *Index Affected by CC:* has a positive Index of being Affected by Climate Change

Behavior Summary

Figure 31: % of respondents with the following behaviors:

	Denmark	France	United States
At least one flight between 2017 and 2019	62	50	68
More than one flight per year on average	40	28	46
Eat beef at least once a week	66	45	59
Commutes by car/motorbike	39	44	57
Talks or thinks of CC several times a month	26	32	21
Is member of an environmental organisation	8	4	11

Beliefs about the future

Figure 32: To what extent do you think that it is technically feasible to stop greenhouse gas emissions while maintaining satisfactory standards of living in [Country]?

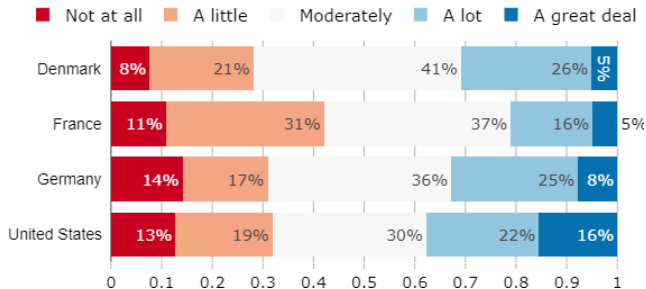
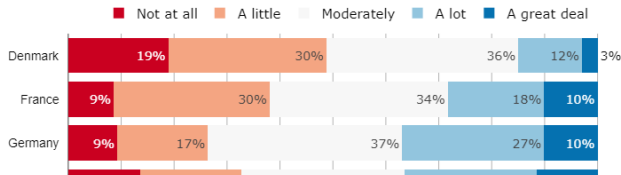


Figure 33: To what extent do you think climate change already affects or will negatively affect your personal life?



Beliefs about ambitious climate policies

Figure 34: If we decide to halt climate change through ambitious policies, to what extent do you think it would negatively affect your lifestyle?

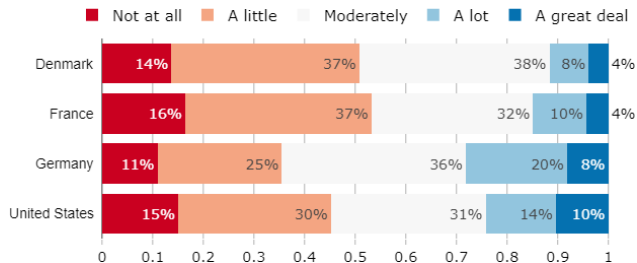
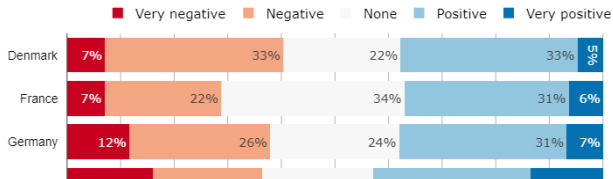


Figure 35: If we decide to halt climate change through ambitious policies, what would be the effects on the U.S. economy and employment?



Summary Views on Future

Figure 36: % of respondents who agree with the statement

	Denmark	France	Germany	United States
World will be richer in 100 years	32	14	14	22
Technically possible to stop emissions by 2100	31	20	33	37
Likely that humans halt CC by 2100	38	28	29	39
CC will affect me negatively	15	28	37	36
Likely that CC causes extinction of humankind	41	59	50	56
Ambitious climate policies positive for economy	38	37	38	42
Ambitious climate policies negative for my lifestyle	12	15	28	24

Views on who is responsible

Figure 37: % of respondents who think the followings groups are responsible for climate change

	Denmark	France	United States
Responsible: Each of us	68	51	52
Responsible: The high income earners	33	50	45
Responsible: The government	48	59	54
Responsible: Companies	71	70	66
Responsible: Previous generations	38	29	39

Willingness to change behaviors

Figure 38: Here are possible behaviors that experts say would help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. To what extent would you be willing to adopt the following behaviors? (% agreement)

	Denmark	France	Germany	United States
Willing to Limit flying	51	57	65	40
Willing to Limit driving	34	32	43	32
Willing to Have a fuel-efficient or electric vehicle	62	45	43	52
Willing to Limit beef consumption	34	38	46	38
Willing to Limit heating or cooling your home	31	39	37	30

Factors needed to change lifestyle

Figure 39: 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.)? (% agreement)

	Denmark	France	Germany	United States
Ambitious climate policies	47	41	56	36
Having enough financial support	49	45	64	55
People around you also changing their behavior	57	39	54	47
The most well off also changing their behavior	58	59	62	54

Table of Contents

- 1 Summary
- 2 Socio-Demographics
- 3 Political Views
- 4 Household Composition and Energy Characteristics
- 5 Essay
- 6 Climate Knowledge
- 7 Climate Attitudes
- 8 **Policy 1: A ban on combustion-engine Cars**
- 9 Policy 2: Green Infrastructure Program
- 10 Policy 3: Carbon Tax with Cash Transfers
- 11 Comparison across the 3 Policies:
- 12 Willingness to Pay
- 13 International Burden-Sharing
- 14 Trust and institutions
- 15 Feedback

Policy description

To fight climate change, car producers can be required by law to produce cars that emit less CO₂ 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 40: Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? A ban on combustion-engine cars would. . .
(% agreement)

	Denmark	France	Germany	United States
Reduce car emissions	71	59	70	70
Reduce air pollution	78	65	75	77
Negative economic effect	30	39	42	41
Large economic effect	34	48	60	55
Costly way to fight CC	49	58	50	53

Figure 41: In your view, would the following groups win or lose if a ban on combustion-engine cars was implemented in France? (mean answers)

	Denmark	France	Germany	United States
High-income earners	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
The middle class	-0.5	-0.7	-0.5	-0.3
Low-income earners	-1	-0.9	-0.9	-0.6
Those living in rural areas	-0.9	-0.5	-0.9	-0.5
Your household financially	-0.4	-0.1	-0.5	-0.3

Fairness and support

Figure 42: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "A ban on combustion-engine cars is fair"?

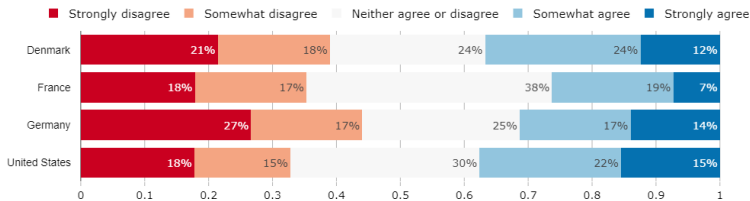


Figure 43: Do you support or oppose a ban on combustion-engine cars?

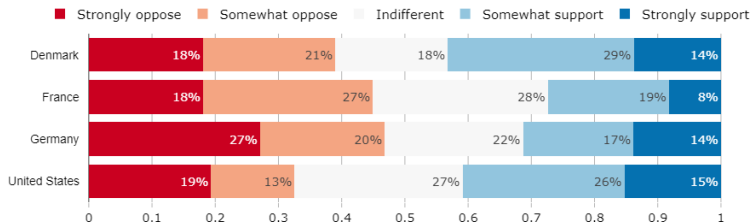


Figure 44: Do you support or oppose a ban on combustion-engine cars where alternatives such as public transports are made available to people?

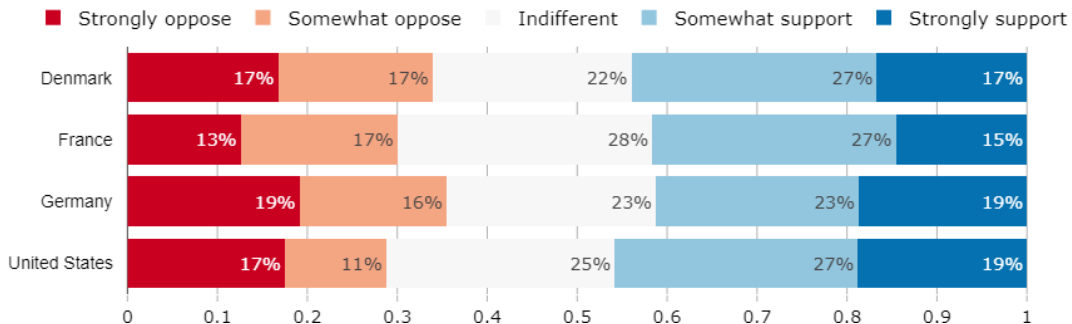


Table of Contents

- | | | | |
|---|--|----|---|
| 1 | Summary | 8 | Policy 1: A ban on combustion-engine Cars |
| 2 | Socio-Demographics | 9 | Policy 2: Green Infrastructure Program |
| 3 | Political Views | 10 | Policy 3: Carbon Tax with Cash Transfers |
| 4 | Household Composition and Energy Characteristics | 11 | Comparison across the 3 Policies: |
| 5 | Essay | 12 | Willingness to Pay |
| 6 | Climate Knowledge | 13 | International Burden-Sharing |
| 7 | Climate Attitudes | 14 | Trust and institutions |
| | | 15 | Feedback |

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 45: Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? A green infrastructure program would... (% agreement)

	Denmark	France	Germany	United States
Make electricity greener	69	58	61	66
Popularize public transport	49	53	56	54
Reduce air pollution	73	67	68	72
Negative economic effect	29	26	41	40
Large economic effect	35	42	55	57
Costly way to fight CC	44	50	53	54

Figure 46: In your view, would the following groups win or lose with a green infrastructure program? (mean answers)

	Denmark	France	Germany	United States
Low-income earners	-0.6	-0.4	-0.7	-0.3
The middle class	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1
High-income earners	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Those living in rural areas	-0.6	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2
Your household financially	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	0

Fairness and support

Figure 47: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "A green infrastructure program mainly financed by public debt is fair."

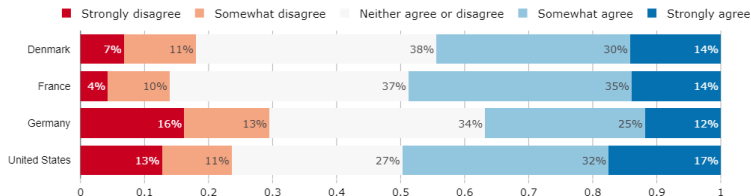


Figure 48: Do you support or oppose a green infrastructure program?

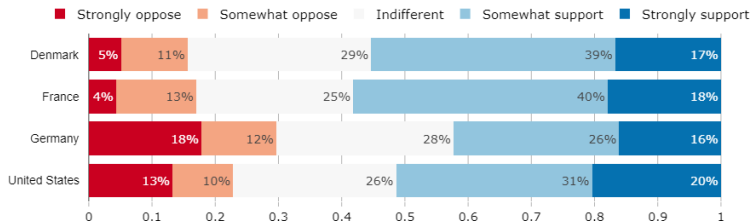


Table of Contents

- 1 Summary
- 2 Socio-Demographics
- 3 Political Views
- 4 Household Composition and Energy Characteristics
- 5 Essay
- 6 Climate Knowledge
- 7 Climate Attitudes
- 8 Policy 1: A ban on combustion-engine Cars
- 9 Policy 2: Green Infrastructure Program
- 10 Policy 3: Carbon Tax with Cash Transfers**
- 11 Comparison across the 3 Policies:
- 12 Willingness to Pay
- 13 International Burden-Sharing
- 14 Trust and institutions
- 15 Feedback

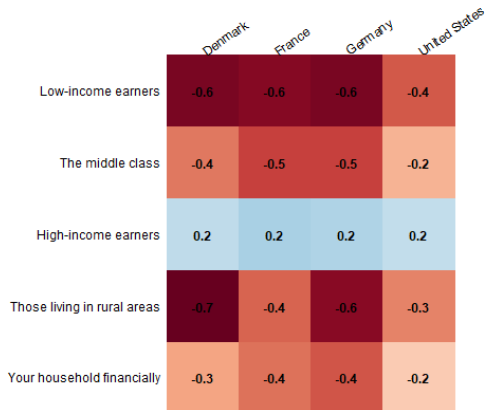
To fight climate change, the French government can make greenhouse gas emissions costly, to make people and firms change their equipment and reduce their emissions. The government could do this through a policy called a carbon tax with cash transfers. Under such a policy, the government would tax all 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 49: Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? A carbon tax with cash transfers would... (% agreement)

	Denmark	France	Germany	United States
Discourage driving	52	42	40	53
Encourage insulation	63	65	50	60
Reduce use of fuels	63	55	53	59
Reduce air pollution	66	61	58	65
Negative economic effect	32	32	36	44
Large economic effect	32	41	48	55
Costly way to fight CC	41	51	49	56

Figure 50: In your view, would the following groups win or lose under a carbon tax with cash transfers? (mean answers)



Fairness and support

Figure 51: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "A carbon tax with cash transfers is fair."

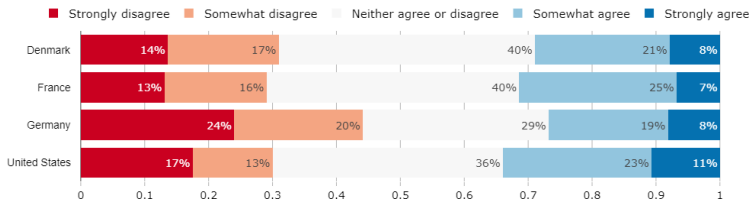


Figure 52: Do you support or oppose a carbon tax with cash transfers?

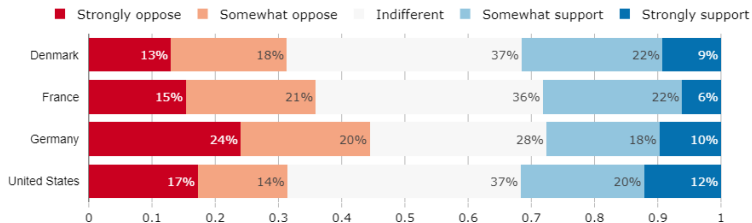


Table of Contents

- 1 Summary
- 2 Socio-Demographics
- 3 Political Views
- 4 Household Composition and Energy Characteristics
- 5 Essay
- 6 Climate Knowledge
- 7 Climate Attitudes
- 8 Policy 1: A ban on combustion-engine Cars
- 9 Policy 2: Green Infrastructure Program
- 10 Policy 3: Carbon Tax with Cash Transfers
- 11 Comparison across the 3 Policies:**
 - 12 Willingness to Pay
 - 13 International Burden-Sharing
 - 14 Trust and institutions
 - 15 Feedback

Figure 53: Comparison of responses to each policy question: do you support or oppose the following policy? (% that support)

	Denmark	France	Germany	United States
A carbon tax with cash transfers	32	28	28	32
A green infrastructure program	55	58	42	51
A ban on combustion-engine cars	43	27	31	41
Ban on combustion cars where public transport made available	44	42	41	46

Other policies

Figure 54: Do you support or oppose the following climate policies? (% agreement)

	Denmark	France	United States
Tax on flying (+20%)	59	46	33
Tax on fossil fuels (\$45/tCO ₂)	44	32	35
Ban polluting cars in city centers	66	58	49
Subsidies to low-carbon technos	66	58	58
Funding clean energy in LDC	54	49	48

Revenue recycling of carbon tax

Figure 55: 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 ppr liter, if the government used this revenue to finance... (% agreement)

	Denmark	France	United States
Cash for constrained HH	37	56	44
Cash for the poorest	43	57	44
Equal cash for all	27	45	36
Reduction in income tax	39	64	46
Reduction in corporate tax	25	37	29
Tax rebate for affected firms	37	53	38
Funding green infrastructure	60	65	57
Subsidies to low-carbon technos	53	58	54
Reduction in the deficit	34	52	47

Table of Contents

- 1 Summary
- 2 Socio-Demographics
- 3 Political Views
- 4 Household Composition and Energy Characteristics
- 5 Essay
- 6 Climate Knowledge
- 7 Climate Attitudes
- 8 Policy 1: A ban on combustion-engine Cars
- 9 Policy 2: Green Infrastructure Program
- 10 Policy 3: Carbon Tax with Cash Transfers
- 11 Comparison across the 3 Policies:
- 12 Willingness to Pay**
- 13 International Burden-Sharing
- 14 Trust and institutions
- 15 Feedback

Figure 56: Are you willing to pay [amount] annually through an additional individual contribution to limit global warming to safe levels (less than 2 °C)?

	Denmark	France	Germany	United States
WTP (~ PPP\$/year): 10	82	76	74	59
WTP (~ PPP\$/year): 30	71	56	56	65
WTP (~ PPP\$/year): 50	62	63	57	56
WTP (~ PPP\$/year): 100	72	35	47	64
WTP (~ PPP\$/year): 300	56	29	33	48
WTP (~ PPP\$/year): 500	49	36	34	44
WTP (~ PPP\$/year): 1000	34	31	26	42

Table of Contents

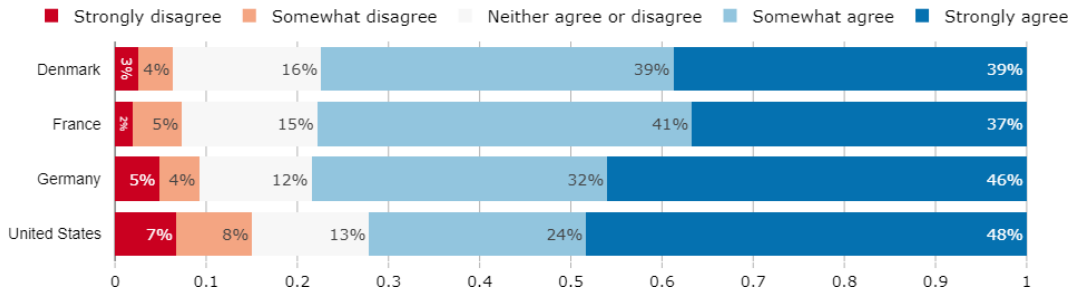
- 1 Summary
- 2 Socio-Demographics
- 3 Political Views
- 4 Household Composition and Energy Characteristics
- 5 Essay
- 6 Climate Knowledge
- 7 Climate Attitudes
- 8 Policy 1: A ban on combustion-engine Cars
- 9 Policy 2: Green Infrastructure Program
- 10 Policy 3: Carbon Tax with Cash Transfers
- 11 Comparison across the 3 Policies:
- 12 Willingness to Pay
- 13 International Burden-Sharing**
- 14 Trust and institutions
- 15 Feedback

Governance of climate policies

Figure 57: At which level(s) do you think public policies to tackle climate change need to be put in place?
(Multiple answers are possible)

	Denmark	France	Germany	United States
Level of climate policies needed: global	83	87	88	73
Level of climate policies needed: federal/continental	47	37	49	53
Level of climate policies needed: state/national	46	28	45	43
Level of climate policies needed: local	32	26	37	37

Figure 58: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "France should take measures to fight climate change."



Burden-sharing

Figure 59: 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?

	Denmark	France	United States
All countries should pay in proportion to income	62	63	52
All countries should pay in proportion to current emissions	53	73	69
All countries should pay in proportion to post-1990 emissions	28	54	41
Richest countries should pay it all so poor ones don't pay	23	50	28
Richest countries should pay even more to help vulnerable ones	43	51	40

Figure 60: Do you support or oppose the following policies?

	Denmark	France	Germany	United States
Global democratic assembly on climate change	50	55	56	47
Global tax on GHG financing a global basic income	40	34	35	34
Global tax on millionaires to finance low-income countries	57	66	65	54

Figure 61: Imagine that the 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.

Do you support or oppose such policy?

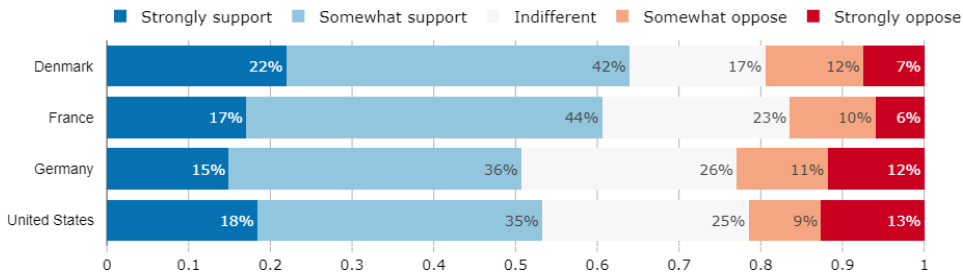


Table of Contents

- 1 Summary
- 2 Socio-Demographics
- 3 Political Views
- 4 Household Composition and Energy Characteristics
- 5 Essay
- 6 Climate Knowledge
- 7 Climate Attitudes
- 8 Policy 1: A ban on combustion-engine Cars
- 9 Policy 2: Green Infrastructure Program
- 10 Policy 3: Carbon Tax with Cash Transfers
- 11 Comparison across the 3 Policies:
- 12 Willingness to Pay
- 13 International Burden-Sharing
- 14 **Trust and institutions**
- 15 Feedback

Figure 62: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Most people can be trusted."

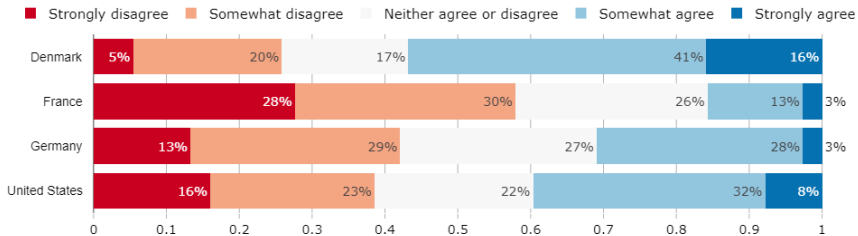
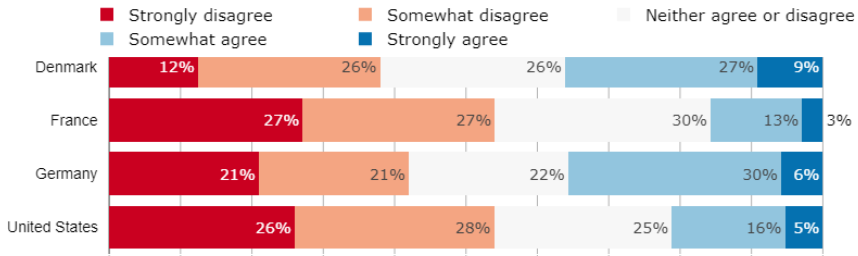


Figure 63: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Over the last decade the [National] government could generally be trusted to do what is right."



Perception of institutions, inequality, and the future

Figure 64: 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?

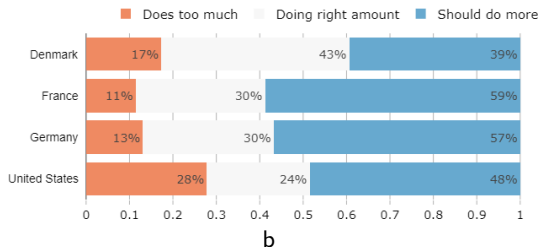


Figure 65: How big of an issue do you think income inequality is in [your country]?

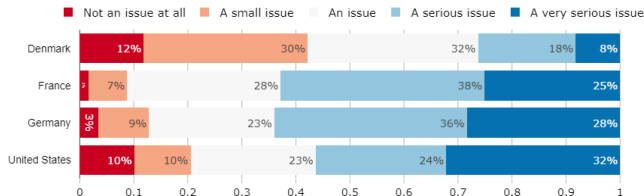
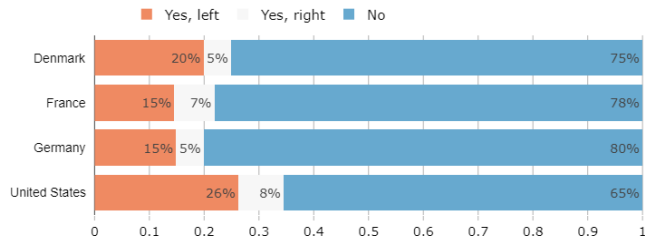


Table of Contents

- | | | | |
|---|--|----|---|
| 1 | Summary | 8 | Policy 1: A ban on combustion-engine Cars |
| 2 | Socio-Demographics | 9 | Policy 2: Green Infrastructure Program |
| 3 | Political Views | 10 | Policy 3: Carbon Tax with Cash Transfers |
| 4 | Household Composition and Energy Characteristics | 11 | Comparison across the 3 Policies: |
| 5 | Essay | 12 | Willingness to Pay |
| 6 | Climate Knowledge | 13 | International Burden-Sharing |
| 7 | Climate Attitudes | 14 | Trust and institutions |
| | | 15 | Feedback |

Figure 66: Do you feel that this survey was politically biased?



Feedback on the survey

Figure 67: Main Themes – The survey is nearing completion. You can now enter any comments, thoughts or suggestions in the field below.

	Denmark	France	United States
Survey biased	25	22	35
Left-wing biased	20	15	26
Right-wing biased	5	7	8
Comment: non empty	22	33	48
Comment: liked	5	9	18
Comment: disliked	2	0	1