Climate survey

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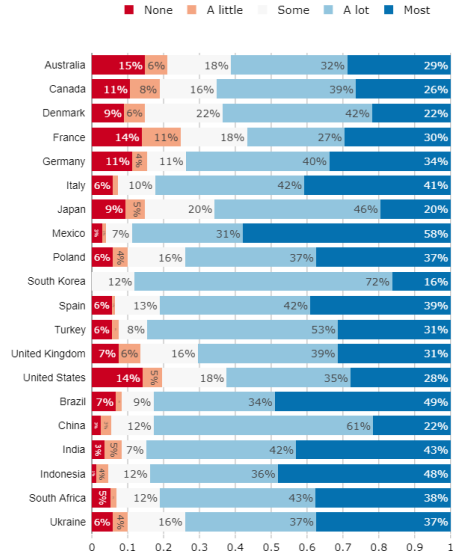
(Mis)perceptions of causes and impacts of climate change

Most do not realize that climate change is entirely anthropogenic

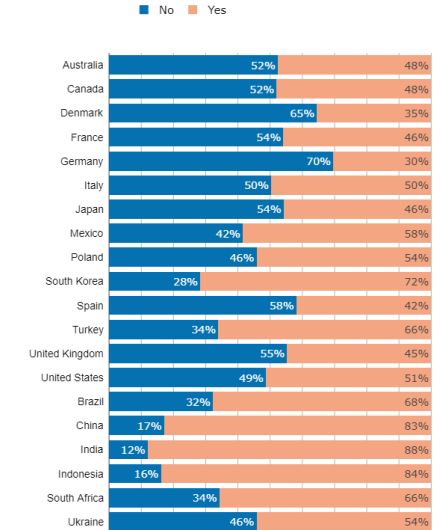
What part of climate change do you think is due to human activity? *Right answer: Most*



Limited understanding of climate science

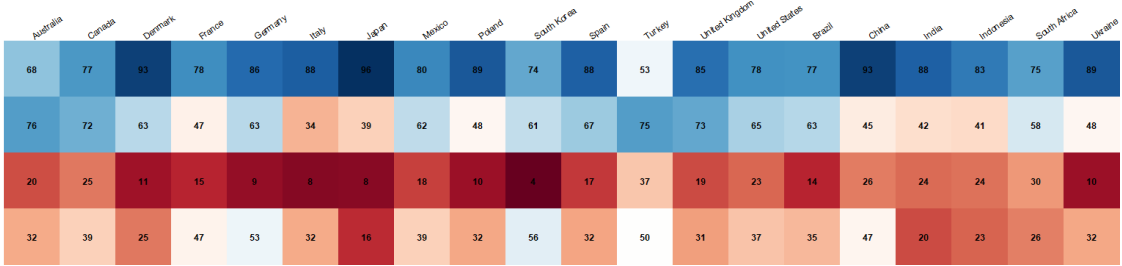
Do you think that cutting global greenhouse gas emissions by half would be sufficient to eventually stop temperatures from rising?

Right answer: No

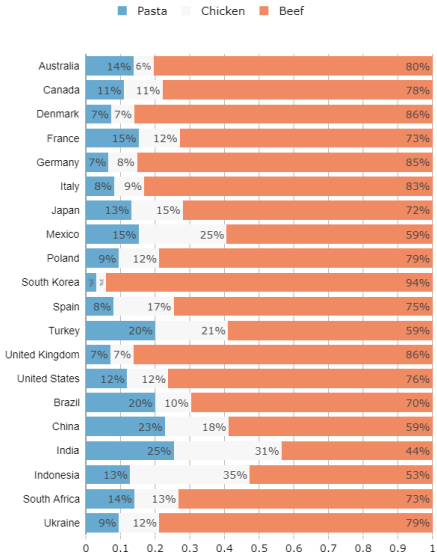


Some mistakes on the factors of climate change

Which of the following elements contribute to climate change? (Multiple answers are possible)
Right answer: CO_2; Methane

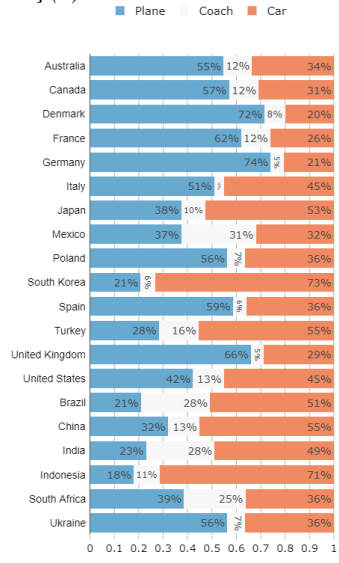


Which dish emits the most greenhouse gases? We consider that each dish weighs 200g. Please rank the items from 1 (most) to 3 (least). *Right answer: Beef (1), Chicken (2), Pasta (3)*



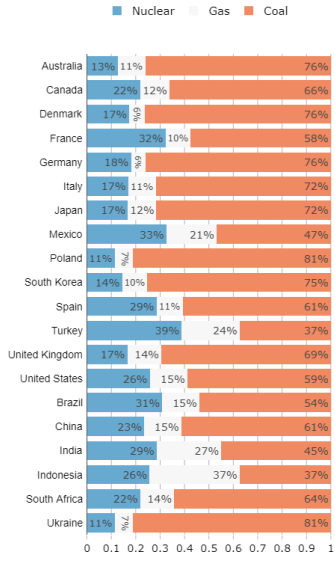
If a [couple/family of 4] travels [distance] km from [City 1] to [City 2], with which mode of transportation do they emit the most greenhouse gases? Please rank the items from 1 (most) to 3 (least).

Right answer: Plane (1), Car (2), [Train/Coach] (3)



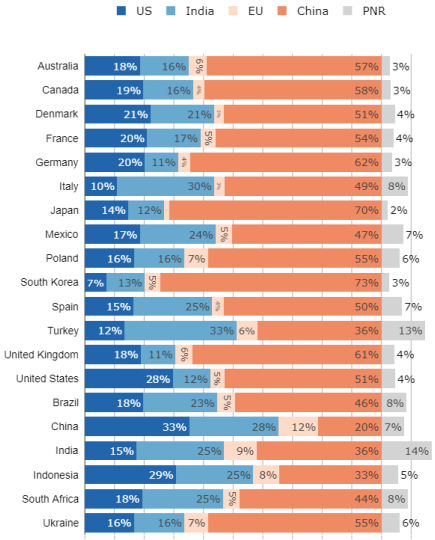
Which source of electric energy emits the most greenhouse gases to provide power for a house?

Right answer: Coal (1), Gas (2), Nuclear (3)



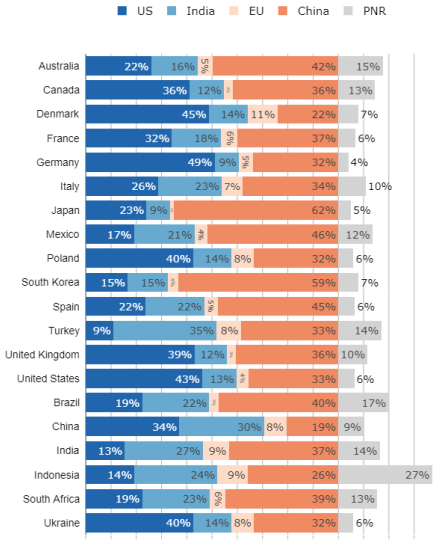
Correct understanding of total contributions

Which region contributes most to global greenhouse gas emissions?
Right answer: China (1), US (2), EU (3), India (4)



Poor understanding of per capita emissions

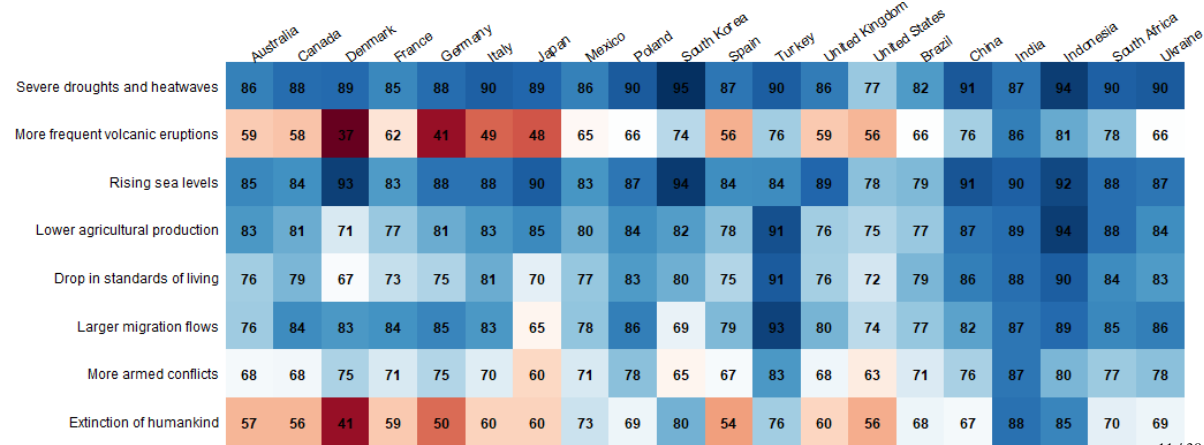
In which region does the consumption of an average person contribute most to climate change?
Right answer: US (1), EU (2), China (3), India (4)



Impacts of climate change: Credit a lot of effects

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

Right answer: Very likely: Severe droughts and heatwaves; Rising sea levels
Very unlikely: More frequent volcanic eruptions (No scientific certainty on the other items)



(Mis)perceptions of climate policies

Policies precisely described

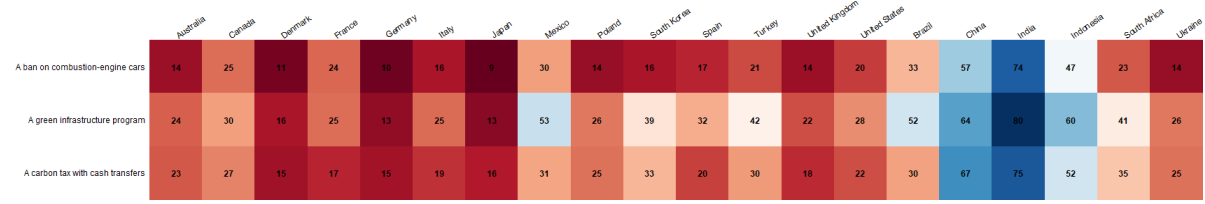
Ban on Combustion Engine Cars: To fight climate change, car producers can be required by law to produce cars that emit less CO_2 per km of the cars they sell. The emission limit is lowered every year so that only electric or hydrogen vehicles can be sold after 2030. This policy is called a *ban on combustion-engine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

Green Infrastructure Program: 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.

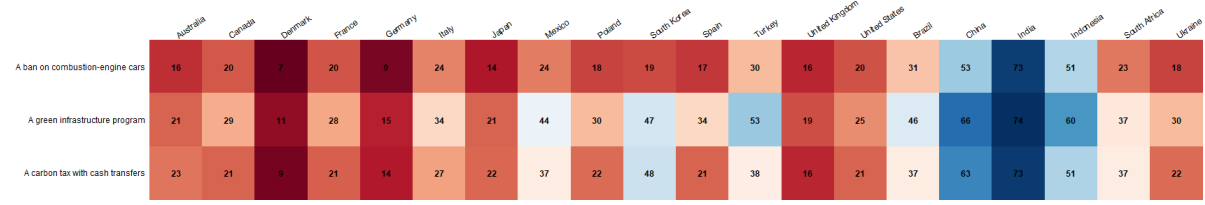
Carbon Tax with Cash Transfers: To fight climate change, the French government can make greenhouse gas emissions costly, to make people and firms change their equipment and reduce their emissions. The government could do this through a policy called a carbon tax with cash transfers. Under such a policy, the government would tax all products that emit greenhouse gas. For example, the price of gasoline would increase by 10 cents per liter. 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.

Many think they would lose out

Do you think that financially your household would win or lose from *the policy*?

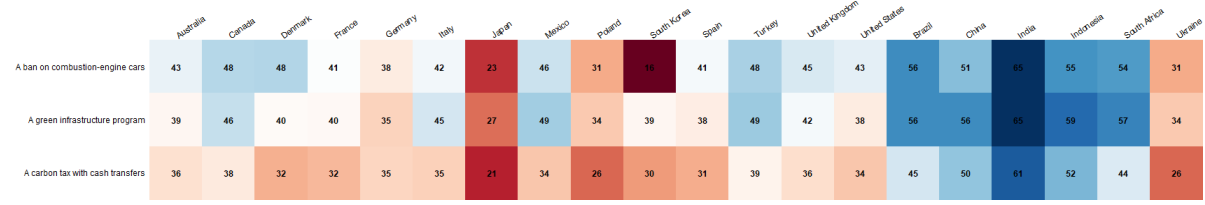


In your view, would those living in rural areas win or lose from *the following policy*?

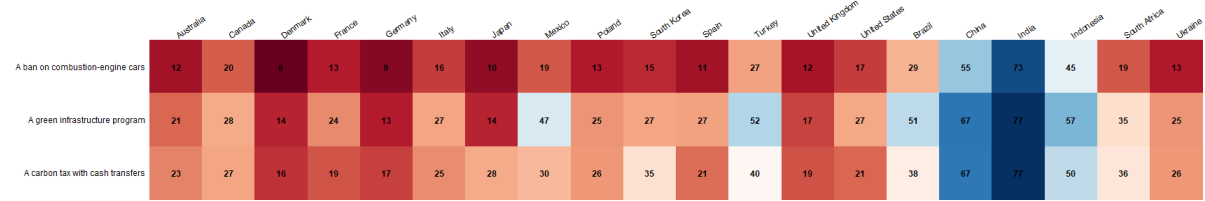


Most view rich winning and poor losing

In your view, would high-income earners win or lose from *the following policy*?

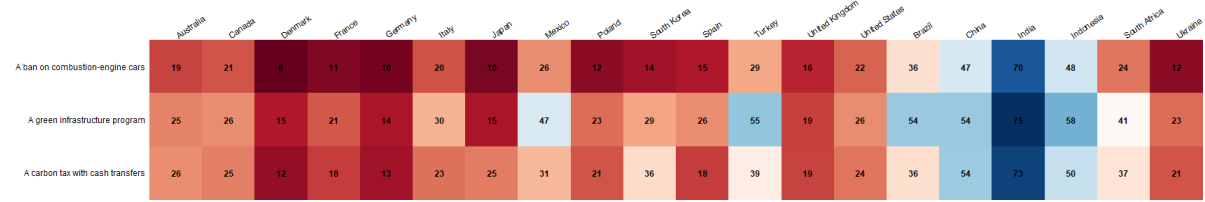


In your view, would low-income earners win or lose from *the following policy*?

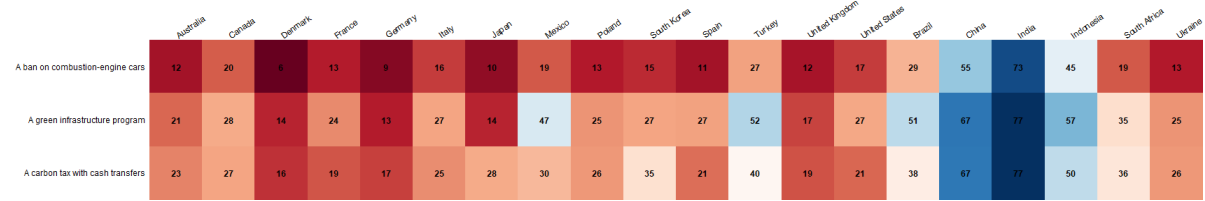


See the middle class gains close to the poor's

In your view, would the middle-class win or lose from *the following policy*?

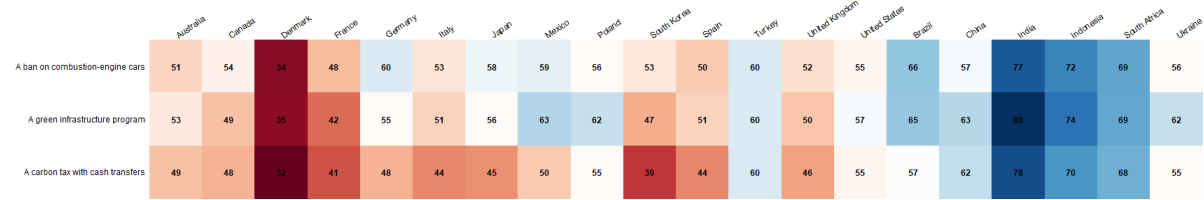


In your view, would low-income earners win or lose from *the following policy*?



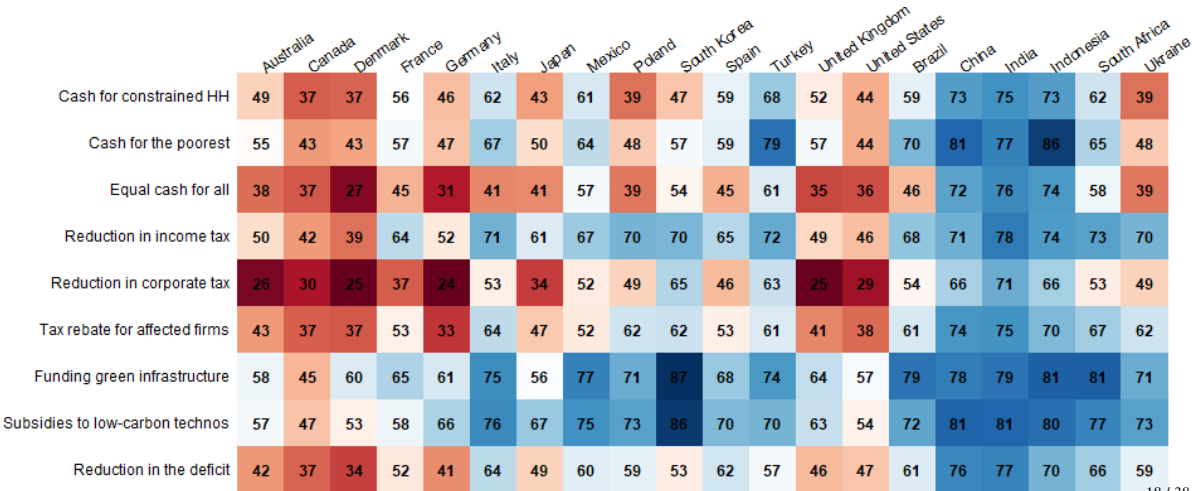
Only investments gather more positive than negative views

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? *The policy* would have a **large** effect on the French economy and employment.



Carbon tax support higher when benefits are made salient

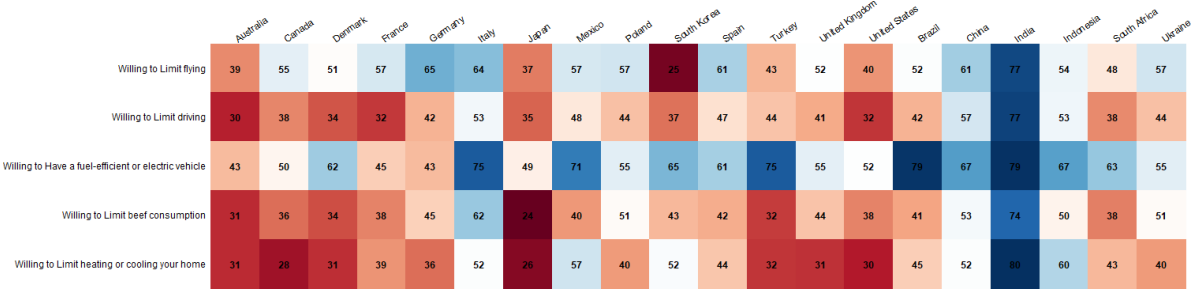
Governments can use the revenues from carbon taxes in different ways. Would you support or oppose introducing a carbon tax that would raise gasoline prices by 10 centimes par litre, if the government used this revenue to finance...



(Un)willingness to change behavior

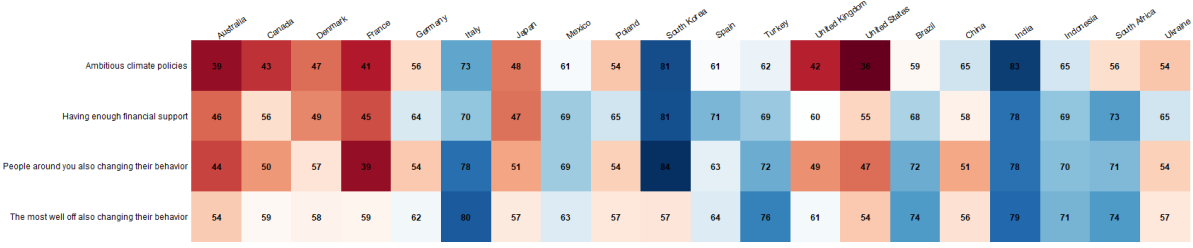
Willing to adopt the less restrictive behaviors

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?



Main factor needed to change lifestyle: fairness

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.)?



Effects of informational video treatments

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 li
Control group mean	0.609	0.519	100.877	0.412	0.3
Treatment: Climate	0.073***	−0.022	5.910	0.015	−0.0
	(0.016)	(0.017)	(5.673)	(0.017)	(0.0
Treatment: Policy	0.004	−0.023	−6.393	−0.017	−0.0
	(0.016)	(0.017)	(5.595)	(0.016)	(0.0
Treatment: Both	0.063***	0.004	1.346	0.022	−0.0
	(0.016)	(0.018)	(5.730)	(0.017)	(0.0
Observations	5,989	6,005	6,005	6,005	6,0

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 *should fight CC* indicator variable equals one if the respondent strongly agrees that their country "should take measures to fight 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, left-right leaning, 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 supports all three policies, 2/3 if she supports two, 1/3 if she supports only one, and 0 if she supports none.

Controls include socio-demographic, left-right leaning, last vote and whether the respondent's household was hit by the

Table 3: Attitudes towards policies

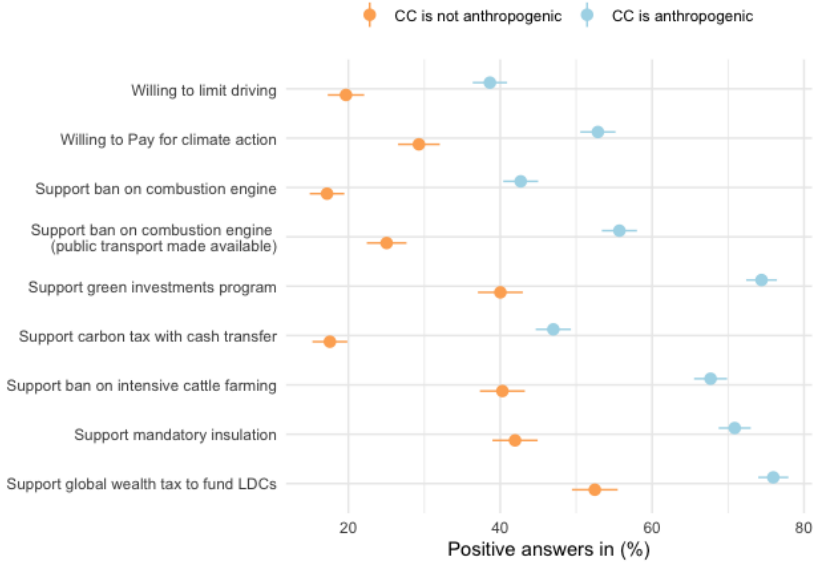
	Fair	HH would win	Poor would win	Large economic effect	Negative economic effect
Control group mean	0.443	0.297	0.182	0.596	0.4
Treatment: Climate	0.009	0.021	0.003	0.004	0.015
	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.026)	(0.031)	(0.031)
Treatment: Policy	0.014	0.035	0.080***	0.022	0.029
	(0.030)	(0.029)	(0.026)	(0.030)	(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.

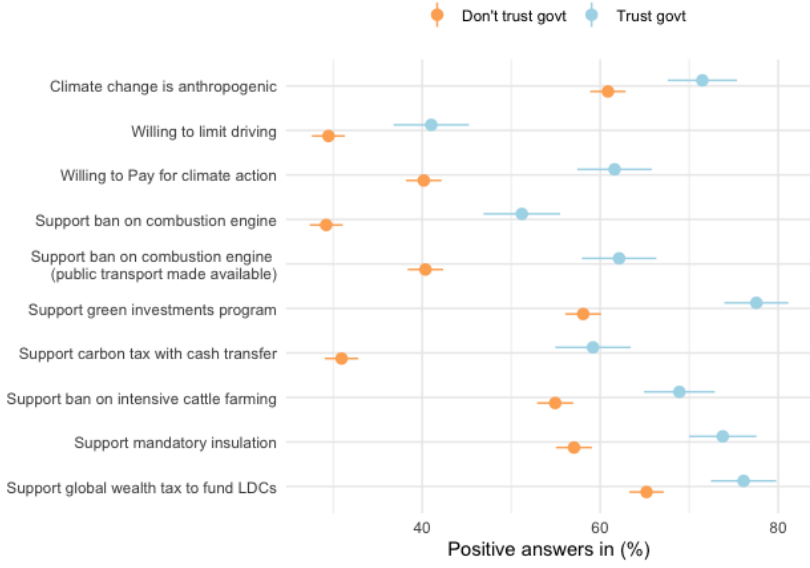
Controls include socio-demographic, left-right leaning, last vote and whether the respondent's household was hit by the COVID-19

Determinants of policy support (for France)

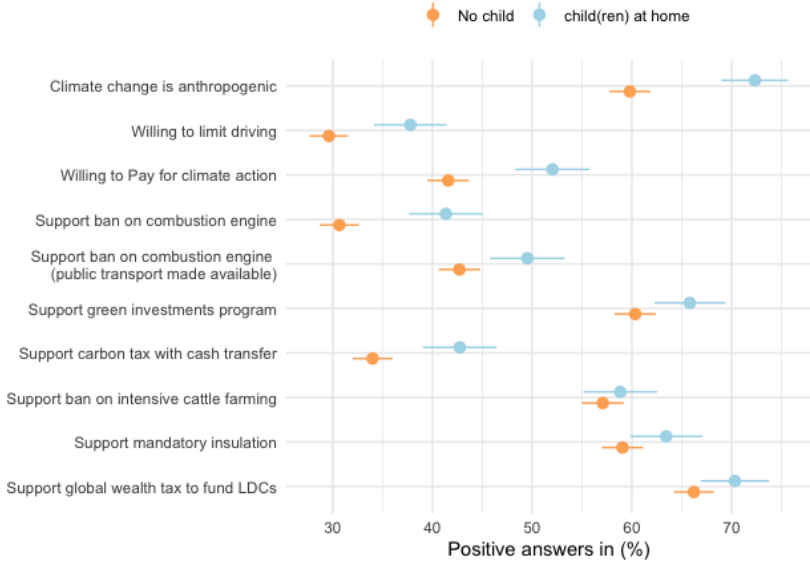
% of positive responses by beliefs about climate change



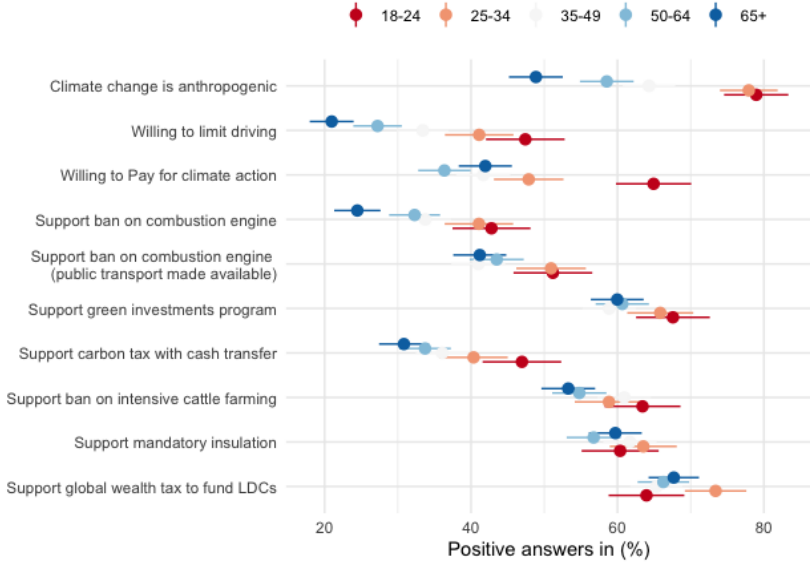
% of positive responses by trust in government



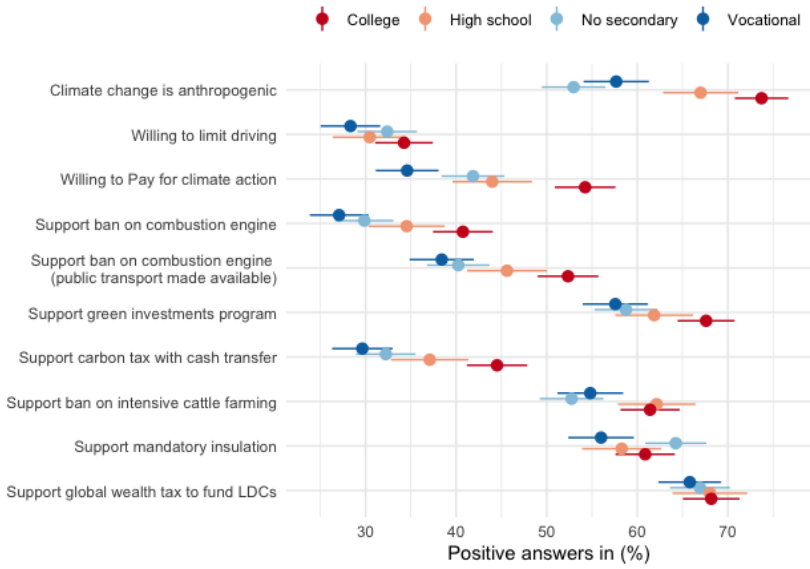
% of positive responses by living with child(ren) below 14



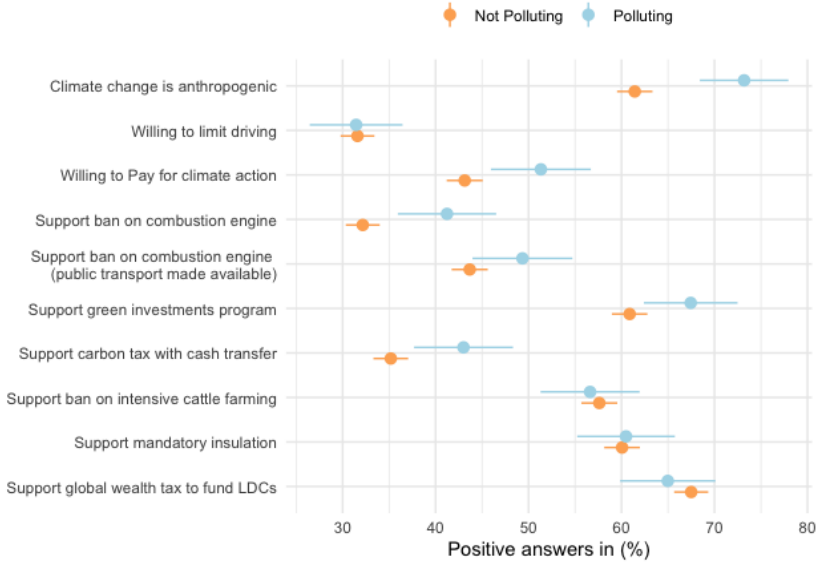
% of positive responses by age



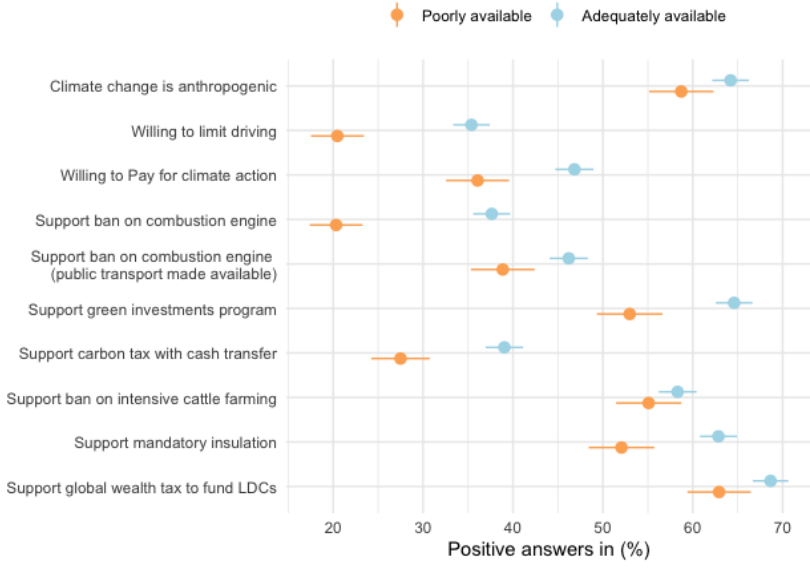
% of positive responses by diploma



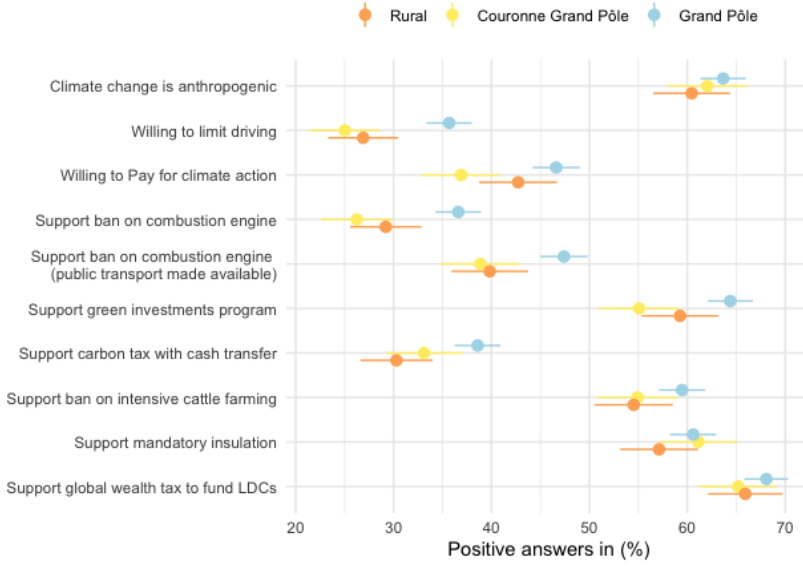
% of positive responses by working sector



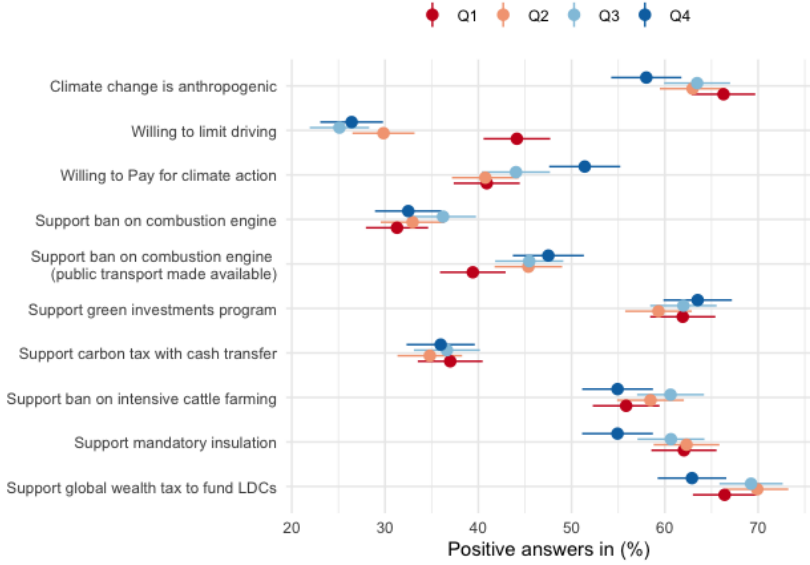
% of positive responses by avalaibility of public transport



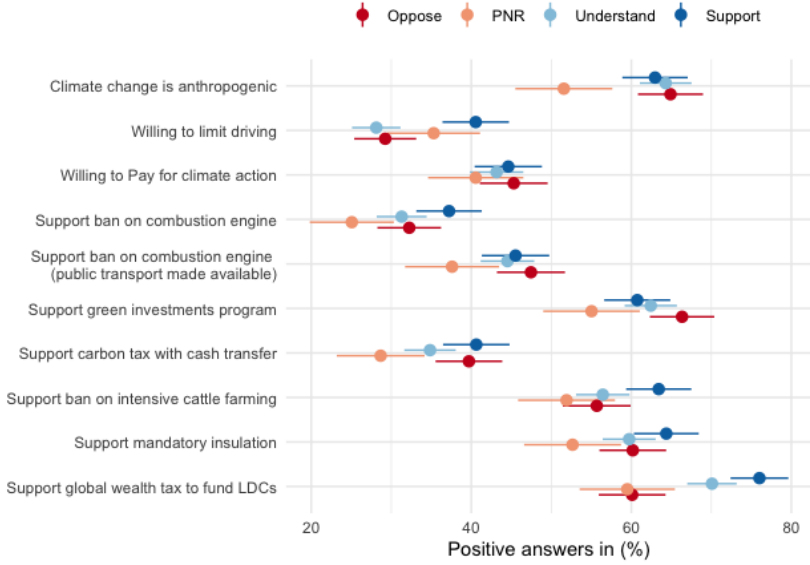
% of positive responses by urban category



% of positive responses by income



% of positive responses by support for the Yellow Vests



% of positive responses by vote

% of positive responses by gas expenses