List of variables used for regression analysis

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## Set A: Core respondent characteristics:

* *Gender*
  + *Female*: respondent is female.
* *Age:*
  + *Age 18-24*: respondent’s age is between 18 and 24 years (usually omitted category in the regressions).
  + *Age 25-34*: respondent’s age is between 25 and 34 years.
  + *Age 35-49*: respondent’s age is between 35 and 49 years.
  + Age 50-65: respondent’s age is between 50 and 65 years.
  + *Age 65+:* respondent’s age is more than 65 years old.
* *Children:*
  + *Has children*: respondent lives with at least one child below 14 (or has at least one child, for the U.S.).
* *Income:*
  + *Income Q1*: respondent’s household income (before withholding tax) is in the first quartile of her country distribution (usually omitted category in the regressions).
  + *Income Q2*: respondent’s household income (before withholding tax) is between the first and second quartiles of her country distribution.
  + *Income Q3*: respondent’s household income (before withholding tax) is between the second and third quartiles of her country distribution.
  + *Income Q4*: respondent’s household income (before withholding tax) is above the third quartile of her country distribution.
* *Employment status:*
  + *Not working*: respondent is unemployed and looking for work or not currently working and not looking for work (usually omitted category in the regressions).
  + *Student*: respondent is student.
  + *Working:* respondent is full-time or part-time employee, or self-employed, or small business owner.
  + *Retired*: respondent is retired.
* *Education*
  + *College (degree*): respondent has at least a 4-year college degree (or equivalent).
* *Dominant origin:*
  + Respondent’s origin is the dominant one in their country (U.S.: white only; IA: religion is Hinduism; Other: national).
* *Treatment group:*
  + *Control group*: respondent was randomized to see no information treatment (usually omitted category in the regressions).
  + *Treatment Climate*: respondent was randomized to see the information treatment focused on the effects of climate change.
  + *Treatment Policy*: respondent was randomized to see the information treatment focused on the climate policies.
  + *Treatment Both*: respondent was randomized to see the information treatment focused on both climate policies and the effects of climate change.

### Possible further socio-economics

* *Hit by COVID*: respondent indicated that a member of her household was laid off or took a cut in their salary due to the Covid-19 pandemic.
* Voting behaviour in last election.
* Economic policy leaning:
  + *No economic policy leaning*: respondent’s did not indicate any economic policy leaning (usually omitted category in the regressions).
  + *Center*: respondent’s economic policy leaning is center.
  + *Left:* respondent’s economic policy leaning is either very left or left.
  + *Right*: respondent’s economic policy leaning is either very right or right.

*Wealth:*

* *Wealth Q1:* respondent’s household wealth is in the first quartile of her country distribution.
* *Wealth Q2:* respondent’s household wealth is between the first and second quartiles of her country distribution.
* *Wealth Q3:* respondent’s household wealth is between the second and third quartiles of her country distribution.
* *Wealth Q4:* respondent’s household wealth is above the third quartile of her country distribution.

*Voting:*

* *No candidate or other:* respondent’s did not answer or indicate voting (even hypothetically) for one of the main candidates/parties (usually motted category in the regressions).
* *Center:* respondent’s voted or would have voted for a center candidate/party.
* *Left:* respondent’s voted or would have voted for a far left or left candidate/party.
* *Right:* respondent’s voted or would have voted for a far right or right candidate/party.

*Agglomeration:*

* *Small agglomeration:* respondent’s lives in a small agglomeration (not same definition per country).
* *Large agglomeration:* respondent’s lives in a large agglomeration (not same definition per country).

*Standard of living:* midpoint household income of the brackt / number of consumption units

## Set B: Personal characteristics related to climate or policy exposure

* *Rural:* respondent’s lives in a rural area.
* *Gasoline expenses:* respondent’s monthly gasoline expenses.
* *Heating expenses:* respondent’s yearly heating or cooling expenses. (NB: VARIABLE NOT AVAILABLE IN ALL COUNTRY, THUS THE INDEX IS NOT CREATED FOR EVERY COUNTRY)
* *Polluting Sector:* respondent’s economic works in a polluting sector.
* *Availability of Public Transport:* respondent indicates that the availability of public transport are “very poor” or “poor” whe she lives.
* *Transport exposure:* sum of activities (among shopping, going to work, hobbies) for which the respondent uses a car or motorbike is used.
* *Urbanity:* size of the agglomeration the respondent lives in.
* *Home\_owner* or *home\_landlord*: owns a flat/house
* *flights\_3y* above average

### Indices

The summary indices that aggregate information over the same domain are constructed following the methodology in Kling et al., (2007). Each index consists of an equally weighted average of the z-scores of its components with signs oriented consistently within domain (e.g. the higher the distortion index, the higher the belief of the respondent in the distortionary nature of taxes). Variables are transformed into z-scores by subtracting the control group mean and dividing by the control group standard deviation, so that each z-score has mean 0 and standard deviation 1 for the control group. To further ease interpretation, the resulting index is itself standardized by subtracting the mean in the control group and dividing by the standard deviation, so that each index has mean zero and standard deviation one

Possible indices:

* *Affected by climate policies index:* index based on all the above variables
* *Affected by transport policies:* Rural + Transport exposure + availability of public transport + gasoline expenditure

## Set C: Mechanisms

### Individual variables:

* *Climate change a problem:*
  + Respondent “somewhat agrees” or “strongly agrees” that climate change is an important problem.
* Knowledge about Climate Change:
  + *Climate change anthropogenic:* respondent indicates that “a lot” or “most” of climate change is due to human activity.
* *Affect personal lifestyle:*
  + To what extent do you think climate change already affects or will affect your personal life negatively? (“a lot” or “a great deal” = 1).
* *Trust in government:*
  + *Over the last decade, the XX federal government could generally be trusted to do what is right." (“Somewhat agree” or “strongly agree” = 1).*
* *Care about inequalities:* 
  + How big of an issue do you think income inequality is in XX [country]? (“A serious issue” or “a very serious issue” = 1)
* *Effectiveness of climate policies*
  + XX policy would reduce CO2 emissions (“strongly agree” or “somewhat agree” =1).
* *Will personally lose from main policies:*
  + Do you think that your household would win or lose financially from a green infrastructure program? (“Lose a lot” or “Mostly lose” = 1)
* *Fairness of main policies:* 
  + Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: XX policy is fair? (“Somewhat agree” or “strongly agree” = 1)
* *Poor people will lose from main policies*
  + *Low-income earners would (“lose a lot” or “mostly lose”)*
* *Interested in politics*
* *[just for France] gilets jaunes:* opinion relative to the Yellow Vests (oppose / understands / supports)

### Possible indices (Indices constructed from aggregating responses across several questions)

*Concerned about climate change:* index based on the following variables

• *Talks about climate change:* respondent talks about climate change yearly or monthly.

• *Climate change problematic:* respondent “somewhat agrees” or “strongly agrees” that climate change is an important problem.

• *Should fight climate change:* respondent “somewhat agrees” or “strongly agrees” that her country should take measures to fight climate change.

• *Member environmental organization:* respondent is a member of an environmental organization.

🡪 Defined as: Index Concerned (*Is concerned about climate change*):  
"CC\_talks" > 0, "CC\_problem" > 0, "should\_fight\_CC" > 0 , "member\_environmental\_orga" > 0

*Knowledge of climate change:* index based on the following variables

• *Score footprint transport:* respondent’s Kendall distance with true ranking on knowledge questions about transport emissions.

• *Score footprint electricty:* respondent’s Kendall distance with true ranking on knowledge questions about electricty production emissions.

• *Score footprint food:* respondent’s Kendall distance with true ranking on knowledge questions about food emissions.

• *Score footprint countries per capita:* respondent’s Kendall distance with true ranking on knowledge questions about countries’ emissions per capita.

• *Score footprint countries total:* respondent’s Kendall distance with true ranking on knowledge questions about total countries’ emissions.

• *Climate change real:* respondent indicates that climate change is real.

• *Dynamic of Climate change:* respondent indicates that halving global emissions would not be sufficient to stop temperatures from rising.

• *Climate change anthropogenic:* respondent indicates that “a lot” or “most” of climate change is due to human activity.

• *Score impacts of climate change:* respondent’s number of good responses on questions related to the impacts of climate change. Where we add 1 if the respondent indicates that it is “somewhat likely” or “very likely” that climate change will lead to severe droughts and heatwaves, and 1 if the respondent indicates that it is “somewhat likely” or “very likely” that it will lead to rising sea levels, and 1 if the respondent indicates that it is “somewhat unlikely” that climate change will lead to more frequent volcanic eruptions, and 2 if the respondent indicates that it is “very unlikely” that climate change will lead to more frequent volcanic eruptions.).

• *Knowledgeable about climate change:* respondent considers herself “a lot” or “a great deal” knowlegeable about climate change. BP: more subjective, should we keep it in this index?

• *Score greenhouse gases:* respondent’s number of good responses minus wrong responses scaled up on [0,4] regarding whether , methane, hydrogen and particulate matter are greenhouse gases.

🡪 Defined as: Index Knowledge (*Has a good knowledge of climate change*): "score\_footprint\_transport", "score\_footprint\_elec", "score\_footprint\_food", "score\_footprint\_pc", "score\_footprint\_region", "CC\_dynamic", "CC\_anthropogenic", "CC\_real", "score\_CC\_impacts", "CC\_knowledgeable", "score\_GHG"

*Worried about the future:* index based on the following variables

• *More migration:* respondent “somewhat agrees” or “strongly agrees” that climate change will lead to larger flows of migration.

• *More wars:* respondent “somewhat agrees” or “strongly agrees” that climate change will lead to more armed conflicts.

• *Extinction of humankind:* respondent “somewhat agrees” or “strongly agrees” that climate change will lead to the extinction of humankind.

• *Drop in standard of living:* respondent “somewhat agrees” or “strongly agrees” that climate change will lead to drop in standards of living.

• *Climate change will not end:* respondent thinks that it is “somewhat unlikely” or “very unlikely” that humankind halts climatechange by the end of the century.

• *Unfeasible to stop GHG:* respondent thinks that it is “a little” or a “not at all” technically feasible to stop greenhouse gas emissions by the end of the century while maintaning satisfactory standards of living in her country.

• *World will be poorer:* respondent’ thinks that overall the world will be “poorer” or “much poorer” in 100 years.

🡪 Defined as: Index Worried (*Is worried about the future*):  
CC\_impacts\_more\_migration > 0 / CC\_impacts\_more\_wars > 0 / CC\_impacts\_extinction > 0 / CC\_impacts\_drop\_conso > 0 / CC\_will\_end < 0 / net\_zero\_feasible < 0 / future\_richness < 0

*Positive effect of climate policies on the economy:* index based on the following variables

• *Positive effects of ambitious policies:* respondent thinks that halting climate change through ambitious policies would have a “positive” or a “very positive” effect on their country’s economy and employment.

• *Positive effects of a green investment program:* respondent “somewhat agrees” or “strongly agrees” that a green infrastructure program would have a positive effect on the economy and employment.

• *Positive effects of a carbon tax with cash transfers:* espondent “somewhat agrees” or “strongly agrees” that a carbon tax with cash transfers would have a positive effect on the economy and employment.

• *Positive effects of a ban on combustion engine cars:* espondent “somewhat agrees” or “strongly agrees” that a ban on combustion engine cars would have a positive effect on the economy and employment.

🡪 Defined as: Index Positive Economy (*Climate policies have a positive effect on the economy*): effect\_halt\_CC\_economy > 0 / investments\_negative\_effect < 0 / tax\_transfers\_negative\_effect < 0 / standard\_negative\_effect < 0

*Financially constrained:* index based on the following variables

• *Condition financial aid:* respondent indicates that having enough financial support is “moderately” or “a lot” imortant to adopt a sustainable lifestyle.

• *Income:* respondent has an income lower than the median of their country. colinear with income

• *Wealth:* respondent has a wealth lower than the median of their country.

🡪 Defined as: Index Constrained (*Is financially constrained*):  
condition\_financial\_aid > 0 / income < Median / wealth < Median

*Effectiveness of climate policies:* index based on the following variables

*🡪 Defined as:* Index Policies Efficient (*Climate policies are efficient*): investments\_effect\_elec\_greener > 0 / investments\_effect\_public\_transport > 0 / investments\_effect\_less\_pollution > 0 / tax\_transfers\_effect\_driving > 0 / tax\_transfers\_effect\_insulation > 0 / tax\_transfers\_effect\_less\_emission > 0 / tax\_transfers\_effect\_less\_pollution > 0 / standard\_effect\_less\_emission > 0 / standard\_effect\_less\_pollution > 0

*Care about poverty and inequalities:* index based on the following variables

*🡪* Index Care about Poverty (*Care about poverty and inequalities*):  
tax\_transfer\_poor" > 0, "tax\_transfer\_constrained\_hh" > 0, "problem\_inequality" > 0, investments\_funding\_wealth\_tax = TRUE

*For the respondent, distributional issues are critical to support climate policies*:

tax\_transfer\_poor" > 0, "tax\_transfer\_constrained\_hh" > 0, investments\_funding\_wealth\_tax = TRUE, tax\_1p\_support, policies\_fair \* policies\_support > 0 (i.e. fairness and support have same sign), win\_lose\_poor \* policies\_support > 0, responsible\_CC\_rich > 0, condition\_rich\_change > 0 (willing to change at the condition that rich also change)

*Believe will suffer from climate change:* index based on the following variable

🡪 Index Affected Subjective (*Think will suffer of climate change*):  
CC\_affects\_self > 0

*Willing to adopt climate friendly behaviors:* index based on the following variables

🡪 Index Willing Change (*Is willing to adopt climate friendly behavior*):  
answers to questions willing to change behavior ("willing\_electric\_car" "willing\_limit\_driving" "willing\_limit\_flying" "willing\_limit\_beef" "willing\_limit\_heating") > 0

*Will personally lose from main policies:* index based on the following variables

🡪 Index Lose Self (*Believes will personally suffer from main policies*):  
investments\_win\_lose\_self > 0; tax\_transfers\_win\_lose\_self > 0; standard\_win\_lose\_self > 0

*Fairness of main policies:* index based on the following variables

🡪 Index Fairness (*Main policies are fair*):  
standard\_fair > 0; tax\_transfers\_fair > 0; investments\_fair > 0

*Poor people will lose from main policies:* index based on the following variables

🡪 Index Poor Lose (*Believes poor will suffer from main policies* ):  
investments\_win\_lose\_poor > 0; tax\_transfers\_win\_lose\_poor > 0; standard\_win\_lose\_poor > 0

*Rich people will lose from main policies:* index based on the following variables

🡪 Index Rich Lose (*Believes rich will suffer from main policies*):  
investments\_win\_lose\_rich > 0; tax\_transfers\_win\_lose\_rich > 0; standard\_win\_lose\_rich > 0

*Attentive (quality of answers)*:

🡪 Index:

Has watched video until the end; response duration; know\_treatment\_climate/video > average (i.e. has paid attention to the video treatments); open field not empty.

## Set D: Outcome

### Main policies

* *Ban of combustion engine support:*
  + *standard\_support* > 0 (equivalent to value = 1 if ‘strongly’ or ‘somewhat’ support)
  + Sub-index, ‘where alternatives such as public transport are made available’
* *Carbon tax with cash transfers support* (*tax\_transfers\_support* > 0)
* *Green investment program support (investment\_support > 0)*
* *Main policies support:* index based on the three main policies.

### Revenue-use preferences

Carbon tax increasing gasoline prices by $xx per gallon/litre, if the government used the revenues to finance:

* Cash transfers to households with no alternative to using fossil fuels
* Cash transfer to the poorest
* Equal cash to all households
* A reduction in personal income tax
* A reduction in corporate income tax
* Tax rebates for the most affected firms
* Funding environmental infrastructure projects
* Subsidizing low-carbon technologies
* Reduction in the public deficit

### Other policies:

* A tax on flying (that increases ticket prices by 20%)
* A national tax on fossil fuels (increasing gasoline prices by $x per gallon/litre)
* Subsidies for low-carbon technologies
* A contribution to a global climate fund to finance clean energy in low-income countries
* A high tax on cattle products, so that the price of beef doubles
* Subsidies on organic and local vegetables, fruits, and nuts
* The removal of subsidies for cattle farming
* The ban of intensive cattle farming

### International burden-sharing:

* Climate policies should be global
* Global quota and dividend
* Quota proportional to population
* Quota proportional to emission
* Quota sensitive to historical responsibilities
* Quota sensitive to climate damages exposure
* Global tax and dividend (cost made salient)
* Tax on 1% to fund development
* Global assembly

### Other policy indices (grouping several policies)

* *Index farming policies:*  
  beef\_tax\_support; beef\_subsidies\_vegetables\_support; beef\_subsidies\_removal\_support; beef\_ban\_intensive\_support (all > 0)
* *Index Global Policies:*  
  global\_tax\_support; global\_assembly\_support; tax\_1p\_support (all > 0)

*Index Other Policies:*  
"insulation\_support"; "policy\_tax\_flying"; "policy\_ban\_city\_centers"; "policy\_subsidies";"policy\_climate\_fund"

* *Index Burden-sharing*:  
  scale\_global, global\_quota > 0, burden\_share\_population > 0, burden\_share\_historical > 0, burden\_share\_damage > 0, global\_tax\_support > 0, tax\_1p\_support > 0, global\_assembly\_support > 0
* Index All Policies:  
  *Index Main Policy*; *Index Cattle Policies*; *Index Global Policies*; *Index Other Policies; Index Burden-sharing*
* Share of climate policies supported

*All policies listed above*

* Prefer norms vs. taxes

*Index with standards/bans counted positively and taxes negatively*

* Prefer earmarking vs. taxes

*Index on revenue-use preference for the CO2 tax*

* Pro-redistribution:

*View\_govt > 0,* tax\_transfer\_poor" > 0, "tax\_transfer\_constrained\_hh" > 0, investments\_funding\_wealth\_tax = TRUE, tax\_1p\_support, inequality\_problem > 0, know\_investments\_funding == “Tax on the wealthiest” (wrongly say that the green infrastructure program would be financed by taxing the wealthiest after watching the video)

### Housing policy:

* Support for mandatory residential energy efficiency standard with government subsidy.
  + With information treatment reminding respondents of the disruptions and inconveniences of this.
  + Additional explanatory variables:
    - Main way of heating the home.
    - How do you rate the insulation of your accommodation?

### Behaviour

#### Willingness to donate**:**

* Donation amount $xx to charity

#### Willingness to pay:

* Willingness to pay $xx/ year to limit global warming to safe levels (less than 2 degrees).

#### Willingness to sign a petition:

* Do you support XX petition (yes/no).

#### Willingness to change behaviour:

* To what extent would you be willing to adopt the following behaviours
  + Limit flying
  + Limit driving
  + Have a fuel-efficient or an electric vehicle
  + Limit beef consumption
  + Limit heating or cooling your home.

### Policy characteristics (as outcomes)

* Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: XX policy is fair? (“Somewhat agree” or “strongly agree” = 1)
* Do you think that your household would win or lose financially from a green infrastructure program?
* *Do you agree or disagree: Poor people will lose from [main policies]?*