Climate Survey 2.0

Start of Block: Socio-demographics

Q1.1 What is your gender?

* Female (1)
* Male (2)
* Other (3)

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Q1.2 What is your age?

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Q1.3 What is the highest level or degree of schooling you have completed?

* No schooling completed (1)
* Primary school (2)
* Lower secondary school (3)
* Vocational degree (4)
* High school (5)
* University degree (6)
* Master's degree or above (7)

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Q1.4 What is your monthly household income (before withholding tax, in [currency]/month)?

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Q1.5 Are you landlord or tenant? (Several answers possible)

* Tenant (1)
* Owner-occupant (2)
* Owner-lessor (3)
* Hosted for free (4)

Q1.6 How much do you estimate your assets, or those of your household if you are married (in [currency])? Included here are all your possessions (home, car, savings, etc.) net of debt. For example, if you own a house worth $300,000, your only property, and you have $100,000 left to pay back on your mortgage, your assets are $200,000.

* I have a net debt (1)
* Between $0 and $60,000 (2)
* Between $60,000 and $190,000 (3)
* More than $190,000 (4)

Q1.7 Do you live in a rural or urban area? I live in ...

* A rural area (1)
* A small town (below 20,000 inhabitants) (2)
* A mid-size town (between 20,000 and 100,000 inhabitants) (3)
* A city (more than 100,000 inhabitants) (4)

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Q1.8 What is your zipcode?

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Q1.9 What is your employment status?

* Temporary contract (1)
* Full-time employed (2)
* Part-time employed (3)
* Self-employed (4)
* Unemployed (5)
* Student (6)
* Retired (7)

End of Block: Socio-demographics

Start of Block: Household composition and energy characteristics

Q2.1 Do you have children?

* Yes (1)
* No (2)

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Q2.2 How many people make up your household? The household includes: you, the members of your family who live with you, and your dependents.

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Q2.3 How many children below 18 are there in your household?

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Q2.4 Are you member of an environmental organization?

* Yes (1)
* No (2)

Q2.5 What is the main heating energy source in your home?

* Electricity (1)
* Gas (2)
* Heating oil (3)
* Wood, solar, geothermal, heat pump (4)
* Don't know, don't say (5)

Q2.6 How many miles have you and your household members driven in the last 12 months?

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Q2.7 Which mode of transportation do you mainly use for each of the following trips?

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | car or motorbike (1) | public transport (2) | walking or cycling (3) | other (4) | Not applicable (5) |
| Home - work (or studies) (1) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grocery shopping (2) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leisure (excluding holidays) (3) |  |  |  |  |  |

Q2.8 Do you agree or disagree that there are good opportunities for using public transport where you live?

* Fully agree (1)
* Somewhat agree (2)
* Neither agree nor disagree (3)
* Somewhat disagree (4)
* Fully agree (5)
* Don't know, don't say (6)

End of Block: Household composition and energy characteristics

Start of Block: Trust, perceptions of institutions, inequality, and the future

Q3.1 Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful?

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|  | One needs to be very careful | Most people can be trusted | Don't know, don't say |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

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| --- | --- |
| People can be trusted () |  |

Q3.2 How much of the time do you think you can trust the government in your country to do what is right?

* Just about always (1)
* Most of the time (2)
* Only some of the time (3)
* Never (4)
* Don't know, don't say (5)

Q3.3 Do you agree or disagree that authorities spend the income from taxes and fees in a sensible way.

* Fully agree (1)
* Somewhat agree (2)
* Neither agree nor disagree (3)
* Somewhat disagree (4)
* Fully disagree (5)
* Don't know, don't say (6)

Q3.4 Think more broadly about the purpose of the government. Where would you rate yourself on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means you think the government should do only those things necessary to provide the most basic government functions, and 5 means you think the government should take active steps in every area it can to try and improve the lives of its citizens.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Government should focus on most basic functions | Government should play an active role | Don't know, don't say |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Government should play an active role () |  |

Q3.5 Do you think inequality is a serious problem in [country]?

* Not a problem a tall (1)
* A small problem (2)
* A problem (3)
* A serious problem (4)
* A very serious problem (5)
* Don't know, don't say (6)

Q3.6 How do you see the world in 100 years?

* Richer, thanks to technological progress (1)
* Poorer, due to resource depletion and/or climate change (2)
* About as rich as now on average (3)
* Don't know, don't say (4)

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Q3.7 Which of the following is the closest to your view concerning environmental issues?

* Our civilization will eventually collapse, it is useless to try making society more sustainable (1)
* Our civilization will develop so much that environmental issues will not be a problem in the distant future (2)
* We should make our society as sustainable as possible to avoid irreversible damages (3)
* Sustainability should not be a top priority, there are more important goals to be sought (4)
* Don't know, don't say (5)

End of Block: Trust, perceptions of institutions, inequality, and the future

Start of Block: Essay: politics

Q4.1 What are your political views? What political proposals do you support?

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End of Block: Essay: politics

Start of Block: Essay: climate change

Q5.1 What do you know about climate change? What are your views on climate change?

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End of Block: Essay: climate change

Start of Block: Essay: climate policies

Q6.1 Do you think our government should fight climate change? If yes, how?

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End of Block: Essay: climate policies

Start of Block: Climate Change (attitudes and risks)

Q7.1 In your opinion, climate change...

* is not a reality (1)
* is mainly due to natural climate variability (2)
* is mainly due to human activity (3)
* Don't know, don't say (4)

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Q7.2 Do you think humanity can stop emitting the greenhouse gases and halt climate change?

* The evolution of the climate is beyond our control, it is an illusion to think humanity can harness it (1)
* We could technically stop emissions, but this would cause more harm than climate change itself, so we’d better adapt to climate change than try to stop it (2)
* We could and we should stop emissions, but unfortunately this is not the direction we are taking (3)
* We could stop emissions, and we will eventually succeed in doing so in the next century, thanks to awareness raising and stringent public policies (4)
* We do not have to worry too much about climate change nor enact stringent public policies, because new technologies and spontaneous changes in habit will suffice to prevent disastrous climate change (5)
* Don't know, don't say (6)

Q7.3 How often do you talk about climate change?

* Daily (1)
* Several times a month (2)
* Several times a year (3)
* Almost never (4)
* Don't know, don't say (5)

Q7.4 In your opinion, in your country, which generations will be seriously affected by climate change? (Several answers possible)

* People born in the 1960s (1)
* People born in the 1990s (2)
* People born in the 2020s (3)
* People born in the 2050s (4)
* None of the four (5)
* Don't know, don't say (6)

Q7.5 Assuming that all states in the world agree to firmly fight climate change, notably through a transition to renewable energy, through efforts of the richest individuals, and imagining that our country would expand the supply of non-polluting transport very widely; would you be willing to adopt a sustainable lifestyle (i.e. eat little red meat and ensure to use almost no gasoline, diesel or kerosene)?

* Yes (1)
* No (2)
* Don't know, don't say (3)

Q7.6 Would you be willing to change your lifestyle to fight climate change? (Several answers possible)

* Yes, if policies went in this direction (1)
* Yes, if I had the financial means (2)
* Yes, if everyone did the same (3)
* No, only the richest people must change their way of life (4)
* No, it would affect me more to change my lifestyle than to live with climate change (5)
* No, I think climate change is not a real problem (6)
* I have already adopted a sustainable way of life (7)
* I try, but I have trouble changing my habits (8)
* Don't know, don't say (9)

Q7.7 If we decided to halt climate change, what would be the effect on our way of life? (Several answer possible)

* The policies aimed at halting climate change would be an opportunity for our economy: it would create jobs and reduce air pollution as side effects, thus being an improvement in our way of life. (1)
* The policies aimed at halting climate change would be costly, but we would be able to maintain our way of life (e.g. increasing thermal insulation of housing, replacing thermal cars by electric cars, electricity from coal by renewables or nuclear, etc.) (2)
* The policies aimed at halting climate change would require a deep change in our way of life (e.g. reducing energy consumption, changing living standards, eating less meat, increase the use of alternative means of transport, e.g. public transport, bicycles, car sharing, etc.) (3)
* Don't know, don't say (4)

Q7.8 Which of the following issues should be addressed to halt climate change?

* The use of technologies that emit greenhouse gases (e.g. gasoline cars, electricity from coal...) (1)
* The level of waste (waste of energy, waste of food, etc.) (2)
* High standards of living (3)
* Overpopulation (4)
* None of the above (8)
* Don't know, don't say (5)

End of Block: Climate Change (attitudes and risks)

Start of Block: International burden-sharing

Q8.1 At which level do you think public policies to tackle climate change need to be enacted?

* Local (1)
* National (2)
* Global (3)
* All levels (4)
* Don't know, don't say (5)

Q8.2 Which countries should bear the costs of fighting climate change?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Strongly disagree (1) | Somewhat disagree (2) | Neither agree nor disagree (3) | Somewhat agree (4) | Strongly agree (5) | Don't know, don't say (6) |
| Countries should pay in proportion to their income (1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Countries should pay in proportion to their current emissions (2) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Countries should pay in proportion to their past emissions (3) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Richest countries should pay more, so that poorest countries do not have to pay (4) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Richest countries should pay much more, to help vulnerable countries face adverse consequences (5) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Q8.3 It has been proposed that each year, each human would receive an equal allowance to emit greenhouse gases (i.e. an equal “right to pollute”). Those who pollute more would have to pay for their excess emissions while those who pollute less would receive a monetary compensation corresponding to the emissions they saved. In principle, do you think every human should have the same right to pollute?

* Yes, this would be the fair solution (1)
* No, the poor or those who will be hurt more by climate change should be compensated more (2)
* No, those who have ended up polluting more should have more rights to pollute (3)
* No, rights to pollute should not be defined at the individual level but at another level, like the country level (4)
* No, we should not restrict greenhouse gases emissions (6)
* Don't know, don't say (5)

Q8.4 Do you think our country should take measures to fight climate change?

* Yes, in any case (1)
* Yes, even more so if other countries are less ambitious (2)
* Yes, even more so if other countries also take similar measures (3)
* It depends: only if it is part of a fair international agreement (4)
* No, by no means (5)
* Don't know, don't say (6)

Q8.5 Would you approve of the establishment of a global democratic assembly whose role would be to take action against climate change?

* Yes (1)
* No (2)
* Don't know, don't say (3)

Q8.6 Would you approve of a global tax on greenhouse gas emissions funding a global basic income of $30/month to each adult?

* Yes (1)
* No (2)
* Don't know, don't say (3)

Q8.7 Would you approve of a global tax on the top 1% to finance the development of low-income countries (vaccination, access to drinkable water, to healthcare, to education...)?

* Yes (1)
* No (2)
* Don't know, don't say (3)

End of Block: International burden-sharing

Start of Block: Preferences on climate policies

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| Q9.1 Would you support the following climate policies? | Yes, absolutely (1) | Yes, rather (2) | Indifferent or don't know (3) | No, not really (4) | No, not at all (5) |
| A tax on kerosene (aviation) or a ticket tax (1) |  |  |  |  |  |
| A national carbon tax on carbon emissions from energy use on (e.g. transport, heating, electricity) (2) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stricter standards on the insulation of new buildings (3) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stricter standards on the pollution of new vehicles (4) |  |  |  |  |  |
| The prohibition of the entry of most polluting vehicles (5) |  |  |  |  |  |
| The prohibition of polluting vehicles in dense areas like city centers (6) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Subsidies to clean technologies (renewable energy, (7) |  |  |  |  |  |
| A contribution to a global climate fund to finance clean energy in low-income countries (8) |  |  |  |  |  |

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Q9.2 In which cases would you be in favor of [increasing the / introducing a] carbon tax? I would be in favor if the tax revenues were used to finance...

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes, absolutely (1) | Yes, rather (2) | Indifferent or don't know (3) | No, not really (4) | No, not at all (5) |
| Direct support to households for pre-defined purposes (e.g., vouchers for energy use) (1) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transfers targeted to the poorest households (2) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tax rebates for all households (3) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tax rebates for affected firms (4) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Funding environmental infrastructure projects (public transport, transmission lines, distributed heating, cycling ways, etc.) (5) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Subsidizing low-carbon technologies including renewable energy (6) |  |  |  |  |  |
| A reduction in the public deficit (7) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other (please specify): (8) |  |  |  |  |  |

Q9.3 How worried are you about the impacts of climate change?

* Very worried (1)
* Worried (2)
* Indifferent (3)
* Not worried (4)
* Not worried at all (5)
* Don't say (6)

End of Block: Preferences on climate policies

Start of Block: Preference 1: emissions standards (full)

**At this point of the survey respondents are randomly allocated into groups. They see only one of the following three policy blocks (Q10.1 – 10.4, Q11.1 – 11.4, or Q12.1 – 12.4). In these blocks we assess respondents’ support for a specific policy. In the next block, respondents are exposed to an information treatment. After the treatment, respondents are asked again for their support on the specific policy.**

**Policy Group 1**

To fight climate change, car producers can be required by law to limit the average CO2 emission per kilometer of the vehicles they sell in a year. The limit is lowered every year, to the point that car producers will only be allowed to sell vehicles that do not emit CO2, such as electric or hydrogen vehicles after a certain date. This policy is called an *emission standard*.

Q10.2 Would an emission standard have overall positive or negative impacts on employment?

* Positive impacts (1)
* No notable impact (4)
* Negative impacts (2)
* Don't know, don't say (3)

Q10.3 Would you win or lose from an emission standard?

* Win (1)
* Lose (2)
* Be unaffected (3)
* Don't know, don't say (4)

Q10.4 Would you support an emission standard?

* Yes (1)
* No (2)
* Don't know, don't say (3)

End of Block: Preference 1: emissions standards (full)

Start of Block: Preference 2: green investments (full)

**Policy Group 2:**

A *climate pact* is a large program of public investment, financed by public debt, to accomplish the energy transition as an important step towards decarbonising our economies. Investments would concern renewable power plants, public transportation, thermal renovation of building, and sustainable agriculture.

Q11.2 Would a climate pact have overall positive or negative impacts on employment?

* Positive impacts (1)
* No notable impact (4)
* Negative impacts (2)
* Don't know, don't say (3)

Q11.3 Would you win or lose from a climate pact?

* Win (1)
* Lose (2)
* Be unaffected (3)
* Don't know, don't say (4)

Q11.4 Would you support a climate pact?

* Yes (1)
* No (2)
* Don't know, don't say (3)

End of Block: Preference 2: green investments (full)

Start of Block: Preference 3: tax and dividend (full)

**Policy Group 3:**

To fight climate change, the government can make polluting firms pay for their greenhouse gas emissions, to encourage them to reduce their emissions. This could be done through a carbon *tax and dividend* policy. With such a policy, all products that emit greenhouse gases would be taxed. For example, the price of gasoline would increase by [xxx %]. To compensate households for the price increases, the revenues of the carbon tax would be redistributed to all households, regardless of their income. Each adult would thus receive [xxx] per year.

Q12.2 Would a tax and dividend policy have overall positive or negative impacts on employment?

* Positive impacts (1)
* No notable impact (4)
* Negative impacts (2)
* Don't know, don't say (3)

Q12.3 Would you win or lose from a tax and dividend policy?

* Win (1)
* Lose (2)
* Be unaffected (3)
* Don't know, don't say (4)

Q12.4 Would you support a tax and dividend policy?

* Yes (1)
* No (2)
* Don't know, don't say (3)

End of Block: Preference 3: tax and dividend (full)

Start of Block: Treatment 4: climate change and policies

**Possible treatments: Respondents receive only one treatment depending on the group to which they were assigned in the previous step. Treatment A can be assigned to any group (Policy Groups 1, 2, or 3 from above). Treatments B, C, and D, are specific depending on the policy they were asked about in the previous section (emissions standard, green public investment programme, or tax and dividend policy).**

**Treatment A (Environmental Impacts of Climate Change):**

Please read carefully the information below on climate change. Climate change is already responsible for 150,000 deaths annually. If greenhouse gas emissions continue on their current trend, the average global warming will be +5°C in 2100 and +8°C in 2250.  A rapid transition to renewable energies is technically possible and could contain global warming at +2°C.    
    
According to scientists, in the absence of ambitious measures: a large proportion of species and ecosystems face an increased risk of extinction (for example, half of the Amazon rainforest could be replaced by savanna by 2100) ; natural disasters will intensify (hurricanes, heat waves, droughts, floods, forest fires, etc.); by 2100, 270 million more people would be flooded each year due to sea-level rise; by 2070, one third of the global population would have to migrate towards places where the temperature is suited for humans.    
    
Sources: [Burke et al (2009)](http://www.pnas.org/content/106/49/20670), [Hinkel et al (2014)](http://www.pnas.org/content/pnas/early/2014/01/29/1222469111.full.pdf), [IPCC Report (2014)](http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/syr/), [Meinshausen et al (2011)](http://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-011-0156-z), [Salazar et al. (2007)](http://doi.org/10.1029/2007GL029695), [Patz et al (2005)](http://www.nature.com/articles/nature04188), [Xu et al (2020)](https://www.pnas.org/content/early/2020/04/28/1910114117)  
   
 As you are now aware of this new information, we will ask you a second time a couple of questions.

**Treatment B (Emissions Standard):**

Our country has enacted an emission standard that requires car producers to limit the average pollution of the vehicles they sell in a year (expressed in gCO2/km). Thus in 20x0, new vehicles sold should emit at most xxx gCO2/km, down from xxx today. Together with a plan to decarbonize electricity production, this policy should reduce national emissions by xxx %, and accomplish most of the decarbonization needed in the car industry. Every big economy has a similar plan to diminish the emissions from cars (the EU, the US, China, India…).  
[+ country-specific economic impacts]  
  
  
As you are now aware of this new information, we will ask you a second time a couple of questions.

**Treatment C (Green Public Investment Programme):**

[Country’s political party or politician] advocates for a Green New Deal, meaning a large program of public investment, financed by public debt, to accomplish the energy transition needed to halt climate change. xxx million of people would find a job in the sectors of renewable power plants, public transportation, thermal renovation of building, sustainable agriculture, etc. Re-training options would be offered to workers in polluting sectors such as coal mining, to insure that they also benefit from the overall creation of jobs and find a new job themselves.  
[+ country-specific economic impacts]  
  
  
As you are now aware of this new information, we will ask you a second time a couple of questions.

**Treatment D (Tax and Dividend):**

Canada has enacted a tax and dividend policy in 2018. Research has shown that this policy has decreased greenhouse gas emissions, increased employment, and that a majority have gained purchasing power through the reform. Although a majority of the population were skeptical of the tax and dividend policy before it was enacted, now a majority supports the policy.  
 Sources: Murray & Rivers (2015), Yamazaki (2017)  
 [+ country-specific economic impacts]

As you are now aware of this new information, we will ask you a second time a couple of questions.

**After the respective information treatment, respondents are asked questions similar to those in the previous question block. This allows us to test if respondents changed their view on climate change, and their support for a particular policy, after receiving the information treatment.**

End of Block: Treatment

Start of Block: Preference for interdiction vs. incentives

**Further questions to all respondents:**

Q15.1 Imagine that the government finances the thermal renovation of residential housing. Would you prefer that the renovation be:

* Mandatory: every building should be renovated before a certain date (1)
* Voluntary: an owner should be able to refuse the renovation of their house (2)
* Don't know, don't say (3)

Q15.2 Imagine that to fight climate change, the government decides to limit the number of flights to an average of one private round-trip per person each year. What of the following option would you prefer:

* No one would be allowed to fly more than one round-trip per year (1)
* Those who do not fly within a given year would be allowed to sell their “right to fly” to someone who wants to fly more than once during that year (2)
* Don't know, don't say (3)

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Q15.3 Imagine that to fight climate change, the government decides to limit the consumption of cattle product like beef and dairy. Which of the following option(s) would you approve of? (Several answers possible)

* A high tax on cattle product, so that the price of beef doubles (1)
* Subsidies on organic and local vegetables, fruits and nuts (2)
* The removal of subsidies to cattle farming (3)
* The interdiction of intensive cattle farming (4)
* Don't know, don't say (5)

Q15.4 If you had to choose, which one of the following would be closest to your views?

* Government should let ordinary people decide for themselves how to protect the environment, even if it means they do not always do the right thing (1)
* Government should pass laws to make ordinary people protect the environment, even if it interferes with people's right to make their own decisions (2)
* Don't know, don't say (3)

End of Block: Preference for interdiction vs. incentives

Start of Block: Political views and media consumption

Q16.1 How much are you interested in politics?

* Almost not (or not at all) (1)
* A little (2)
* A lot (3)
* Don't know, don't say (4)

Q16.2 How would you define your views? (Several answers possible)

* Far left (1)
* Left (2)
* Center (3)
* Right (4)
* Far right (5)
* Liberal (6)
* Conservative (7)
* Humanist (8)
* Patriot (9)
* Apolitical (10)
* Ecologist (11)
* Other (please specify): (12) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Q16..3 How do you keep yourself informed of current events? Mainly through...

* TV (1)
* Radio (2)
* Print (3)
* Social media (4)
* News website (5)

Q16.4 Did you vote in the last [presidential] election?

* Yes (1)
* No (2)
* Don't say (3)

Display This Question:

If Q21.4 = Yes

Q16.5 For which [candidate] did you vote at the last [presidential] election?

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End of Block: Political views and media consumption

Start of Block: Feedback

Q17.1 Do you feel that this survey was biased?

* Yes, environmentalist biased (1)
* Yes, anti-environmentalist biased (2)
* No, it did not feel biased (3)

Q17.2 The survey is nearing completion. You can now enter any comments, comments or suggestions in the field below.

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End of Block: Feedback