Project on the public acceptability of climate change mitigation policies

Draft Survey (November 2020)

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# Block 1: Socio-demographics

Q1.1 What is your gender?

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

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)

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

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Q1.5 What has been the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on your household income?

* My household income has declined a lot. (1)
* My household income has declined slightly. (2)
* There has been no change. (3)
* My household income has increased slightly. (4)
* My household income has increased a lot. (5)

Q1.6 Are you landlord or tenant? (Multiple answers possible)

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

Q1.7 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 (net negative assets) (1)
* My estimated assets are between $0 and $60,000 (2)
* My estimated assets are between $60,000 and $190,000 (3)
* My estimated assets are more than $190,000 (4)

Q1.8 Do you live in a rural or urban area? I live in ...

* A rural area (1)
* A small town (between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants) (2)
* A medium-size town (between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants) (3)
* A large town (between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants) (5)
* A medium-size city (between 100,000 and 250,000 inhabitants) (6)
* A large city (between 250,000 and 1,000,000 inhabitants) (7)
* A megacity (more than 5,000,000 inhabitants) (8)

Q1.9 What is your zipcode?

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Q1.10 What is your employment status?

* Full-time employed (2)
* Part-time employed (3)
* Self-employed (4)
* Unemployed (searching for a job) (5)
* Student (6)
* Retired (7)
* Inactive unemployed (not searching for a job) (8)

# Block 2: Household composition and energy characteristics

Q2.1 Do you have children?

* Yes (1)
* No (2)

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 2019?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Q2.7 How many round-trip flights have you taken between 2015 and 2019 (included)?

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Q2.8 Which mode of transportation did you mainly use for each of the following trips in 2019?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 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) |  |  |  |  |  |

Q2.9 Do you agree or disagree that that public transport is available 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)

# Block 3: 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?

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 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 (e.g. ensure public order and enforce the law, protect against foreign threats, set basic rules for a free market economy), 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 (e.g. provide a welfare state that distributes income from the rich to the poor, provides public goods such as hospitals and schools, sets boundaries to the market economy, etc.) .

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 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 at all (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, for example thanks to technological progress (1)
* Poorer, for example 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)

# Block 4: Open-ended question on political views

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

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# Block 5: Open-ended question on climate change.

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

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# Block 6: Open-ended question on climate change policies.

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

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# Block 7: 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 In your opinion, who is predominantly responsible for climate change? (Multiple answers possible)

* Each of us (1)
* The rich (2)
* Governments (3)
* Companies (4)
* Previous generations (5)
* Some foreign countries (6)
* Natural causes (7)

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Q7.3 Do you think humanity can stop emitting 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 way we are taking (3)
* We could stop emissions, and we will eventually succeed in doing so within 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 or habits will suffice to prevent disastrous climate change (5)
* Don't know, don't say (6)

Q7.4 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)

Q7.5 In your opinion, in your country, which generations will be seriously affected by climate change? (Multiple 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)

Q7.6 Imagine that all states in the world agree on wide-reaching measures to fight climate change. This would entail a wide expansion of the supply of non-polluting transport, a transition to renewable energy, and efforts of everyone according to their means.   
  
In such a scenario, would you be willing to adopt a sustainable lifestyle? By "sustainable lifestyle", we mean eat little red meat and use almost no gasoline, diesel or kerosene.

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

Q7.7 Would you be willing to change your lifestyle (e.g. drive less, fly less, consume less) to fight climate change? (Multiple 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)

Q7.8 If we decided to halt climate change, what would be the effect on our way of life? The policies aimed at halting climate change ... (Multiple answers possible)

* ... 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)
* ... 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)
* ... would require a deep change in our way of life (e.g. reducing energy consumption, eating much less meat, drive less and use public transport or bicycles instead, etc.) (3)
* Don't know, don't say (4)

Q7.9 Which of the following issues should be addressed to halt climate change? (Multiple answers possible)

* 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, inefficiencies, etc.) (2)
* High standards of living (3)
* Overpopulation (4)
* None of the above (8)
* Other (specify): (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Don't know, don't say (5)

# Block 8: International burden-sharing

Q8.1 At which level do you think public policies to tackle climate change need to be enacted? (Multiple answers possible)

* Local (1)
* [State/National] (2)
* [National/European] (3)
* Global (4)
* Don't know, don't say (5)

Q8.2 Ideally, which countries should bear the costs of fighting climate change?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Strongly agree (1) | Somewhat agree (2) | Neither agree nor disagree / Don't know (3) | Somewhat disagree (4) | Strongly disagree (5) |
| 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 (from 1990 onwards) (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: the latter countries would then receive money instead of paying (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, for example at the country level (4)
* No, we should not restrict greenhouse gas 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)
* Yes, but less so if other countries take amibitious measures (7)
* 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 We would like to know how much policies to limit global warming to less than 2 degrees [Celsius] are worth to you. To help limit global warming, the government in [Country] would implement a policy package to reduce emissions for example by investing in clean technologies (renewable energy, electric vehicles, public transport, more efficient insulation, etc.). The revenues for these investments will need to be collected through an additional annual household levy. This policy would be additional to existing ones. We would like to know how much you would at most be willing to pay.   
    
When making the choice it is important that you think carefully about whether you can afford and are willing to pay the indicated amount - as if the payment were to become effective as of today.   
   
 Remember that you have other expenses as well. Please also remember that there are other demands on public finances as well for examples for schools, hospitals, and other infrastructure.   
   
 How much would you at most be willing to pay annually through an additional household levy to help mitigate climate change? (select the amount from the drop-down list).

▼ [Currency] 0 per year (2) ... More than [Currency] 5000 per year (46)

Q8.7 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)

Q8.8 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)

**Allocation into treatment groups:**

At this point in the survey respondents are randomly allocated into one of four groups (three treatment groups, one control group). Respondents in treatment group 1 will first see a short video (2 minutes) on the impacts of climate change (Block 9), and will then be directed to Block 11. Respondents in treatment group 2 will first see the same video as respondents in the first treatment group (Block 9), and will then see a second video with information on several climate policy options (Block 10). Respondents in treatment group 3 will only see the second video (Block 10) with information on the climate policy options. Respondents in the control group are directed to Block 11 and will not see any video.

# Block 9: Treatment 1: The impacts of climate change (randomly allocated)

Respondents in this treatment group will see a video with information on climate change and the estimated natural and socio-economic impacts. It will provide basic explanations on the link between greenhouse gas emissions, temperature levels and the impact on natural disasters. It will for example provide information on the estimated impacts arising from the increase in tropical storms, sea level rise, and the decline in crop yields due to climate change.

# Block 10: Treatment 2: Climate policy options (randomly allocated)

Respondents in this treatment group will see a video with information on several policy options to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (e.g. emissions standard for cars, tax and dividend policy, public green investment programme). The video will explain the mechanisms of the policies and explain the respective costs and benefits of each policy.

# Block 11: Preferences on climate policies

 Q11.1 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)

Q11.2 Would you support the following climate policies?

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|  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes, absolutely (1) | Yes, rather (2) | Indifferent (3) | No, not really (4) | No, not at all (5) | Don't know, don't say (6) |
| A tax on flight tickets (1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A national tax on fossil fuels (2) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Obligation of thermal renovation of buildings (3) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stricter standards on the insulation of new buildings (4) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A ban on the production of most polluting vehicles (5) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A ban of polluting vehicles in dense areas like city centers (6) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Subsidies to low-carbon technologies (renewable energy, capture and sequestration of carbon...) (7) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A contribution to a global climate fund to finance clean energy in low-income countries (8) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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Q11.3 Revenues from a carbon tax can be used for different purposes. How much would you support [increasing the / introducing a] carbon tax, if revenues were used to finance...

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Strongly support (1) | Rather support (2) | Indifferent (3) | Rather oppose (4) | Strongly oppose (5) | Don't know (6) |
| Transfers to households constrained to consume fossil fuels (1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transfers to the poorest households (2) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tax rebates for all households (3) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tax rebates for the most affected firms (4) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Funding environmental infrastructure projects (public transport, cycling ways, etc.) (5) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Subsidizing low-carbon technologies including renewable energy (6) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A reduction in the public deficit (7) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other (please specify): (8) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Q11.4 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)

# Block 12: Preference for policy option 1: emission standards

Q12.1 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 electric or hydrogen vehicles after a certain date. This policy is called an *emission standard*.

Q12.2 Could the government be trusted to correctly implement an emission standard?

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

Q12.3 Would an emission standard be effective to fight climate change?

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

Q12.4 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)

Q12.5 Would an emission standard have overall positive or negative side effects?

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

Q12.6 Would the following categories of people gain or be hurt by an emission standard?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Would gain (1) | Would be hurt (2) | Would not be severely affected (3) | Don't know, don't say (4) |
| The poorest (1) |  |  |  |  |
| The middle class (2) |  |  |  |  |
| The richest (3) |  |  |  |  |
| Urban dwellers (4) |  |  |  |  |
| Rural or peri-urban people (5) |  |  |  |  |
| Women (8) |  |  |  |  |
| [People of color] (9) |  |  |  |  |

Q12.7 In your opinion, would you win or lose from an emission standard?

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

Q12.8 Would you support an emission standard?

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

# Block 13: Preference for policy option 2: green investments

Q13.1 A *climate pact* is a large program of public investment, financed by public debt, to accomplish the energy transition needed to halt climate change. Investments would concern renewable power plants, public transportation, thermal renovation of building, and sustainable agriculture.

Q13.2 Could the government be trusted to correctly implement a climate pact?

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

Q13.3 Would a climate pact be effective to fight climate change?

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

Q13.4 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)

Q13.5 Would a climate pact have overall positive or negative side effects?

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

Q13.6 Would the following categories of people gain or be hurt by a climate pact?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Would gain (1) | Would be hurt (2) | Would not be severely affected (3) | Don't know, don't say (4) |
| The poorest (1) |  |  |  |  |
| The middle class (2) |  |  |  |  |
| The richest (3) |  |  |  |  |
| Urban dwellers (4) |  |  |  |  |
| Rural or peri-urban people (5) |  |  |  |  |

Q13.7 Would you win or lose from a climate pact?

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

Q13.8 Would you support a climate pact?

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

# Block 14: Preference for policy option 3: tax and dividend

Q14.1 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.

Q14.2 Could the government be trusted to correctly implement a tax and dividend policy?

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

Q14.3 Would a tax and dividend policy be effective to fight climate change?

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

Q14.4 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)

Q14.5 Would a tax and dividend policy have overall positive or negative side effects?

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

Q14.6 Would the following categories of people gain or be hurt by a tax and dividend policy?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Would gain (1) | Would be hurt (2) | Would not be severely affected (3) | Don't know, don't say (4) |
| The poorest (1) |  |  |  |  |
| The middle class (2) |  |  |  |  |
| The richest (3) |  |  |  |  |
| Urban dwellers (4) |  |  |  |  |
| Rural or peri-urban people (5) |  |  |  |  |

Q14.7 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)

Q14.8 Would you support a tax and dividend policy?

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

# Block 15: Preference for bans vs. incentives

Q15.1 Imagine that the government subsidizes 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 flights to an average of 1,000 km per person per year, which is equivalent to 20,000 km per person between now and 2040. What of the following option would you prefer:

* No one would be allowed to fly more than 20,000 km between now and 2040. (1)
* Those who plan to not fly within a given year would be allowed to sell their “right to fly” to someone who wants to fly but has already reached the quota of 20,000 km. (2)
* Don't know, don't say (3)

Q15.3 Imagine that to fight climate change, the government decides to limit the flights to an average of 3,000 km per person per year, which is equivalent to 60,000 km per person between now and 2040. What of the following option would you prefer:

* No one would be allowed to fly more than 60,000 km between now and 2040. (1)
* Those who plan to not fly within a given year would be allowed to sell their “right to fly” to someone who wants to fly but has already reached the quota of 60,000 km. (2)
* Don't know, don't say (3)

Q15.4 Imagine that to fight climate change, the government decides to limit the number of flights to an average of one round-trip per person every two years. What of the following option would you prefer:

* No one would be allowed to fly more than one round-trip every two years. (1)
* Those who plan to not fly within a two-year period would be allowed to sell their “right to fly” to someone who wants to fly more than once during these two years. (2)
* Don't know, don't say (3)

|  |
| --- |
|  |

Q15.5 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? (Multiple 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 ban of intensive cattle farming (4)
* Don't know, don't say (5)

Q15.6 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)

# Block 16: 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 yourself? (Multiple 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)
* Feminist (13)
* Other (please specify): (12) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

* TV (mostly public broadcasting channels) (1)
* TV (mostly private channels) (2)
* Radio (3)
* Social media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, etc.) (4)
* Print media (e.g. print newspapers, magazines etc.) (6)
* News websites (e.g. online newspapers) (7)
* Other (9)

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

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

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

* [Right wing party] (4)
* [Centre-right party] (5)
* [Centre-left party] (6)
* [Left party] (7)
* [Green party] (8)
* [Liberal Party] (9)
* Other (10)

# Block 17: 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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