

Support for Global Redistribution in High-Income Countries

Adrien Fabre*

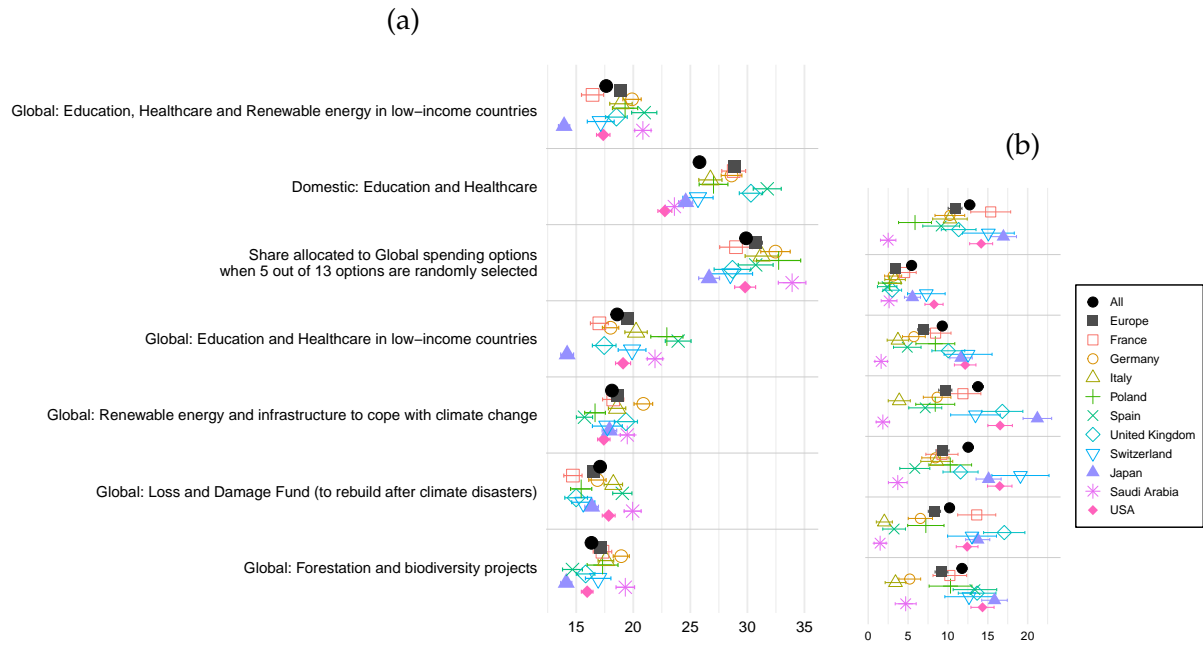
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Abstract

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Figure 1



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1 Introduction

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Literature

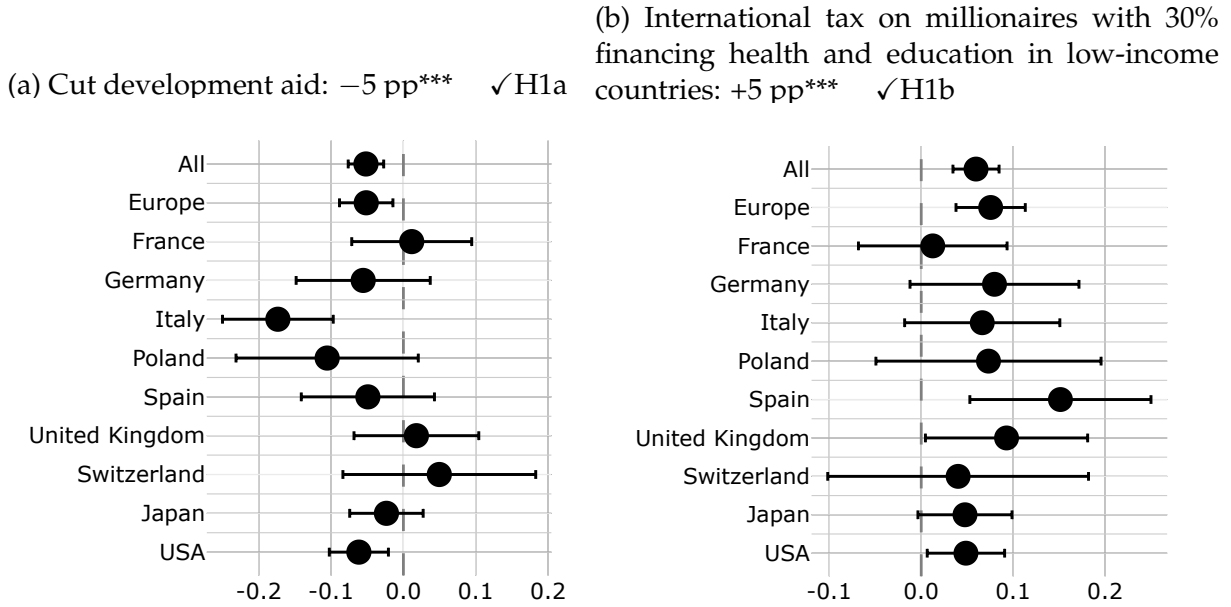
2 Results

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Methods

Pre-registration. The project is approved by Economics & Business Ethics Committee (EBEC) at the University of Amsterdam (EB-1113) and was preregistered in the Open Science Foundation registry (osf.io/fy6gd). The study did not deviate from the registration: the questionnaires and

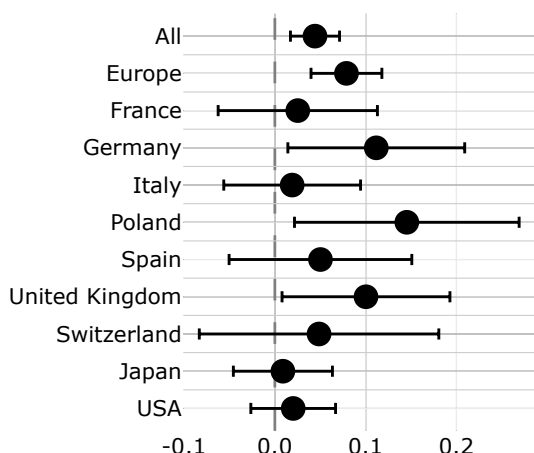
Figure 2: Effect on the likelihood that a political program is preferred of containing the following policy



the hypotheses tests used are the same as the ones *given ex ante*. Informed consent was obtained from all respondents, randomized treatment branches were unknown to the respondents, and our research complies with all relevant ethical regulations. Respondents were compensated with gift certificates for a value of €1 after participation. No statistical methods were used to pre-determine sample sizes but our sample sizes match those reported in similar publications.¹⁻⁵

Data collection. The paper utilizes two sets of surveys: the *global* survey and the *Western* surveys. The *global* surveys consist of two U.S. surveys, *US1* and *US2*, and one European survey, *Eu*. The *global* survey was conducted from March 2021 to March 2022 on 40,680 respondents from 20 countries (with 1,465 to 2,488 respondents per country). *US1* collected responses from 3,000 respondents between January and March 2023, while *US2* gathered data from 2,000 respondents between March and April 2023. *Eu* included 3,000 respondents and was conducted from February to March 2023. We used the survey companies *Dynata* and *Bilendi*. To ensure representative samples, we employed stratified quotas based on gender, age (5 brackets), income (4), region (4), education level (3), and ethnicity (3) for the U.S. We also incorporated survey weights throughout the analysis to account for any remaining imbalances. These weights were constructed using the quota variables as well as the degree of urbanization, and trimmed between 0.25 and 4. Stratified quotas followed by reweighting is the usual method to reduce selection bias from opt-in online panels, when better sampling methods (such as compulsory participation of random dwellings)

(a) Effect of a *Donation lottery* treatment on support for the Global Climate Scheme: +3p.p.*** ✓H5a



(b) Effect of information about ongoing global redistribution initiatives on the share of plausible global policies supported: +1p.p.** ✓H5b 2SLS

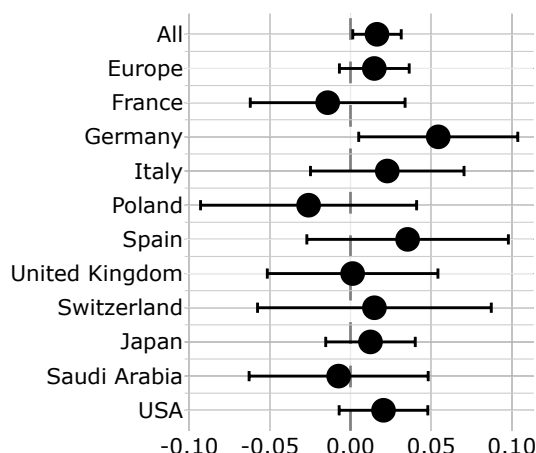


Figure 4: Relative support for plausible global redistribution policies (Percentage of *Some-what* or *Strongly* support among non-*Indifferent* responses). (Question ??).

| | All | Europe | France | Germany | Italy | Poland | Spain | United Kingdom | Switzerland | Japan | Saudi Arabia | USA |
|---|-----|--------|--------|---------|-------|--------|-------|----------------|-------------|-------|--------------|-----|
| Minimum tax of 2% on billionaires' wealth, in voluntary countries | 81 | 84 | 87 | 83 | 89 | 79 | 81 | 85 | 77 | 81 | 86 | 77 |
| Bridgetown initiative: MDBs expanding sustainable investments in LICs, and at lower interest rates | 79 | 82 | 81 | 81 | 88 | 72 | 81 | 85 | 75 | 80 | 87 | 74 |
| L&D: Developed countries financing a fund to help vulnerable countries cope with climate Loss and damage | 73 | 75 | 72 | 73 | 84 | 72 | 77 | 72 | 67 | 73 | 89 | 70 |
| Expand Security Council to new permanent members (e.g. India, Brazil, African Union), restrict veto use | 72 | 76 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 73 | 76 | 78 | 72 | 68 | 84 | 67 |
| Raise global minimum tax on profit from 15% to 35%, allocating revenues to countries based on sales | 71 | 75 | 75 | 74 | 85 | 66 | 70 | 74 | 63 | 72 | 77 | 66 |
| International levy on shipping carbon emissions, returned to countries based on population | 70 | 73 | 78 | 70 | 78 | 61 | 74 | 75 | 72 | 59 | 81 | 67 |
| Debt relief for vulnerable countries, suspending payments until they are more able to repay | 69 | 70 | 64 | 60 | 81 | 79 | 72 | 72 | 65 | 68 | 88 | 67 |
| At least 0.7% of developed countries' GDP in foreign aid | 68 | 69 | 66 | 67 | 79 | 59 | 77 | 65 | 64 | 62 | 86 | 67 |
| NCQG: Developing countries providing \$300 bn a year in climate finance for developing countries | 65 | 69 | 68 | 69 | 76 | 63 | 73 | 67 | 65 | 59 | 86 | 61 |
| International levy on aviation carbon emissions, raising prices by 30%, returned to countries based on population | 53 | 55 | 62 | 54 | 56 | 53 | 54 | 54 | 51 | 46 | 70 | 51 |

are unavailable.⁶ By applying weights, the results are fully representative of the respective countries along the above mentioned dimensions. Results at the European level apply different weights

which ensure representativeness of the combined four European countries. Appendix ?? shows how our samples compare to actual population frequencies. They match the actual frequencies, except for some imbalances in specific quota demographics —such as gender in the UK (43% of women instead of 50%) or urbanity in Spain (15% rural instead of 26%)— that are corrected through our survey weights, and in the U.S. vote (which does not affect our results, as shown by the results reweighted by vote in the *Support for the GCS* section below). Appendix ?? shows that the treatment branches are balanced. Appendix ?? runs placebo tests of the effects of each treatment on unrelated outcomes. We do not find effects of earlier treatments on unrelated outcomes arriving later in the survey. Appendix ?? shows that our results are unchanged when including inattentive respondents.

Data quality. The median duration is 28 minutes for the *global* survey, 14 min for *US1*, 11 min for *US2*, and 20 min for *Eu*. To ensure the best possible data quality, we exclude 14% respondents who fail an attention test or rush through the survey (i.e., answer in less than 11.5 minutes in the *global* survey, 4 minutes in *US1* or *US2*, 6 minutes in *Eu*). At the end of the survey, we ask whether respondents thought that our survey was politically biased and offer to provide some feedback. 69% of the respondents found the survey unbiased. 24% found it left-wing biased, and 8% found it right-wing biased.

Questionnaires and raw results. The raw results are reported in Appendix ?? while the surveys' structures and questionnaires are given in Appendices ?? and ??. Details on the *global* survey can be found in the Appendix of Dechezleprêtre et al. (forthcoming).¹ Country-specific raw results are also available as supplementary material files: [US](#), [EU](#), [FR](#), [DE](#), [ES](#), [UK](#).

Data and code availability

All data and code of the *global* surveys as well as figures of the paper are available on [10.5281/zenodo.11202245](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11202245). Data and code for the *g* survey will be made public upon publication.

Acknowledgements

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A Raw results

Figure S1: Keyword classification of open-ended fields (matches with at least one keyword in a list). (Questions ??-??).

| | All | Europe | France | Germany | Italy | Poland | Spain | United Kingdom | Switzerland | Japan | Saudi Arabia | USA |
|---|-----|--------|--------|---------|-------|--------|-------|----------------|-------------|-------|--------------|-----|
| Money; own income; cost of living; inflation | 19 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 14 | 19 | 15 | 21 | 16 | 22 |
| Health; healthcare system | 10 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 12 | 16 | 14 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 10 |
| Own country referred | 9 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 10 |
| Family; children; childcare | 7 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 8 |
| War; peace | 7 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Work; (un)employment; business | 6 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 5 |
| Nothing; don't know; empty | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 13 | 4 | 2 |
| Government; president | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 7 |
| Economy | 5 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| Inflation; cost of living | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| International issues | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 3 |
| Poverty; inequality | 4 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Tax system; welfare benefits; public services | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 3 |
| Criticism of immigration; national preference | 4 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Security; violence; crime; judicial system | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Criticism of far right; Trump; tariffs | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| Environment; climate change | 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Old age; retirement; ageing society | 3 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 |
| Rights; democracy; freedom; slavery | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Discrimination; gender inequality; racism; LGBT | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Housing | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Trump | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| Happiness; peace of mind | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Relationships; love; emotions | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 |

Figure S2: AI classification of open-ended fields (using ChatGPT-4.1). (Questions ??-??).

| | All | Europe | France | Germany | Italy | Poland | Spain | United Kingdom | Switzerland | Japan | Saudi Arabia | USA |
|-------------------------------|-----|--------|--------|---------|-------|--------|-------|----------------|-------------|-------|--------------|-----|
| field_gpt_money | 26 | 21 | 22 | 18 | 24 | 22 | 19 | 24 | 18 | 26 | 21 | 32 |
| field_gpt_own_country | 21 | 17 | 14 | 20 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 21 | 14 | 23 | 8 | 25 |
| field_gpt_other | 19 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 14 | 19 | 17 | 17 | 29 | 22 |
| field_gpt_happiness | 17 | 15 | 16 | 11 | 17 | 15 | 14 | 19 | 13 | 12 | 30 | 20 |
| field_gpt_global_issue | 14 | 16 | 12 | 18 | 19 | 16 | 11 | 18 | 19 | 8 | 13 | 15 |
| field_gpt_inequality | 14 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 17 | 15 | 12 | 11 |
| field_gpt_health | 13 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 16 | 15 | 18 | 17 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| field_gpt_taxes_welfare | 12 | 11 | 10 | 17 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 10 | 23 | 2 | 10 |
| field_gpt_nothing | 12 | 11 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 20 | 8 | 9 |
| field_gpt_security | 10 | 10 | 14 | 7 | 11 | 5 | 9 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 12 |
| field_gpt_discrimination | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 10 |
| field_gpt_job | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 17 | 8 |
| field_gpt_family | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 9 |
| field_gpt_rights | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 13 |
| field_gpt_corruption | 7 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 10 |
| field_gpt_war_peace | 7 | 10 | 8 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 8 | 5 |
| field_gpt_old_age | 6 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 5 |
| field_gpt_housing | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 7 |
| field_gpt_immigration | 5 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| field_gpt_environment | 4 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| field_gpt_far_right_criticism | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| field_gpt_education | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 3 |
| field_gpt_relationships | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| field_gpt_global_inequality | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| field_gpt_mistrust | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| field_gpt_religion | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| field_gpt_animals | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

Figure S3: Manual classification of open-ended fields. (Questions ??-??).

| | All | Europe | France | Germany | Italy | Poland | Spain | United Kingdom | Switzerland | Japan | Saudi Arabia | USA |
|---|-----|--------|--------|---------|-------|--------|-------|----------------|-------------|-------|--------------|-----|
| Money; own income; cost of living; inflation | 18 | 16 | 17 | 13 | 17 | 18 | 13 | 17 | 12 | 15 | 22 | 23 |
| Other topic; unclear; vague | 13 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 18 | 18 | 15 |
| Health; healthcare system | 12 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 16 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Nothing; don't know; empty | 9 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 15 | 8 | 8 |
| Poverty; inequality | 7 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 4 |
| Tax system; welfare benefits; public services | 7 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 0 | 4 |
| Security; violence; crime; judicial system | 6 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 7 |
| War; peace | 6 | 8 | 5 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| Family; children; childcare | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 4 |
| Criticism of immigration; national preference | 4 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Criticism of far right; Trump; tariffs | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 10 |
| Environment; climate change | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| International issues | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| Work; (un)employment; business | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 3 |
| Discrimination; gender inequality; racism; LGBT | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| Old age; retirement; ageing society | 3 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 |
| Rights; democracy; freedom; slavery | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| Housing | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Happiness; peace of mind | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Relationships; love; emotions | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| Corruption; criticism of the government | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Education | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| Own country referred | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Global poverty; hunger; global inequality | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Social division; fake news; (social) media | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Religion; sin; God | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| Animal welfare | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Figure S4: Manual classification of *concerns* fields: “What are your main concerns these days?” (Question ??).

| | All | Europe | France | Germany | Italy | Poland | Spain | United Kingdom | Switzerland | Japan | Saudi Arabia | USA |
|---|-----|--------|--------|---------|-------|--------|-------|----------------|-------------|-------|--------------|-----|
| Money; own income; cost of living; inflation | 28 | 25 | 25 | 18 | 22 | 29 | 20 | 36 | 15 | 18 | 18 | 42 |
| Health; healthcare system | 13 | 15 | 10 | 4 | 19 | 26 | 20 | 20 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| Other topic; unclear; vague | 12 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 14 | 28 | 29 | 11 |
| War; peace | 11 | 15 | 10 | 20 | 31 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 26 | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Criticism of far right; Trump; tariffs | 10 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 0 | 20 |
| Security; violence; crime; judicial system | 8 | 9 | 18 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| Environment; climate change | 8 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 4 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Criticism of immigration; national preference | 7 | 9 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 15 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| International issues | 7 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| Work; (un)employment; business | 6 | 7 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 18 | 3 |
| Family; children; childcare | 6 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 15 | 2 |
| Tax system; welfare benefits; public services | 5 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 4 |
| Nothing; don't know; empty | 5 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| Own country referred | 4 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Corruption; criticism of the government | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Housing | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Education | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 2 |
| Old age; retirement; ageing society | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 |
| Rights; democracy; freedom; slavery | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| Poverty; inequality | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Relationships; love; emotions | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Discrimination; gender inequality; racism; LGBT | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Social division; fake news; (social) media | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Happiness; peace of mind | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Religion; sin; God | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Global poverty; hunger; global inequality | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Animal welfare | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Figure S5: Manual classification of *wish* fields: “What are your needs or wishes?” (Question ??).

| | All | Europe | France | Germany | Italy | Poland | Spain | United Kingdom | Switzerland | Japan | Saudi Arabia | USA |
|---|-----|--------|--------|---------|-------|--------|-------|----------------|-------------|-------|--------------|-----|
| Money; own income; cost of living; inflation | 30 | 26 | 30 | 23 | 30 | 34 | 22 | 20 | 24 | 24 | 49 | 39 |
| Health; healthcare system | 22 | 25 | 21 | 31 | 20 | 20 | 26 | 28 | 27 | 11 | 4 | 23 |
| Other topic; unclear; vague | 14 | 13 | 16 | 9 | 11 | 24 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 18 | 10 | 14 |
| Happiness; peace of mind | 9 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 17 | 7 | 5 | 22 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 8 |
| Family; children; childcare | 9 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 17 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 12 |
| Nothing; don't know; empty | 8 | 10 | 10 | 17 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 9 | 13 | 8 | 3 | 4 |
| War; peace | 6 | 8 | 6 | 17 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| Relationships; love; emotions | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 10 |
| Work; (un)employment; business | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 22 | 7 |
| Housing | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 7 |
| Tax system; welfare benefits; public services | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 20 | 0 | 2 |
| Security; violence; crime; judicial system | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Old age; retirement; ageing society | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 4 |
| International issues | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Poverty; inequality | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Own country referred | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Environment; climate change | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Education | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Corruption; criticism of the government | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Rights; democracy; freedom; slavery | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Religion; sin; God | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Criticism of immigration; national preference | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Global poverty; hunger; global inequality | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Discrimination; gender inequality; racism; LGBT | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Criticism of far right; Trump; tariffs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Social division; fake news; (social) media | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Animal welfare | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Figure S6: Manual classification of *issue* fields: “Can you name an issue that is important to you but is neglected in the public debate?” (Question ??).

| | All | Europe | France | Germany | Italy | Poland | Spain | United Kingdom | Switzerland | Japan | Saudi Arabia | USA |
|---|-----|--------|--------|---------|-------|--------|-------|----------------|-------------|-------|--------------|-----|
| Nothing; don't know; empty | 18 | 15 | 14 | 21 | 7 | 32 | 6 | 11 | 20 | 33 | 17 | 19 |
| Other topic; unclear; vague | 12 | 11 | 12 | 6 | 13 | 7 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 16 |
| Tax system; welfare benefits; public services | 12 | 12 | 17 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 13 | 20 | 7 | 22 | 0 | 9 |
| Health; healthcare system | 9 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 19 | 6 | 16 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 11 |
| Money; own income; cost of living; inflation | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 10 |
| Environment; climate change | 7 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 8 |
| Criticism of immigration; national preference | 6 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Old age; retirement; ageing society | 5 | 7 | 5 | 15 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Security; violence; crime; judicial system | 5 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Poverty; inequality | 4 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 5 |
| Education | 4 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| Discrimination; gender inequality; racism; LGBT | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| Housing | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Rights; democracy; freedom; slavery | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| Work; (un)employment; business | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 2 |
| Family; children; childcare | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| International issues | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 1 |
| Corruption; criticism of the government | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| War; peace | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 1 |
| Own country referred | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Criticism of far right; Trump; tariffs | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Social division; fake news; (social) media | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Animal welfare | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Religion; sin; God | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Relationships; love; emotions | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Global poverty; hunger; global inequality | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Happiness; peace of mind | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Figure S7: Manual classification of *injustice* fields: “What according to you is the greatest injustice of all?” (Question ??).

| | All | Europe | France | Germany | Italy | Poland | Spain | United Kingdom | Switzerland | Japan | Saudi Arabia | USA |
|---|-----|--------|--------|---------|-------|--------|-------|----------------|-------------|-------|--------------|-----|
| Money; own income; cost of living; inflation | 28 | 25 | 25 | 18 | 22 | 29 | 20 | 36 | 15 | 18 | 18 | 42 |
| Health; healthcare system | 13 | 15 | 10 | 4 | 19 | 26 | 20 | 20 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| Other topic; unclear; vague | 12 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 14 | 28 | 29 | 11 |
| War; peace | 11 | 15 | 10 | 20 | 31 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 26 | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Criticism of far right; Trump; tariffs | 10 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 0 | 20 |
| Security; violence; crime; judicial system | 8 | 9 | 18 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| Environment; climate change | 8 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 4 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Criticism of immigration; national preference | 7 | 9 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 15 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| International issues | 7 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| Work; (un)employment; business | 6 | 7 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 18 | 3 |
| Family; children; childcare | 6 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 15 | 2 |
| Tax system; welfare benefits; public services | 5 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 4 |
| Nothing; don't know; empty | 5 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| Own country referred | 4 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Corruption; criticism of the government | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Housing | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Education | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 2 |
| Old age; retirement; ageing society | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 |
| Rights; democracy; freedom; slavery | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| Poverty; inequality | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Relationships; love; emotions | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Discrimination; gender inequality; racism; LGBT | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Social division; fake news; (social) media | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Happiness; peace of mind | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Religion; sin; God | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Global poverty; hunger; global inequality | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Animal welfare | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Figure S8: Conjoint analysis in France (Average Marginal Component Effect). (Question ??).

Climat:
 Construire 14 nouveaux réacteurs nucléaires
 Supprimer les Zones à Faibles Émissions (ZFE)
 Économie:
 Indexer totalement les retraites sur l'inflation
 Augmenter le SMIC à 1600€ net par mois
 Restaurer l'âge légal de départ à la retraite à 62 ans
 Politique étrangère:
 Taxe mondiale sur les millionnaires, dont 30 % financerait la santé et l'éducation dans les pays à bas revenus
 Réduire l'aide au développement
 Doubler le budget militaire d'ici 2030
 Société:
 Supprimer le droit du sol
 Peines planchers pour les récidivistes et responsabilité pénale à 16 ans
 Instaurer le Référendum d'Initiative Citoyenne (RIC)
 Fiscalité:
 Défisicaliser les primes jusqu'à 10 000 € par an
 Exonérer d'impôt sur le revenu les jeunes de moins de 30 ans
 Baisser l'impôt sur le revenu jusqu'à 4000€/mois net et l'augmenter au-delà
 Rétablir un impôt sur la fortune (ISF) renforcé

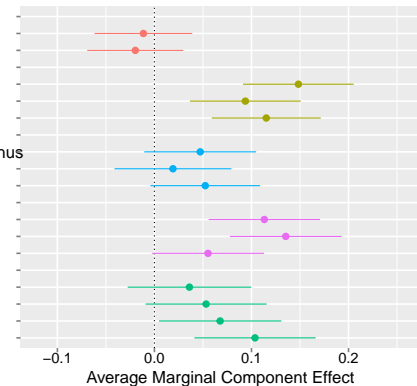


Figure S9: Conjoint analysis in Germany (Average Marginal Component Effect). (Question ??).

Klimaschutz:
 Aufhebung des Heizungsgesetzes, das erneuerbare Energien vorschreibt
 Neuwagen mit Verbrennungsmotor ab 2035 verbieten.
 Wirtschaftspolitik:
 Strompreise durch Steuersenkungen um 12 % senken
 Mindestlohn bis 2026 auf 15 € erhöhen
 500 Milliarden Euro in strategische Sektoren wie Stahl, Automobilindustrie und Verteidigung investieren
 Außenpolitik:
 Internationale Millionärssteuer mit 30 % zur Finanzierung von Gesundheit und Bildung in Ländern mit niedrigem Einkommen
 Kürzung der Entwicklungshilfe
 Die Ukraine militärisch und finanziell unterstützen
 Gesellschaft:
 Einsatz elektronischer Fußfesseln zur Verfolgung von Gewalttätern gegen Frauen
 20.000 € staatlicher Zuschuss bei Geburt eines Kindes
 Beschleunigte Verfahren zur Erlangung der deutschen Staatsangehörigkeit einschränken
 Steuerpolitik:
 Keine Steuern auf Überstunden und Arbeit im Rentenalter
 Abschaffung der Erbschaftsteuer
 Komplette Wiedereinführung der Schuldenbremse
 Höhere Steuern für die reichsten 1% zur Finanzierung von höherem Kindergeld, Bürgergeld und Mindestrente

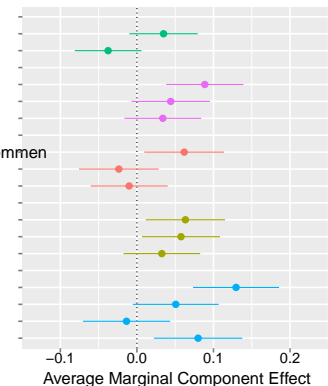


Figure S10: Conjoint analysis in Italy (Average Marginal Component Effect). (Question ??).

Politica climatica:
 Annullare il divieto di nuove auto con motore a combustione a partire dal 2035
 Raddoppiare la capacità di energia rinnovabile entro il 2030
 Politica economica:
 Incrementare l'assegno di nascita fino a 3.600 euro per i neonati
 Destinare i fondi UE non utilizzati all'esenzione fiscale per le aziende che assumono
 Introdurre un salario minimo a norma di legge di 10€ all'ora
 Riduzione dell'orario di lavoro senza ridurre gli stipendi
 Politica estera:
 Tassa internazionale sui milionari, il cui 30% finanzierebbe l'assistenza sanitaria e l'istruzione nei Paesi a basso reddito
 Tagliare gli aiuti allo sviluppo
 Sviluppare una difesa militare comune europea
 Politica sociale:
 Imporre un limite legale della migrazione in Italia e trattare le richieste di asilo ai di fuori dell'UE
 Riconoscere il matrimonio tra persone dello stesso sesso
 Introdurre l'istruzione in età della prima infanzia gratuita e obbligatoria (fino ai 3 anni)
 Politica fiscale:
 Riduzione dell'imposta sul reddito per i nuclei familiari a basso reddito
 Sostituire l'imposta sul reddito con una flat tax del 15%.

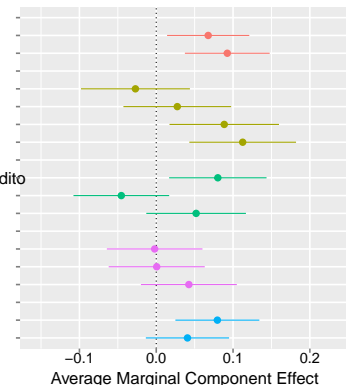


Figure S11: Conjoint analysis in Poland (Average Marginal Component Effect). (Question ??).

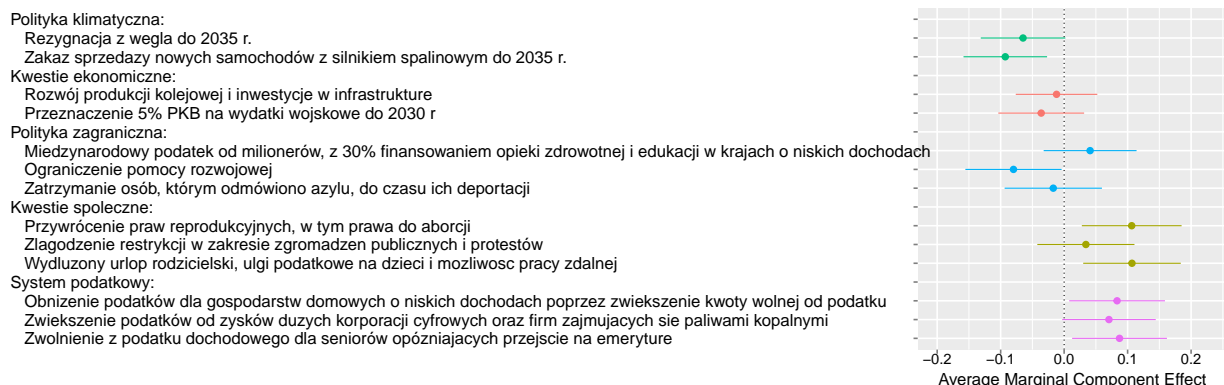


Figure S12: Conjoint analysis in Spain (Average Marginal Component Effect). (Question ??).

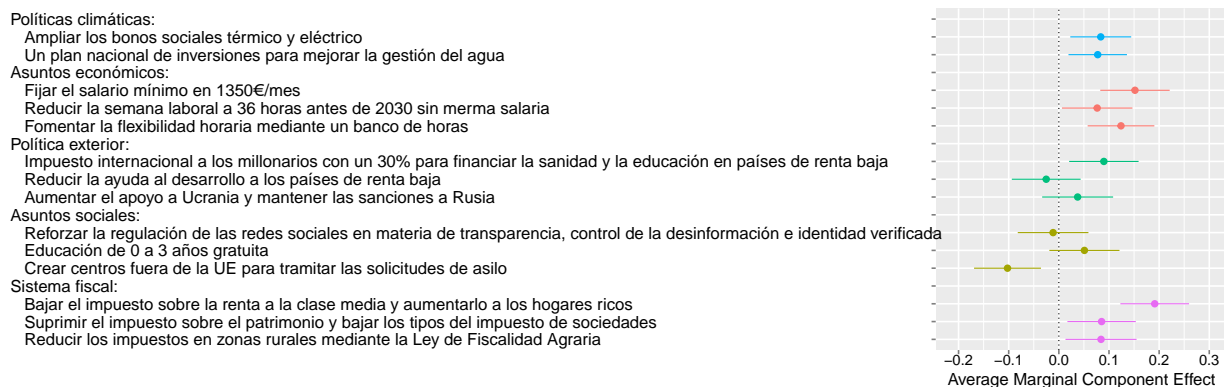


Figure S13: Conjoint analysis in the UK (Average Marginal Component Effect). (Question ??).

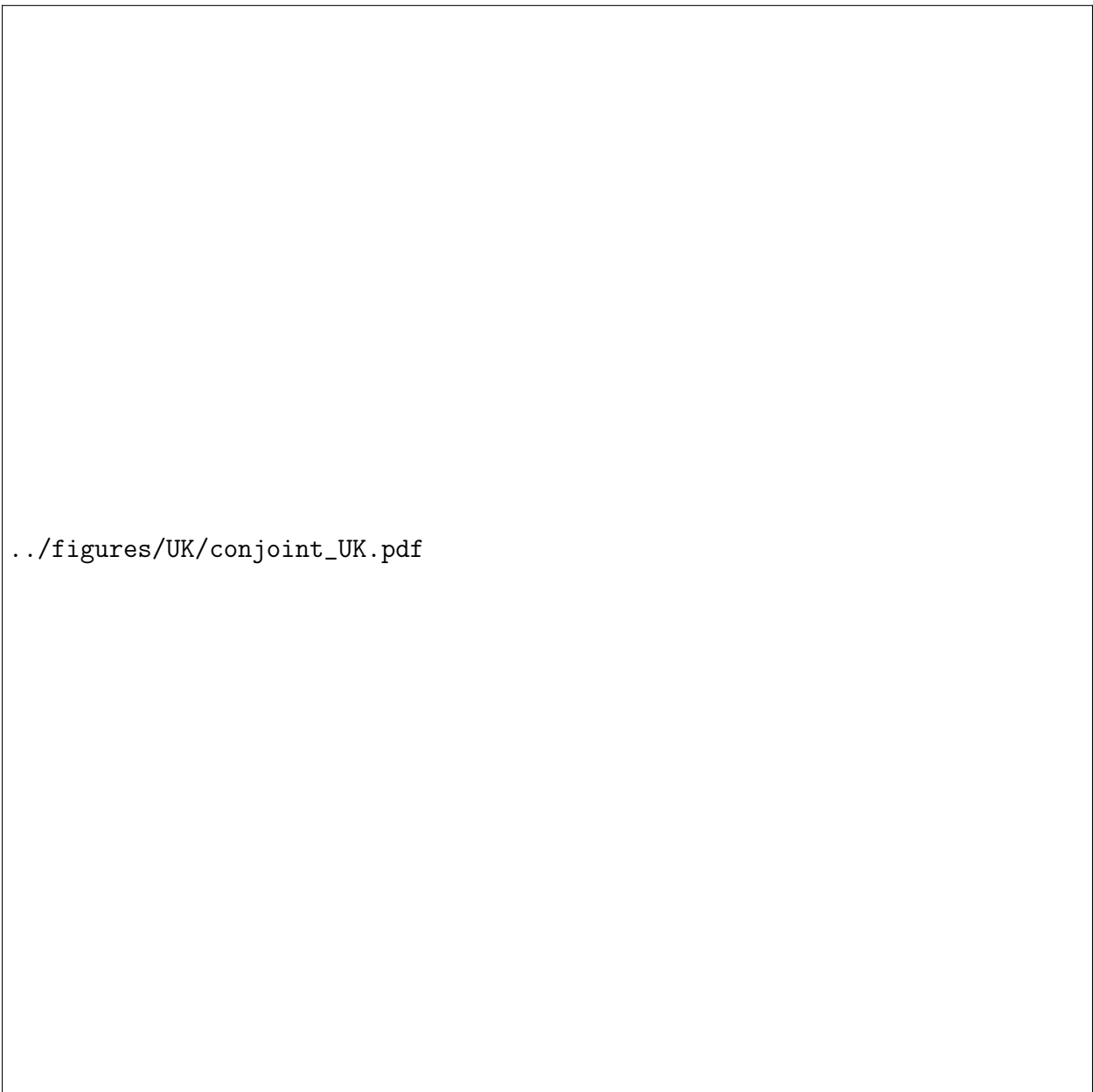


Figure S14: Conjoint analysis in Switzerland (Average Marginal Component Effect). (Question ??).



Figure S15: Conjoint analysis in the U.S. (Average Marginal Component Effect). (Question ??).

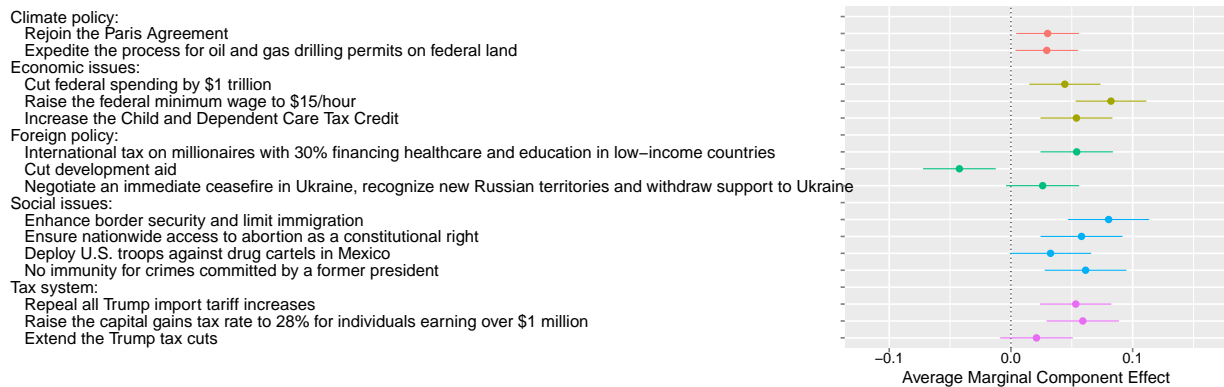


Figure S16: Average preferred revenue split for a global wealth tax (variant *few*). (Question ??).

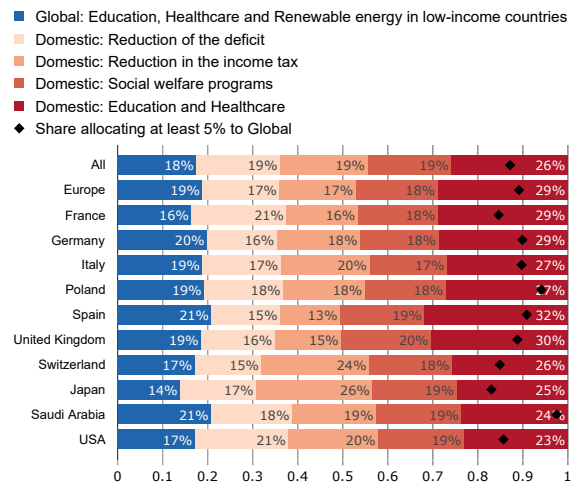


Figure S17: Decomposition of preferred shares for each spending item in the revenue split (*All* countries together; variant *few*). (Question ??).

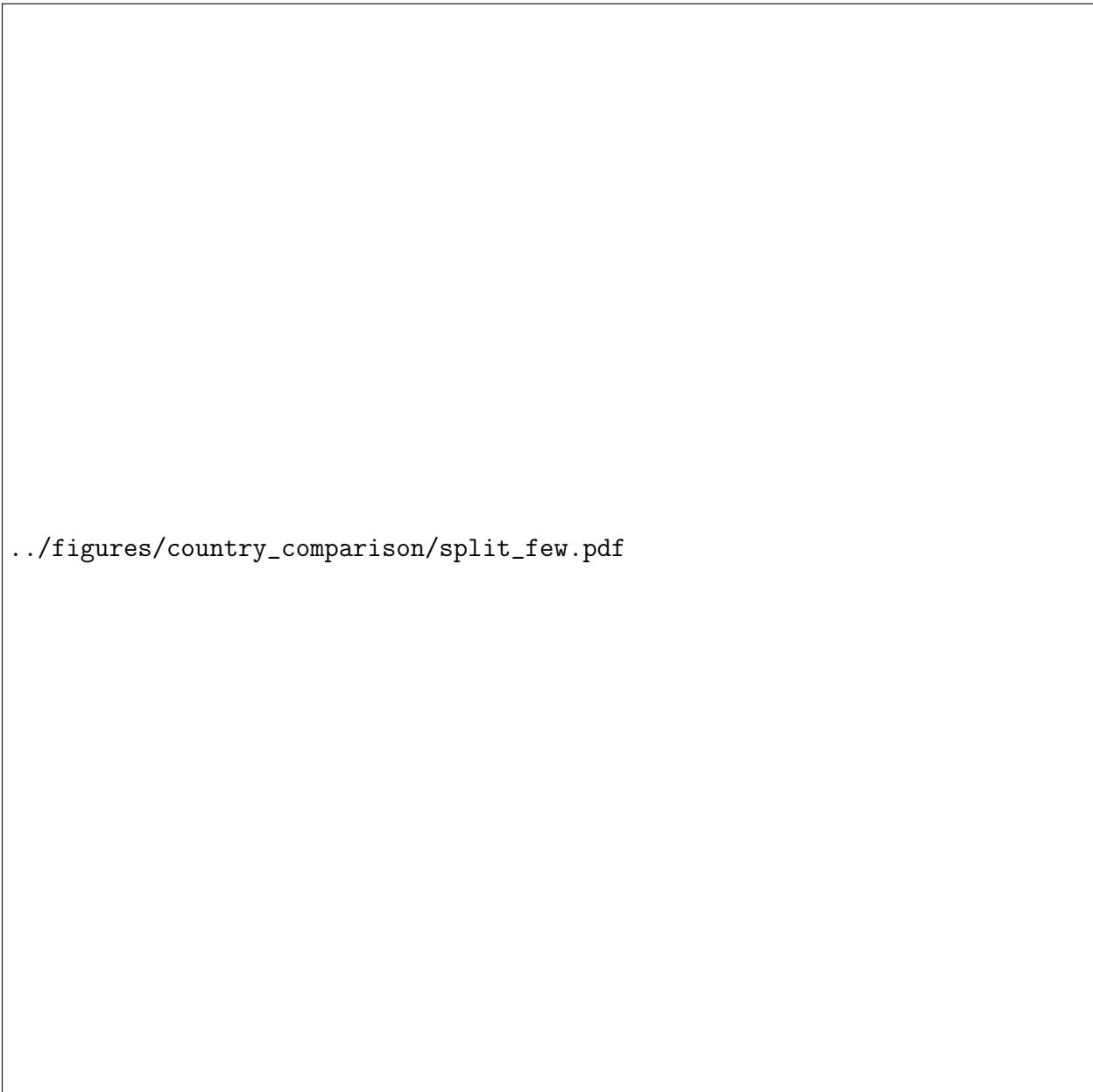


Figure S18: Decomposition of preferred shares for each spending item in the revenue split (*All* countries together; variant *many*). (Question ??).

../figures/country_comparison/split_many.pdf

Figure S19: Average preferred revenue split for a global wealth tax (variant *many*). (Question ??).

| | France | Germany | Italy | Japan | Poland | Saudi Arabia | Spain | Switzerland | United Kingdom | United States |
|---|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|--------------|-------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| Global: Education and Healthcare in low-income countries | 17.1 | 18.1 | 20.6 | 13.9 | 21.9 | 22.1 | 23.4 | 14.8 | 16.8 | 17.5 |
| Global: Renewable energy and infrastructure to cope with climate change | 18.4 | 19.5 | 18.1 | 17.9 | 17.3 | 19.0 | 16.4 | 21.1 | 18.5 | 17.3 |
| Global: Loss and Damage Fund (to rebuild after climate disasters) | 14.9 | 16.9 | 17.9 | 16.5 | 15.0 | 20.5 | 18.8 | 11.0 | 15.6 | 19.1 |
| Global: Forestation and biodiversity projects | 17.6 | 17.6 | 17.9 | 14.1 | 16.3 | 19.0 | 16.3 | 13.4 | 17.1 | 17.6 |

Figure S20: Support for the National, Global, and International Climate Schemes, and average belief regarding the support for the GCS. (Questions ??-??).

| | France | Germany | Italy | Japan | Poland | Saudi Arabia | Spain | Switzerland | United Kingdom | United States |
|---|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|--------------|-------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| Supports the National Climate Scheme | 63 | 68 | 73 | 68 | 63 | 89 | 65 | 53 | 70 | 64 |
| Supports the Global Climate Scheme (GCS) | 58 | 49 | 74 | 57 | 50 | 84 | 66 | 73 | 50 | 49 |
| Supports the GCS if its other members* cover 64–72% of world emissions *High: Global South + China + EU + various HICs (UK, Japan, South Korea, Canada...) | 79 | 76 | 79 | 71 | 72 | 88 | 70 | 72 | 60 | 66 |
| Supports the GCS if its other members* cover 64–72% of world emissions, *High color: High + Distributive effects displayed using colors on world map | 60 | 65 | 79 | 63 | 59 | 87 | 77 | 75 | 70 | 55 |
| Supports the GCS if its other members* cover 56% of world emissions *Mid: Global South + China) | 76 | 76 | 81 | 68 | 56 | 87 | 79 | 52 | 71 | 57 |
| Supports the GCS if its other members* cover 25–33% of world emissions *Low: Global South + EU) | 74 | 63 | 83 | 68 | 62 | 86 | 69 | 55 | 58 | 59 |

Figure S21: Absolute support for plausible global redistribution policies (Percentage of *Somewhat* or *Strongly* support). (Question ??).

| | All | Europe | France | Germany | Italy | Poland | Spain | United Kingdom | Switzerland | Japan | Saudi Arabia | USA |
|---|-----|--------|--------|---------|-------|--------|-------|----------------|-------------|-------|--------------|-----|
| Minimum tax of 2% on billionaires' wealth, in voluntary countries | 64 | 70 | 75 | 71 | 73 | 63 | 66 | 70 | 64 | 54 | 67 | 61 |
| Bridgetown initiative: MDBs expanding sustainable investments in LICs, and at lower interest rates | 56 | 60 | 56 | 61 | 72 | 47 | 57 | 63 | 61 | 45 | 70 | 54 |
| L&D: Developed countries financing a fund to help vulnerable countries cope with climate Loss and damage | 54 | 58 | 55 | 55 | 68 | 55 | 61 | 56 | 52 | 44 | 75 | 52 |
| Raise global minimum tax on profit from 15% to 35%, allocating revenues to countries based on sales | 51 | 58 | 58 | 57 | 70 | 47 | 50 | 58 | 51 | 42 | 53 | 46 |
| Debt relief for vulnerable countries, suspending payments until they are more able to repay | 49 | 52 | 48 | 44 | 64 | 53 | 55 | 54 | 52 | 38 | 70 | 48 |
| Expand Security Council to new permanent members (e.g. India, Brazil, African Union), restrict veto use | 48 | 56 | 54 | 54 | 64 | 50 | 55 | 55 | 54 | 35 | 63 | 44 |
| International levy on shipping carbon emissions, returned to countries based on population | 47 | 54 | 59 | 49 | 62 | 45 | 54 | 53 | 56 | 30 | 60 | 46 |
| At least 0.7% of developed countries' GDP in foreign aid | 47 | 51 | 50 | 48 | 59 | 42 | 58 | 50 | 51 | 33 | 69 | 47 |
| NCQG: Developing countries providing \$300 bn a year in climate finance for developing countries | 47 | 53 | 51 | 54 | 62 | 46 | 54 | 52 | 53 | 32 | 67 | 44 |
| International levy on aviation carbon emissions, raising prices by 30%, returned to countries based on population | 38 | 43 | 47 | 42 | 45 | 39 | 42 | 41 | 42 | 26 | 53 | 36 |

Figure S22: Preferred North-to-South climate grant funding in 2035 (NCQG, variant *Short*). (Question ??).

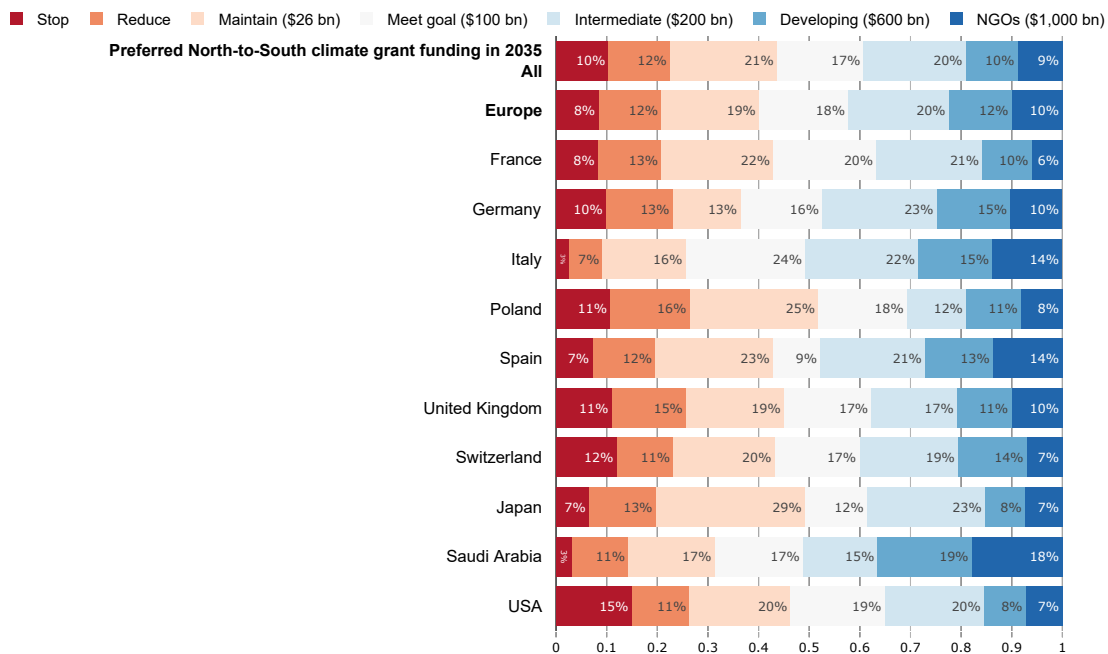


Figure S23: Preferred North-to-South climate grant funding in 2035 (NCQG, variant *Full*). (Question ??).

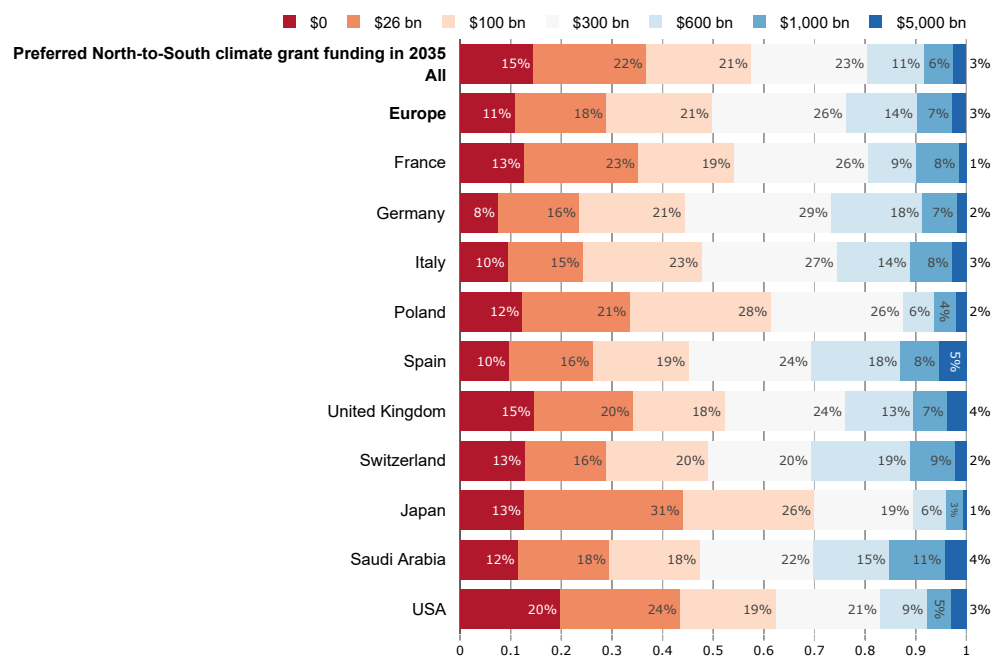


Figure S24: Support for an international wealth tax with 30% of revenue funding LICs, depending on the country coverage (*Yes/No* question). (Questions ??-??).

| | All | Europe | France | Germany | Italy | Poland | Spain | United Kingdom | Switzerland | Japan | Saudi Arabia | USA |
|---|-----|--------|--------|---------|-------|--------|-------|----------------|-------------|-------|--------------|-----|
| Global: implemented by all other countries | 73 | 78 | 82 | 80 | 85 | 77 | 74 | 68 | 64 | 72 | 84 | 67 |
| High-income: implemented by all other HICs and not by some MICs (such as China) | 70 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 81 | 70 | 69 | 69 | 56 | 65 | 83 | 67 |
| International: implemented by some (e.g. EU, UK, Brazil) and not by others (e.g. U.S., China) | 68 | 72 | 73 | 71 | 82 | 61 | 77 | 66 | 62 | 62 | 83 | 64 |

Figure S25: Prefers a *sustainable* rather than a *business-as-usual* future. (Question ??).



Figure S26: Relative support for a global progressive income tax on the richest households to finance poverty reduction in the Global South (Percentage of *Somewhat* or *Strongly support* among non-*Indifferent* responses). (Questions ??-??).

../figures/country_comparison/top_tax_share.pdf

Figure S27: Absolute support for a global progressive income tax on the richest households to finance poverty reduction in the Global South (Percentage of *Somewhat* or *Strongly support*). (Questions ??-??).

| | France | Germany | Italy | Japan | Poland | Saudi Arabia | Spain | Switzerland | United Kingdom | United States |
|---|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|--------------|-------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| Supports tax on world top 1% to finance global poverty reduction (Additional 15% tax on income over [\$120k/year in PPP]) | 60 | 61 | 76 | 44 | 51 | 69 | 60 | 63 | 55 | 42 |
| Supports tax on world top 3% to finance global poverty reduction (Additional 15% tax over [\$80k], 30% over [\$120k], 45% over [\$1M]) | 60 | 57 | 59 | 35 | 54 | 67 | 53 | 34 | 57 | 42 |

Figure S28: How do you evaluate each of these channels to transfer resources to reduce poverty in LICs?

Percentage of *Right* or *Best* way (other options: *Wrong* or *Acceptable* way). (Question ??).

| | All | Europe | France | Germany | Italy | Poland | Spain | United Kingdom | Switzerland | Japan | Saudi Arabia | USA |
|---|-----|--------|--------|---------|-------|--------|-------|----------------|-------------|-------|--------------|-----|
| Targeted cash transfers (child allowances, disability & elderly pensions) | 46 | 48 | 44 | 45 | 56 | 45 | 55 | 43 | 46 | 36 | 73 | 46 |
| Development aid agencies | 39 | 42 | 41 | 48 | 39 | 33 | 44 | 41 | 44 | 36 | 56 | 37 |
| Government, conditional on financing poverty reduction | 37 | 41 | 38 | 46 | 47 | 33 | 41 | 35 | 37 | 27 | 62 | 36 |
| Local NGOs with democratic processes | 31 | 33 | 39 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 28 | 34 | 22 | 53 | 29 |
| Unconditional cash transfers to each household | 31 | 29 | 32 | 25 | 31 | 30 | 34 | 26 | 35 | 25 | 62 | 31 |
| Local authorities | 22 | 22 | 25 | 21 | 21 | 31 | 22 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 46 | 22 |
| Government, unconditional | 19 | 18 | 20 | 14 | 18 | 23 | 20 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 50 | 18 |

Figure S29: How do you evaluate each of these channels to transfer resources to reduce poverty in LICs?

Percentage of *Best* way (other options: *Right*, *Wrong* or *Acceptable* way). (Question ??).

| | All | Europe | France | Germany | Italy | Poland | Spain | United Kingdom | Switzerland | Japan | Saudi Arabia | USA |
|---|-----|--------|--------|---------|-------|--------|-------|----------------|-------------|-------|--------------|-----|
| Targeted cash transfers (child allowances, disability & elderly pensions) | 14 | 13 | 8 | 14 | 19 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 8 | 36 | 15 |
| Unconditional cash transfers to each household | 10 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 24 | 11 |
| Government, conditional on financing poverty reduction | 9 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 12 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 23 | 9 |
| Development aid agencies | 8 | 8 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 17 | 8 |
| Local NGOs with democratic processes | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 16 | 6 |
| Local authorities | 5 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 14 | 5 |
| Government, unconditional | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 16 | 4 |

Figure S30: How do you evaluate each of these channels to transfer resources to reduce poverty in LICs?

Percentage of *Wrong* way (other options: *Best*, *Right* or *Acceptable* way). (Question ??).

| | All | Europe | France | Germany | Italy | Poland | Spain | United Kingdom | Switzerland | Japan | Saudi Arabia | USA |
|---|-----|--------|--------|---------|-------|--------|-------|----------------|-------------|-------|--------------|-----|
| Government, unconditional | 54 | 56 | 50 | 71 | 50 | 40 | 52 | 62 | 66 | 50 | 18 | 55 |
| Local authorities | 43 | 45 | 37 | 52 | 44 | 29 | 49 | 49 | 51 | 36 | 19 | 47 |
| Unconditional cash transfers to each household | 36 | 40 | 32 | 53 | 36 | 29 | 33 | 45 | 46 | 37 | 8 | 34 |
| Local NGOs with democratic processes | 26 | 26 | 23 | 28 | 24 | 19 | 27 | 27 | 30 | 25 | 16 | 29 |
| Government, conditional on financing poverty reduction | 22 | 22 | 24 | 22 | 13 | 20 | 24 | 27 | 27 | 20 | 8 | 24 |
| Targeted cash transfers (child allowances, disability & elderly pensions) | 16 | 16 | 17 | 21 | 8 | 12 | 13 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 2 | 16 |
| Development aid agencies | 15 | 16 | 19 | 14 | 15 | 18 | 17 | 13 | 19 | 12 | 7 | 16 |

Figure S31: “Should governments actively cooperate to have all countries converge in terms of GDP per capita by the end of the century?” (Question ??).



Figure S32: “If there was a worldwide movement in favor of a global program to tackle climate change, implement taxes on millionaires and fund poverty reduction in low-income countries, to what extent would you be willing to be part of that movement? (Multiple answers possible)” (Question ??).

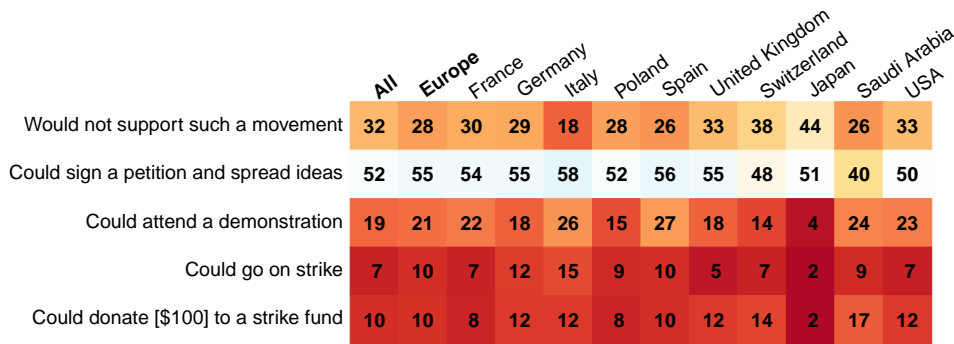


Figure S33: “Let us call “your political party” the party you voted for in the last election, or the party that represents your views most closely.
Imagine there was a worldwide coalition of political parties in favor of a common program to tackle climate change, implement taxes on millionaires and fund poverty reduction in low-income countries.

Would you be more likely to vote for your party if it were part of that coalition?”
 (Question ??).

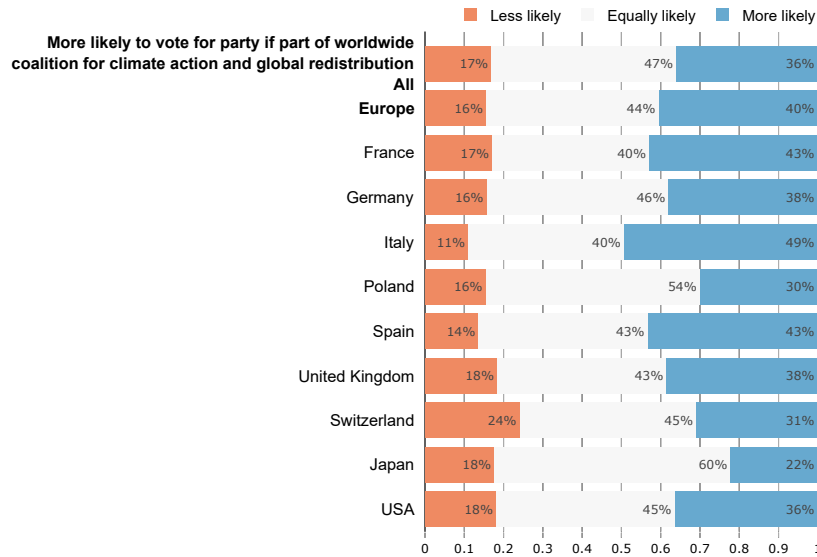


Figure S34: “Some people think that high-income countries should support low-income countries. Among the different reasons given, which ones do you agree with? (Multiple answers possible)” (Question ??).

| | All | Europe | France | Germany | Italy | Poland | Spain | United Kingdom | Switzerland | Japan | Saudi Arabia | USA |
|---|-----|--------|--------|---------|-------|--------|-------|----------------|-------------|-------|--------------|-----|
| Responsibility: Historical responsibility of HICs for situation in LICs | 24 | 29 | 27 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 31 | 26 | 29 | 17 | 32 | 22 |
| Interest: Long-term interest of HICs to help LICs | 38 | 42 | 45 | 49 | 45 | 35 | 36 | 39 | 40 | 33 | 42 | 33 |
| Duty: Helping countries in need is the right thing to do | 54 | 53 | 42 | 59 | 54 | 48 | 59 | 55 | 55 | 45 | 57 | 58 |
| None of the above | 17 | 14 | 20 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 20 | 15 | 23 | 7 | 20 |

Figure S35: Average custom global redistribution. (Question ??).



Figure S36: Global redistribution obtained from median custom parameters: 49% of winners; 18% of losers; degree of redistribution of 5 (out of 10). (Question ??).



Figure S37: "Comprehension question: one respondent with the expected answer will get [amount_lottery: \$100].

How would gasoline prices change as a result of the Global Climate Scheme?
Gasoline prices would..." (Correct answer: *increase*) (Question ??).

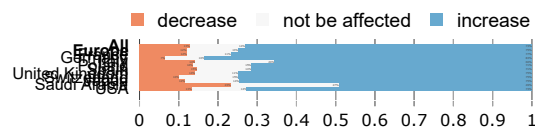


Figure S38: Relative agreement for: "To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "My taxes should go towards solving global problems."" (Percentage of *Agree* or *Strongly agree* among non-*Neither agree nor disagree* responses). (Question ??).

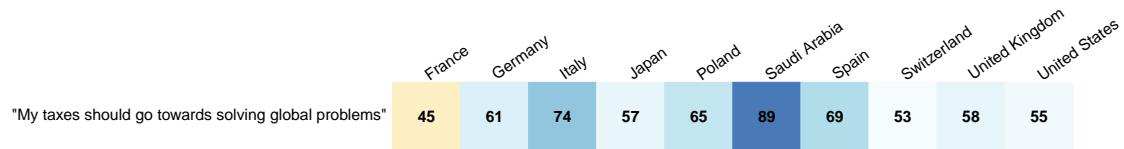


Figure S39: Absolute agreement for: "To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "My taxes should go towards solving global problems."" (Percentage of *Agree* or *Strongly agree*). (Question ??).

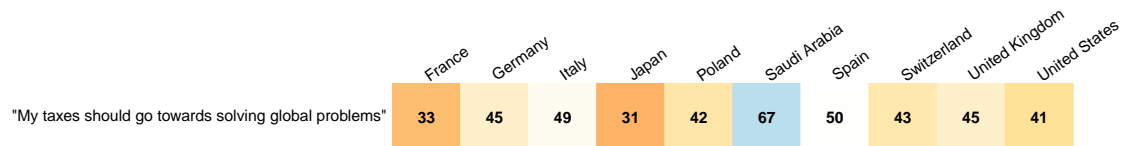


Figure S40: “Which group of people do you advocate for when you vote?” (Question ??).

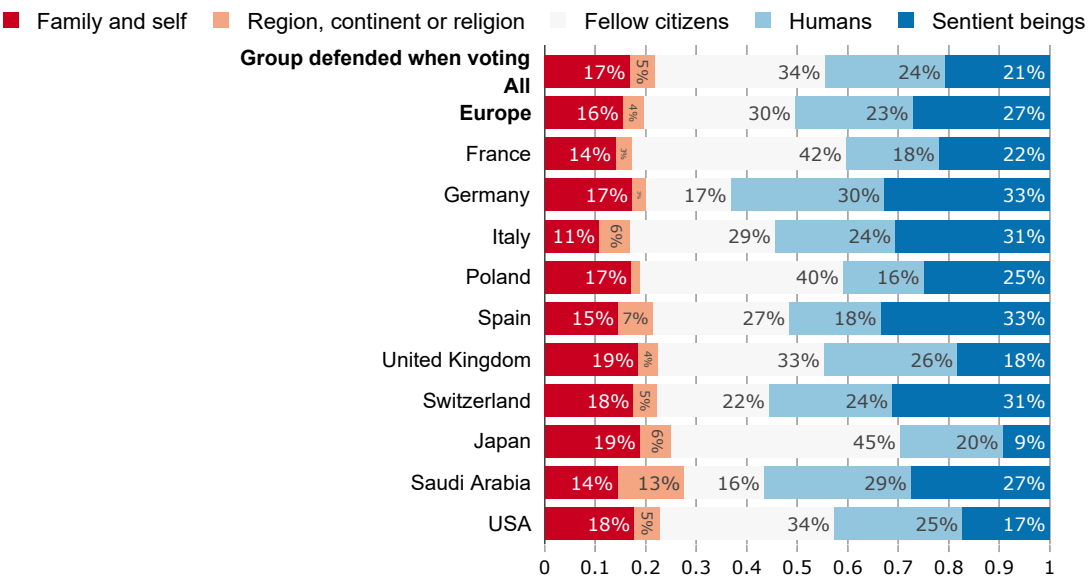


Figure S41: “Do you feel that this survey was politically biased?” (Question ??).

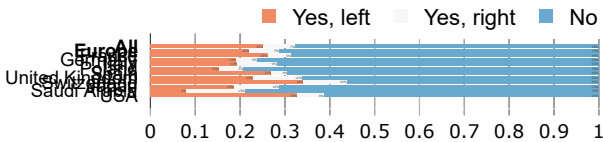


Figure S42: Vote in the last election, compared to actual results on the entire population.
(Questions ??, ??).

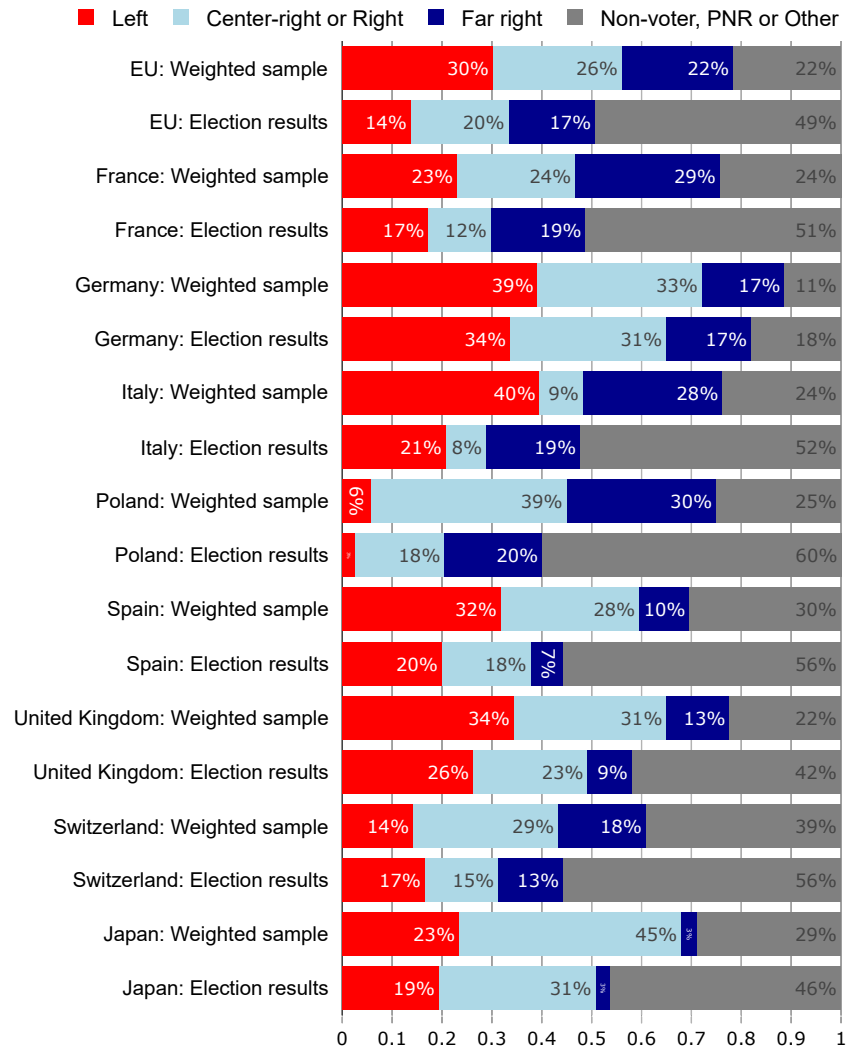
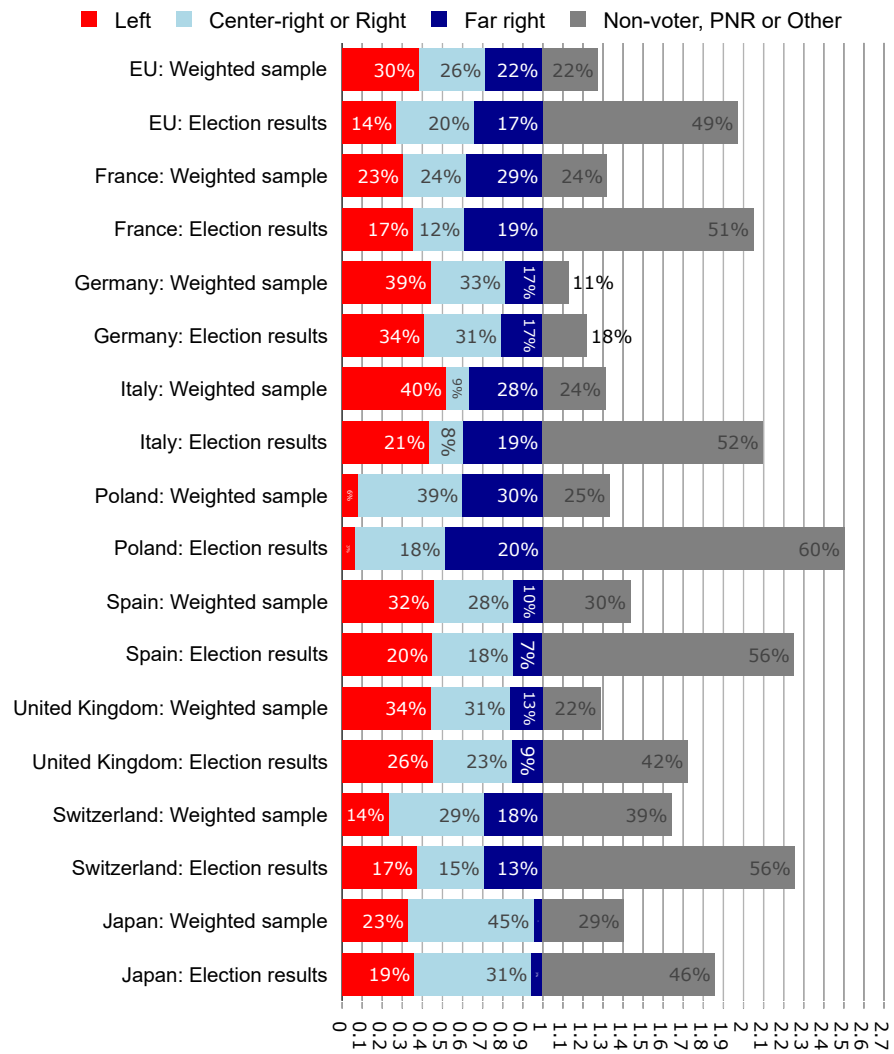


Figure S43: Vote in the last election, compared to actual results among voters. (Questions ??, ??).



B Questionnaire

The U.S. version of the questionnaire is presented. Features that vary across countries are put in square brackets within the question text, as follows: [feature_name: U.S. value]. Features values for each country are given in [this spreadsheet](#). Random branches or conditions for displaying the question are specified in square brackets before the question text. The question text is followed by square brackets that refer to Figures and Tables presenting the question results, and the variable name(s) corresponding to the question. Finally, response options are displayed in italics. Unless otherwise specified, response is compulsory and a single response must be chosen.

Welcome

1. Welcome to this survey!

This survey is **anonymous** and is conducted **for research** purposes on a representative sample of [sample_size: 3,000] [nationality: American people].

It takes around 20 min to complete.

The survey contains lotteries and awards for those who get the correct answer to some comprehension questions.

If you are attentive and lucky, **you can win up to [amount_lottery: \$100]**.

Please answer every question carefully.

By clicking on the button below, you consent to the terms and conditions.

Socio-demographics

2. What is your gender? [gender]

Woman; Man; Other

3. What is your country? [hidden_country]

4. What is your age? [age_exact, age]

Below 18; 18 to 20; 21 to 24; 25 to 29; 30 to 34; 35 to 39; 40 to 44; 45 to 49; 50 to 54; 55 to

59; 60 to 64; 65 to 69; 70 to 74; 75 to 79; 80 to 84; 85 to 89; 90 to 99; 100 or above

5. Were you or your parents born in a foreign country? [Figure ??; foreign]
Yes, I was born in a foreign country; Not me but both my parents were born in a foreign country; Not me but one of my parents was born in a foreign country; No, I was born in this country and my parents too
6. Do you live with your partner (if you have one)? [couple]
Yes; No
7. How many people are there in your household?
The household includes: **you**, your spouse, **your family members** who live with you, and your dependents (not flatmates). [hh_size]
1; 2; 3; 4; 5 or more
8. How many children under the age of 14 live with you? [Nb_children__14]
0; 1; 2; 3; 4 or more
9. [new page] [Only in: US] What race or ethnicity do you identify with? (Multiple answers are possible) [race]
White; Black or African American; Hispanic; Asian; American Indian or Alaskan Native; Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander; Other; Prefer not to say
10. What is the [periodicity_text: monthly] [income_type: gross] income of your household, [income_type.long: after taxes and transfers]?

This includes all sources of income: wages, pensions, welfare payments, property income, dividends, self-employment earnings, Social Security benefits, and income from other sources. [Figure ??; income]
[All but RU, US: Custom thresholds, taking into account household composition Questions ??-??, and corresponding to the country's deciles and quartiles of standard of living, cf. the sheet "Income" in [this spreadsheet](#);
RU, US: Items based on household total income deciles and quartiles, namely in US: Less than \$17,000; between \$17,001 and \$30,000; between \$30,001 and \$36,000; between \$36,001 and \$43,000; between \$43,001 and \$56,000; between \$56,001 and \$72,000; between \$72,001 and \$91,000; between \$91,001 and \$115,000; between \$115,001 and \$130,000; between \$130,001 and \$150,000; between \$150,001 and \$213,000; More than \$213,000; I prefer not to answer]

11. What is your highest completed education level? [Figure ??; education]
[Country-specific, usually: 0-1 Primary or less; 2 Medium school; 2 Some high school; 3 High school diploma; 3-4 Vocational training; 5 Short-cycle tertiary; 6 Bachelor's; 7-8 Master's or higher]
12. What is your employment status? [Figure ??; employment_status]
Full-time employed; Part-time employed; Self-employed; Unemployed (searching for a job); Student; Retired; Inactive (not searching for a job)
13. [Only the first digits asked in RU, SA] What is your zipcode?
We ask for the zipcode to balance the sample in terms of degree of urbanization (rural, town or city). The survey will be terminated if your zipcode is not recognized.
[zipcode]
14. Are you a homeowner or a tenant? (Multiple answers are possible) [home_owner]
Tenant; Owner; Landlord renting out property; Hosted free of charge
15. [new page] How likely are you to become a millionaire at some point in your life?
[Figure ??; millionaire]
Very unlikely; Unlikely; Likely; Very likely; I am already a millionaire
16. [Except in: RU, SA] Did you vote in the [election: 2024 presidential election]? [Figure ??; voted]
Yes; No; Prefer not to say; I didn't have the right to vote in [country_name: the United States].

Vote

17. [Only in: SA] What is your nationality?
If you have both the Saudi and a foreign nationality, choose "Saudi". [Figure ??; nationality_SA]
Saudi; India; Bangladesh; Syria; Yemen; Egypt; Pakistan; Indonesia; Philippines; Sudan; Myanmar; Jordan; Sri Lanka; Nepal; Turkey; Somalia; Lebanon; Other
18. [Except in: RU, SA] [If voted: Which candidate did you vote for in the [election: 2024 presidential election]?; Otherwise: Even if you did not vote in the [election: 2024 presidential election], please indicate the candidate that you were most likely to have voted for or who represents your views more closely.] [Figures ??-??; vote]

[Candidates/parties with at least 1% of votes, e.g. in US: *Harris; Trump; Other; Prefer not to say*. In FR, IT, PL, ES, election is the 2024 European election]

Open-ended field

[Four random branches; Figures ??-??; field, variant_field]

- 19. [Branch: concerns] What are your main concerns these days? [Figure ??; concerns_field]
- 20. [Branch: wish] What are your needs or wishes? [Figure ??; wish_field]
- 21. [Branch: issue] Can you name an issue that is important to you but is neglected in the public debate? [Figure ??; issue_field]
- 22. [Branch: injustice] What according to you is the greatest injustice of all? [Figure ??; injustice_field]

Conjoint analysis

- 23. [Except in: RU, SA] Imagine if the two top candidates in your constituency in the next general election campaigned with the following policies in their party’s platforms.

Which of these candidates would you vote for?

| Candidate A | Candidate B | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| [Random policy] | [Random policy] | [Policy field in random order] |
| [Random policy] | [Random policy] | [Policy field in random order] |
| [Random policy] | [Random policy] | [Policy field in random order] |
| [Random policy] | [Random policy] | [Policy field in random order] |
| [Random policy] | [Random policy] | [Policy field in random order] |

conjoint]
Candidate A; Candidate B; Neither of them

Revenue split of global tax

[Two random branches; field, variant_split]

24. [Branch: Few] Imagine a wealth tax applied to households with a net worth above [tax_threshold: \$5 million], implemented in every country around the world.

[tax_country_name: In the U.S.], the tax revenues collected would be [tax_revenue: \$514 billion] per year (that is, [tax_revenue_gdp: 2]% of [tax_country_gdp: U.S. GDP]), while it would be [LIC_revenue: \$1 billion] in all low-income countries combined (700 million people live in a low-income country, most of them in Africa). Each country would retain part of the revenues it collects and use it for different domestic purposes. The remaining part would be pooled globally to finance sustainable development in low-income countries.

What percentage of the global wealth tax revenue should be allocated to each category?

The total allocation must sum to 100%.

[Figures ??-??; revenue_split_few]

Domestic: Education and Healthcare; Domestic: Social welfare programs; Domestic: Reduction in the federal income tax; Domestic: Reduction of the deficit; Global: Education, Healthcare and Renewable energy in low-income countries

25. [Branch: Many] Imagine a wealth tax applied to households with net worth above [tax_threshold: \$5 million], implemented in all countries around the world.

[tax_country_name: In the U.S.], the tax revenues collected would be [tax_revenue: \$514 billion] per year (that is, [tax_revenue_gdp: 2]% of [tax_country_gdp: U.S. GDP]), while it would be [LIC_revenue: \$1 billion] in all low-income countries combined (700 million people live in a low-income country, most of them in Africa). Each country would retain part of the revenues it collects and use it for different domestic purposes. The remaining part would be pooled globally to finance sustainable development.

What percentage of the global wealth tax revenue should be allocated to each category?

The total allocation must sum to 100%.

[Figures ??-??; revenue_split_many]

[Five items are chosen at random among the 13 possible ones: *Domestic: Education and Research*; *Domestic: Healthcare*; *Domestic: Defense*; *Domestic: Deficit reduction*; *Domestic: Justice and Police*; *Domestic: Retirement pensions*; *Domestic: Social welfare programs*; *Domestic: Infrastructure (public transport, water systems...)*; *Domestic: Income tax reduction*; *Global: Education and Healthcare in low-income countries*; *Global: Renewable energy and infrastructure to cope with climate change*; *Global: Loss and Damage Fund (to rebuild after climate disasters)*; *Global: Forestation and biodiversity projects*]

Warm glow – moral substitute

[Three random branches: NCS; Donation; control group; variant_warm_glow]

26. [Branch: NCS] Do you agree with the following policy?

Climate Scheme:

To meet the national climate target, a limited number of permits to emit greenhouse gases would be issued nationally. Polluting firms would be required to buy permits to cover their greenhouse gas emissions. Such a policy would make fossil fuel companies pay for their emissions and gradually raise the price of fossil fuels. Higher prices would encourage people and companies to use less fossil fuels, reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

The revenues generated by the sale of permits would finance an equal cash transfer. Each [country_adjective: American] would receive [amount_expenses: \$115][periodicity: per month], thereby offsetting price increases for the average [country_adjective: American].

Do you support the Climate Scheme? [ncs_support]

Yes; No

27. [Branch: Donation] By taking this survey, you will be automatically entered into a lottery to win up to [amount_lottery: \$100].

Should you be selected in the lottery, you will have the option to channel a part of this additional compensation to the charity *Just One Tree* to plant trees.

In case you win the lottery, what share of the [amount_lottery: \$100 prize] would

you donate to plant trees? [donation]

Share to plant trees

Cap & Share

28. Do you support the following policy?

To ensure that you have attentively read the description, we will ask some comprehension questions later in the survey: those who get correct answers can win [amount_lottery: \$100].

Global Climate Scheme:

In 2015, all countries agreed to contain global warming "well below +2 °C". To achieve this, there is a maximum amount of greenhouse gases we can emit globally.

To meet the climate target, a limited number of permits to emit greenhouse gases would be issued globally. Polluting firms would be required to buy permits to cover their greenhouse gas emissions. Such a policy would make fossil fuel companies pay for their emissions and gradually raise the price of fossil fuels. Higher prices would encourage people and companies to use less fossil fuels, reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

In accordance with the principle that each human has an equal right to pollute, the revenues generated by the sale of permits could finance a global basic income. Every adult would receive [amount_bi: \$20][periodicity: per month], thereby lifting 600 million people who earn less than \$2 a day out of extreme poverty.

The typical [national: American] would lose out financially [amount_lost: \$105][periodicity: per month] (as he or she would face around [price_increase: 2]% in price increases, which is higher than the [amount_bi: \$20][periodicity: per month] they would receive).

The policy could be implemented as soon as 100 countries agree to it. Countries that would refuse to take part in the policy could face sanctions (like tariffs) from the rest of the world and would be excluded from the basic income program.

Do you support the Global Climate Scheme? [gcs_support]

Yes; No

[new page] [Two random branches: own; US; Figure ??; gcs_belief, variant_belief]

29. [Branch: US] According to you, **what percentage of [belief_nationality: All but US: Americans; US: Europeans] would answer Yes to the previous question** (considering that typical [belief_nationality] would lose [belief_loss: \$140] per month from the Global Climate Scheme)?

The respondent who is closest to the correct value will get [amount_lottery: \$100].

Percentage of [belief_nationality] in favor of Global Climate Scheme

30. [Branch: own] According to you, **what percentage of [nationality: fellow citizens] would answer Yes to the previous question?**

The respondent who is closest to the correct value will get [amount_lottery: \$100].

Percentage of [nationality: fellow citizens] in favor of Global Climate Scheme

Cap & Share non-universal

[Four random branches: low; mid; high; high_color; ics_support]

31. [Branch: low] Below is a map showing a possible set of countries that would participate in the Global Climate Scheme previously described.

These countries include India, the European Union, as well as all Africa, Latin America, South-Asia and South-East Asia.

Collectively, these [nb_countries_low: 145] countries account for [emissions_low_without: 40]% of global emissions (if [ics_country: the U.S.] joined them, [emissions_low_with: 40]% of global emissions would be covered).

32. [Branch: mid] Below is a map showing a possible set of countries that would participate in the Global Climate Scheme previously described.

These countries include China, India, as well as all Africa, Latin America, South-Asia and South-East Asia.

Collectively, these 119 countries account for 56% of global emissions (if [ics_country: the U.S.] joined them, [emissions_mid_with: 70]% of global emissions would be covered).

33. [Branch: high] Below is a map showing a possible set of countries that would participate in the Global Climate Scheme previously described.

These countries include China, India, [text_countries_high: the European Union, Japan, the United Kingdom], Canada, South Korea, as well as all Africa, Latin America, South-Asia and South-East Asia.

Collectively, these [nb_countries_high: 153] countries account for [emissions_high_without: 71]% of global emissions (if [ics_country: the U.S.] joined them, [emissions_high_with: 86]% of global emissions would be covered).

34. [Branch: high_color] Below is a map showing a possible set of countries that would participate in the Global Climate Scheme previously described.

These countries include China, India, [text_countries_high: the European Union, Japan, the United Kingdom], Canada, South Korea, as well as all Africa, Latin America, South-Asia and South-East Asia.

Collectively, these [nb_countries_high: 153] countries account for [emissions_high_without: 72]% of global emissions (if [ics_country: the U.S.] joined them, [emissions_high_with: 86]% of global emissions would be covered).

Note that a provision would prevent the Global Climate Scheme from harming low- and middle-income countries: this is why countries like China, Mexico, or Egypt are in white on the map (they would neither win nor lose financially).

35. Do you support [ics_country: the U.S.] joining the Global Climate Scheme, in case it is adopted by the above countries? [ics_support]
Yes; No


Warm glow – realism


36. [*Two random branches: with or without this informational text.*] To ensure that you have attentively read the description below, we will ask some comprehension questions later in the survey: those who get correct answers can win \$100.


In several international organizations, **countries have agreed to demonstrate some degree of solidarity in addressing global challenges.**


Negotiations are ongoing to implement specific mechanisms for sustainable development.


Here are a few examples:


 In 2025, to reduce carbon emissions from shipping, **the International Maritime Organization adopted an international levy on excess emissions from maritime fuel, that should partly finance low-income countries.**


 Since 1970, **developed countries have agreed to contribute 0.7% of their GDP in foreign aid** and development assistance.

 In international climate negotiations, **developed countries have committed to finance climate action in developing countries.** In 2009, they committed to provide \$100 billion per year by 2020. In 2023, all countries agreed to set up a fund to help vulnerable countries cope with loss and damage from climate change. In 2024, the \$100 billion goal was increased to \$300 billion per year by 2035.

 In 2021, 136 countries adopted a minimum tax rate of 15% on multinational profits.

 In 2024, under the leadership of Brazil, **the G20 considered the introduction of a global tax of 2% on the wealth of billionaires.**

 In 2024, the UN General Assembly adopted the Pact for the Future, which foresees a reform of the UN Security Council to limit the power of its five permanent member and expand it to new members.

 Led by the Prime Minister of Barbados and supported by the UN Secretary General, the Bridgetown initiative seeks a new financial system that would drive financial resources towards climate action and sustainable development. [info_solidarity]

37. According to you, how likely is it that international policies involving significant

transfers from high-income countries to low-income countries will be introduced in the next 15 years? [Figure ??; likely_solidarity]
Very unlikely; Unlikely; Likely; Very likely

38. Do you support or oppose the following policies?

[Only in PL, SA: (As some items refer to "developed countries", note that we consider [Saudi Arabia] to be a developed country in this question.)) [Figures ??, ??; solidarity_support]

[Item order is randomized]

- Institutions like the World Bank investing in many more sustainable projects in lower-income countries, and offering lower interest rates (the Bridgetown initiative)
- Developed countries financing a fund to help vulnerable countries cope with loss and damage from climate change
- Expanding the UN Security Council (in charge of peacekeeping) to new permanent members such as India, Brazil, and the African Union, and restricting the use of the veto
- Raising the globally agreed minimum tax rate on profits of multinational firms from 15% to 35%, closing loopholes and allocating revenues to countries where sales are made
- Debt relief for vulnerable countries by suspending repayments until they are better able to repay, promoting their development
- An international levy on carbon emissions from shipping, funding national budgets in proportion to population
- An international levy on carbon emissions from aviation, raising ticket prices by 30% and funding national budgets in proportion to population
- Developed countries providing \$300 billion a year (0.4% of their GDP) to finance climate action in developing countries
- Developed countries contributing at least 0.7% of their GDP in foreign aid and development assistance
- A minimum tax of 2% on the wealth of billionaires, in voluntary countries

Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Indifferent; Somewhat support; Strongly support

NCQG

[Two random branches: Full; Short; ncqg_fusion, variant_ncqg]

39. [Branch: Full] **At international climate negotiations, developing countries call for larger provision of “climate finance”: the financing of climate action from developed countries in developing countries.** [developed_note: (Note that we consider Saudi Arabia to be a developed country in this question.)]

There are two kinds of climate finance: grants (that is, donations) and loans. In 2022, \$26 billion was provided as grants and the rest as loans, for a total of \$116 billion.

In 2009, developed countries agreed to mobilize \$100 billion per year in climate finance by 2020. In 2024, they committed to raise this goal to \$300 billion by 2035. None of the goals specify which share should be provided as grants.

Below are different positions on the amount of climate finance that should be provided in 2035, all expressed in grant-equivalent terms (that is, not counting loans):

- \$0: There should be no contributions from developed countries to climate action in developing countries.
- \$26 billion (0.04% of developed countries' GDP): The current amount, consistent with the old (2020) goal.
- \$100 billion (0.14% of GDP): The old (2020) goal, if all climate finance were provided as grants.
- \$300 billion (0.43% of GDP): The new (2035) goal, if all climate finance were provided as grants.
- \$600 billion (0.86% of GDP): The goal called for by India, a position shared by most developing countries.
- \$1,000 billion (1.43% of GDP): The goal called for by Climate Action Network (a network of NGOs including Greenpeace, Oxfam, and WWF).
- \$5,000 billion (7.14% of GDP): The goal called for by Demand Climate Justice (a network of NGOs including 350.org and the World Council of Churches)

If you could choose the amount of climate finance provided by developed countries to developing countries in 2035, what amount would you choose (in grant-equivalent terms)?

[Figure ??; ncqg_full]

[Item order is randomly reversed or not]

\$0; \$300 billion; \$600 billion; \$26 billion; \$100 billion; \$1,000 billion; \$5,000 billion

40. [Branch: Short] **"Climate finance" designates the financing of climate action from developed countries in developing countries.** [developed_note: (Note that we consider Saudi Arabia to be a developed country in this question.)]

There are two kinds of climate finance: grants (that is, donations) and loans. The large majority is currently provided as loans.

In 2009, developed countries agreed to mobilize \$100 billion per year in climate finance. In 2024, they committed to triple this goal by 2035. None of the goals specify which share should be provided as grants.

At international climate negotiations, developing countries call for larger provision of climate finance, particularly in the form of grants.

If you could choose the level of climate finance provided by developed countries to developing countries in 2035, what would you choose?

[Figure ??; ncqg]

[Item order is randomly flipped or not]

Stop all provision of climate finance.;

Reduce the provision of climate finance.;

Maintain current contributions (\$26 billion per year in grants, that is 0.04% of developed countries' GDP, and \$80 billion in loans, or 0.1% of GDP).;

Meet the newly agreed goal by tripling grants and loans (\$100 billion in grants, or 0.15% of GDP).;

Increase climate finance to a level between what developed countries have agreed and what developing countries are asking for (\$300 billion in grants, or 0.45% of GDP).;

Increase climate finance to match what developing countries are asking for (\$600 billion in grants, or 0.9% of GDP).;

Increase climate finance to match what NGOs are asking for (at least \$1,000 billion per year in grants, that is 1.4% of GDP, is what Greenpeace, Oxfam, WWF, and the World Council of Churches ask for).

Wealth tax depending on sets of countries

[Three random branches: Global; HIC; Int'l; Figure ??; wealth_tax_support, variant_wealth_tax]

41. [Branch: Global] **Imagine an international tax on individuals with net worth above [wealth_threshold: \$1 million].**

Only wealth above [wealth_threshold: \$1 million] would be taxed, at a rate of 2%. Each country would retain 70% of the revenues it collects, while 30% would be pooled at the global level to finance public services in low-income countries (in particular, access to drinking water, healthcare, and education in Africa).

Say we are in 2030. **Imagine that all other countries in the world adopt this policy. Do you support [country_name: the United States] adopting this international tax on millionaires?**

Yes; No

42. [Branch: HIC] **Imagine an international tax on individuals with net worth above [wealth_threshold: \$1 million].**

Only wealth above [wealth_threshold: \$1 million] would be taxed, at a rate of 2%. Each country would retain 70% of the revenues it collects, while 30% would be pooled at the global level to finance public services in low-income countries (in particular, access to drinking water, healthcare, and education in Africa).

Say we are in 2030. [hic_tax: **Imagine that all other high-income countries (such as the European Union, Japan, and Canada) adopt this policy and some middle-income countries (such as China) do not.**]

Do you support [country_name: the United States] adopting this international tax on millionaires?

Yes; No

43. [Branch: Int'l] **Imagine an international tax on individuals with net worth above [wealth_threshold: \$1 million].**

Only wealth above [wealth_threshold: \$1 million] would be taxed, at a rate of 2%. Each country would retain 70% of the revenues it collects, while 30% would be pooled at the global level to finance public services in low-income countries (in particular, access to drinking water, healthcare, and education in Africa).

Say we are in 2030. [intl_tax: **Imagine that some countries (such as the European Union) adopt this policy and others (such as Japan, Canada, and China) do not.**] **Do you support [country_name: the United States] adopting this international tax on millionaires?**

Yes; No

Scenarios & radical tax

[Scenario A & B are randomly interverted.]

44. Consider two possible scenarios for the world for the next 20 years.

Scenario A:

Most countries implement coordinated policies to limit global warming to +2°C and reduce inequality. The world greatly reduces greenhouse gas emissions and is on track to meet its climate target. Taxes on millionaires fund the installation of heat pumps, the thermal insulation of buildings, and improved public transportation. Yachts and private jets are phased out worldwide. Cars are all electric by 2045, and they are about the same price as internal combustion cars nowadays. By 2045, environmental regulations gradually double the price heating fuel or gas, air travel, and beef. As a result, people fly half as much, eat half as much meat, and use more public transportation in 2045 than they did in 2025. Despite higher prices for polluting goods, the overall purchasing power is preserved, thanks to a decrease in sales tax that reduces the prices of non-polluting goods.

Scenario B:

Since 2025, no additional policies are implemented to address climate change or inequality. People maintain the same lifestyles as in 2025. For example, most people continue to drive cars with internal combustion engines. Greenhouse gas emissions are stable. Global warming is expected to reach +3°C by 2100 and higher levels

beyond that date. A warmer climate will cause more frequent and more severe droughts, heatwaves, wildfires, and floodings.

Apart from the elements described, the two scenarios are the same (for example, in terms of unemployment or crime).

Which scenario do you prefer for the future? [Figure ??; sustainable_future]

Scenario A; Scenario B

[new page] [Two random branches: top1; top3; Figures ??-??; top_tax_support, variant_top_tax]

45. [Branch: top1] Currently, 2 billion people live in acute poverty, with less than [lcu_250: \$250][periodicity: per month].

The Sustainable Development Goals, adopted by all countries in 2015, aim to alleviate poverty and give access to healthcare, education, drinking water, and sanitation for all by 2030. Due to lack of funding, the world is not on track to meet these poverty reduction goals.

Poverty reduction could be funded by a global tax on individual income above [lcu_120k: \$120,000][periodicity_tax: per year].

The tax rate would be 15% for every [currency: dollar] over [lcu_120k: \$120,000] of income after existing taxes.

For example, a single person earning [lcu_130k: \$130,000][periodicity_tax: per year] after taxes would pay [lcu_1500: \$1,500] in additional taxes, or 15% of [lcu_10k: \$10,000] = [lcu_130k: \$130,000] – [lcu_120k: \$120,000]. Meanwhile, a married couple earning [lcu_200k: \$200,000][periodicity_tax: per year], [lcu_100k: \$100,000] for each of them, would go untaxed.

This tax would apply to the richest 1% of the world's population. [tax_country_name: In the United States], it would affect the richest [affected_top1: 8]% and redistribute [transfer_top1: 3]% of GDP to lower-income countries.

Do you support or oppose such a global tax on the richest people to finance global poverty reduction?

Strongly oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly support; Somewhat oppose; Indifferent

46. [Branch: top3] Currently, 3 billion people live in deep poverty, with less than [lcu_400: \$400][periodicity: per month].

The Sustainable Development Goals, adopted by all countries in 2015, aim to alleviate poverty and achieve access to healthcare, education, drinking water, and sanitation for all by 2030. Due to lack of funding, the world is not on track to meet these poverty reduction goals.

Poverty reduction could be funded by a global tax on individual income above [lcu_80k: \$80,000][periodicity_tax: per year].

The tax rate would be 15% for every [currency: dollar] over [lcu_80k: \$80,000] of income after existing taxes, 30% over [lcu_120k: \$120,000], and 45% over [lcu_1M: \$1 million].

For example, a single person earning [lcu_90k: \$90,000][periodicity_tax: per year] after taxes would pay [lcu_1500_top3: \$1,500] in additional taxes, or 15% of [lcu_10k_top3: \$10,000] = [lcu_90k: \$90,000] – [lcu_80k: \$80,000]. Meanwhile, a married couple earning [lcu_150k: \$150,000][periodicity_tax: per year], [lcu_75k: \$75,000] for each of them, would go untaxed.

This tax would apply to the richest 3% of the world's population. [tax_country_name: In the United States], it would affect the richest [affected_top3: 18]% and redistribute [transfer_top3: 8]% of GDP to lower-income countries.

Do you support or oppose such a global tax on the richest people to finance global poverty reduction?

[Figure ??; top3_tax_support]

Strongly oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly support; Somewhat oppose; Indifferent

47. To show that you are attentive, please select "A little" in the following list: [Figure ??; attention_test]

Not at all; A little; A lot; A great deal

Preferred transfer means to LICs

48. Below are different ways to transfer resources to help reduce poverty in a low-income country.

How do you evaluate each of these options?

[Figures ??-??; transfer_how] [Item order is randomly flipped or not]

- Transfers to public development aid agencies which then finance suitable projects
- Transfers to the national government conditioned on the use of funds for poverty reduction programs
- Unconditional transfers to the national government
- Unconditional transfers to local authorities (municipality, village chief...)
- Transfers to local NGOs with democratic decision-making processes
- Cash transfers to parents (child allowances), to the disabled and to the elderly
- Unconditional cash transfers to each household

A wrong way; An acceptable way; A right way; The best way

Radical redistribution

49. Should governments actively cooperate to have all countries converge in terms of GDP per capita by the end of the century? [Figure ??; convergence_support]

Yes; No; I prefer not to answer

50. If there was a worldwide movement in favor of a global program to tackle climate change, implement taxes on millionaires and fund poverty reduction in low-income countries, to what extent would you be willing to be part of that movement? (Multiple answers possible) [Figure ??; global_movement]

I would not support such a movement.; I could sign a petition and spread ideas.; I could attend a demonstration.; I could go on strike.; I could donate [amount_lottery: \$100] to a strike fund.

51. [Except in: RU, SA] Let us call "your political party" the party you voted for in the last election, or the party that represents your views most closely.

Imagine there was a worldwide coalition of political parties in favor of a common program to tackle climate change, implement taxes on millionaires and fund poverty reduction in low-income countries.

Would you be more likely to vote for your party if it were part of that coalition?

[Figure ??; vote_intl_coalition] [Item order is randomly flipped or not]

*Yes, I would be **more likely** to vote for my party if it joined that coalition (or to vote for another party if only that other party joined the coalition).;*

*My choice would **not depend** on which parties are part of that coalition.;*

*No, I would be **less likely** to vote for my party if it joined that coalition.*

52. Some people think that high-income countries should support low-income countries.

Among the different reasons given, which ones do you agree with? (Multiple answers possible) [Figure ??; why_hic_help_lic] [Order of the first three items is randomized]

High-income countries have a historical responsibility for the current situation in low-income countries.;

In the long run, it is in the interest of high-income countries to help low-income countries.;

Helping those in need is the right thing to do. This is also true at the international level.;

None of the above.

53. [Only in: FR, DE, IT, ES, GB, US] Some people argue that Western countries owe reparations for colonization and slavery to former colonies and descendants of slaves. Reparations could take the form of funding education and facilitating technology transfers, to address unequal opportunities passed down from the past.

Do you support or oppose reparations of this kind for colonization and slavery?

[Figure ??; reparations_support]

Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Indifferent; Somewhat support; Strongly support

[Except in: RU] Custom redistribution

54. What is the [periodicity_text: yearly] income of your household **after taxes and social benefits**?

This includes all sources of income: salaries, pensions, allowances, welfare benefits, property income, etc.

My household earns ... [text_unit: \$ per year] (answer with no comma, no space, no period):

[Figure ??; income_exact]

55. [new page] If you could redistribute income at the global level, what would you

do? In this question, we let you choose your preferred parameters for a redistribution of income at the world level.

If you prefer to skip this question, check the corresponding box at the bottom of the page.

The worldwide redistribution of income would take the form of additional policies, taxes, and transfers, on top of existing ones.

These policies would lower the income of the richest (the losers from the redistribution) and increase the income of the poorest (the winners).

Below you will find a graph of the world distribution of after-tax income and three sliders that vary it. The current distribution is in red, and your custom one is in green.

The first two sliders control the proportion of winners and the proportion of losers, among all humans. The third slider controls the degree of redistribution from the richest to the poorest.

If you do not want new policies to reduce global inequality, you can set the third slider to zero.

You need to move the sliders (by holding the mouse down on the little squares and moving to the side) to make the green curve evolve: the idea is to move the sliders **until you get a green curve you are satisfied with**.

Examples of income changes after your proposed redistribution:

| Now | After |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 0 [text_unit: \$ per year] | [after_0] [text_unit: \$ per year] |
| [now_10k] [text_unit] | [after_10k] [text_unit] |
| [now_60k] [text_unit] | [after_60k] [text_unit] |
| [now_100k] [text_unit] | [after_100k] [text_unit] |
| Your <i>individual</i> income | |
| [own] [text_unit] | [after_own] [text_unit] |

[Figures ??-??] I am satisfied with my custom redistribution.;

I want to skip this question.

Well-being

[Four random branches: *gallup_0*; *gallup_1*; *wvs_0*; *wvs_1*; *well_being*, *variant_well_being*]

56. [Branch: *gallup_0*] Please imagine a ladder, with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top. The top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you.

On which step of the ladder would you say you personally feel you stand at this time? [*well_being_gallup_0*]

Worst possible 0; 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; Best possible 10

57. [Branch: *gallup_1*] Please imagine a ladder, with steps numbered from 1 at the bottom to 10 at the top. The top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you.

On which step of the ladder would you say you personally feel you stand at this time? [*well_being_gallup_1*]

Worst possible 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; Best possible 10

58. [Branch: *wvs_0*] All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days? [*well_being_wvs_0*]

Completely dissatisfied 0; 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; Completely satisfied 10

59. [Branch: *wvs_1*] All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days? [*well_being_wvs_1*]

Completely dissatisfied 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; Completely satisfied 10

Comprehension

60. *Comprehension question: one respondent with the expected answer will get [amount_lottery: \$100].*

How would gasoline prices change as a result of the Global Climate Scheme?

Gasoline prices would... [*Figure ??*; *gcs_comprehension*] [Item order is randomly

flipped or not]
increase; not be affected; decrease

Synthetic questions

61. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "My taxes should go towards solving global problems." [Figures ??-??; my_tax_global_nation]
Strongly agree; Agree; Neither agree nor disagree; Disagree; Strongly disagree
62. Which group of people do you advocate for when you vote? [Figure ??; group_defended]
Sentient beings (humans and animals); Humans; [country_adjective_plural: Americans]; People from my community (for example my region, my religion, my gender...); My family and myself

Feedback

63. Do you feel that this survey was politically biased? [Figure ??; survey_biased]
Yes, left-wing biased; Yes, right-wing biased; No, I do not feel it was biased
64. The survey is nearing completion. You can now enter any comments, thoughts, or suggestions in the field below. [Figure ??; comment_field]

C Representativeness of the surveys

Table S1: Sample representativeness in France, Germany, Italy. (Back to ??)

| | France | | | Germany | | | Italy | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------|---------|--------|-----------------|-------|--------|-----------------|
| | Pop. | Sample | Weighted sample | Pop. | Sample | Weighted sample | Pop. | Sample | Weighted sample |
| Sample size | | 798 | 798 | | 1,048 | 1,048 | | 756 | 756 |
| Gender: Woman | .52 | .52 | .52 | .51 | .49 | .51 | .52 | .52 | .51 |
| Gender: Man | .48 | .48 | .48 | .49 | .51 | .49 | .48 | .48 | .49 |
| Income quartile: Q1 | .25 | .26 | .25 | .25 | .27 | .25 | .25 | .26 | .25 |
| Income quartile: Q2 | .25 | .26 | .25 | .25 | .27 | .25 | .25 | .26 | .25 |
| Income quartile: Q3 | .25 | .23 | .25 | .25 | .20 | .25 | .25 | .22 | .25 |
| Income quartile: Q4 | .25 | .25 | .25 | .25 | .26 | .25 | .25 | .25 | .25 |
| Age: 18-24 | .10 | .11 | .10 | .09 | .10 | .09 | .08 | .08 | .08 |
| Age: 25-34 | .15 | .15 | .15 | .15 | .16 | .15 | .12 | .12 | .12 |
| Age: 35-49 | .23 | .23 | .23 | .23 | .25 | .23 | .23 | .23 | .23 |
| Age: 50-64 | .24 | .24 | .24 | .27 | .27 | .27 | .28 | .29 | .28 |
| Age: 65+ | .27 | .27 | .27 | .27 | .22 | .27 | .29 | .28 | .29 |
| Diploma 25-64: Below upper secondary | .10 | .09 | .10 | .11 | .11 | .11 | .22 | .19 | .22 |
| Diploma 25-64: Upper secondary | .26 | .26 | .26 | .32 | .32 | .32 | .28 | .28 | .28 |
| Diploma 25-64: Post secondary | .26 | .27 | .26 | .22 | .24 | .21 | .14 | .17 | .14 |
| Urbanity: Cities | .47 | .47 | .46 | .39 | .42 | .39 | .36 | .37 | .36 |
| Urbanity: Towns and suburbs | .19 | .19 | .19 | .42 | .42 | .42 | .46 | .47 | .46 |
| Urbanity: Rural | .34 | .33 | .34 | .19 | .17 | .19 | .18 | .16 | .18 |
| Region: 1 | .18 | .19 | .18 | .17 | .19 | .17 | .66 | .70 | .65 |
| Region: 2 | .22 | .23 | .22 | .29 | .32 | .29 | .34 | .29 | .34 |
| Region: 3 | .11 | .11 | .11 | .54 | .48 | .54 | | | |
| Region: 4 | .21 | .22 | .21 | | | | | | |
| Region: 5 | .28 | .26 | .28 | | | | | | |

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the samples alongside actual population frequencies. Detailed sources for each variable and country population frequencies, as well as the definitions of regions, diploma, urbanity, employment, and vote are available in [this spreadsheet](#).

Table S2: Sample representativeness in Poland, Spain, the UK, Switzerland. (Back to ??)

| | Poland | | | Spain | | | United Kingdom | | | Switzerland | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|------|---------------|-------|------|---------------|----------------|------|---------------|-------------|------|---------------|
| | Pop. | Sam. | Wght. sam. | Pop. | Sam. | Wght. sam. | Pop. | Sam. | Wght. sam. | Pop. | Sam. | Wght. sam. |
| Sample size | | 500 | 500 | | 603 | 603 | | 826 | 826 | | 469 | 469 |
| Gender: Woman | .52 | .53 | .52 | .51 | .51 | .51 | .51 | .50 | .51 | .50 | .48 | .50 |
| Gender: Man | .48 | .46 | .47 | .49 | .49 | .49 | .49 | .50 | .49 | .50 | .52 | .50 |
| Income_quartile: Q1 | .25 | .26 | .25 | .25 | .28 | .25 | .25 | .28 | .25 | .25 | .30 | .26 |
| Income_quartile: Q2 | .25 | .25 | .25 | .25 | .27 | .25 | .25 | .23 | .25 | .25 | .28 | .25 |
| Income_quartile: Q3 | .25 | .23 | .25 | .25 | .21 | .25 | .25 | .21 | .25 | .25 | .17 | .25 |
| Income_quartile: Q4 | .25 | .26 | .25 | .25 | .25 | .24 | .25 | .27 | .25 | .25 | .25 | .24 |
| Age: 18-24 | .08 | .09 | .08 | .10 | .11 | .09 | .11 | .10 | .11 | .09 | .10 | .09 |
| Age: 25-34 | .15 | .16 | .15 | .15 | .14 | .14 | .17 | .17 | .17 | .16 | .18 | .17 |
| Age: 35-49 | .30 | .29 | .30 | .30 | .27 | .31 | .24 | .25 | .25 | .26 | .27 | .25 |
| Age: 50-64 | .23 | .21 | .23 | .19 | .22 | .19 | .25 | .25 | .24 | .26 | .24 | .26 |
| Age: 65+ | .24 | .24 | .24 | .26 | .26 | .26 | .24 | .24 | .23 | .23 | .22 | .24 |
| Diploma_25-64: Below upper secondary | .04 | .05 | .04 | .23 | .18 | .23 | .12 | .11 | .12 | .09 | .06 | .09 |
| Diploma_25-64: Upper secondary | .38 | .34 | .38 | .15 | .15 | .15 | .19 | .17 | .19 | .27 | .29 | .27 |
| Diploma_25-64: Post secondary | .26 | .28 | .26 | .27 | .29 | .26 | .35 | .38 | .35 | .31 | .33 | .31 |
| Urbanity: Cities | .35 | .37 | .35 | .54 | .58 | .54 | .40 | .36 | .39 | .30 | .32 | .30 |
| Urbanity: Towns and suburbs | .28 | .29 | .28 | .32 | .30 | .33 | .42 | .45 | .43 | .53 | .54 | .53 |
| Urbanity: Rural | .37 | .34 | .37 | .13 | .12 | .13 | .18 | .19 | .18 | .17 | .14 | .17 |
| Region: 1 | .47 | .41 | .47 | .15 | .16 | .15 | .13 | .14 | .13 | .70 | .70 | .70 |
| Region: 2 | .53 | .59 | .53 | .28 | .25 | .28 | .31 | .33 | .31 | .26 | .26 | .26 |
| Region: 3 | | | | .14 | .16 | .14 | .21 | .17 | .21 | .04 | .04 | .04 |
| Region: 4 | | | | .18 | .19 | .18 | .24 | .25 | .24 | | | |
| Region: 5 | | | | .25 | .24 | .25 | .11 | .10 | .11 | | | |

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the samples alongside actual population frequencies. Detailed sources for each variable and country population frequencies, as well as the definitions of regions, diploma, urbanity, employment, and vote are available in [this spreadsheet](#).

Table S3: Sample representativeness in Japan, Saudi Arabia, the United States. (Back to ??)

| | Japan | | | Saudi Arabia | | | USA | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|--------|-----------------|--------------|--------|-----------------|------|--------|-----------------|
| | Pop. | Sample | Weighted sample | Pop. | Sample | Weighted sample | Pop. | Sample | Weighted sample |
| Sample size | | 2,000 | 2,000 | | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Gender: Woman | .51 | .50 | .51 | | | | .50 | .52 | .50 |
| Gender: Man | .49 | .50 | .49 | | | | .50 | .48 | .50 |
| Income quartile: Q1 | .25 | .26 | .25 | .25 | .32 | .26 | .25 | .23 | .25 |
| Income quartile: Q2 | .25 | .24 | .25 | .25 | .23 | .25 | .25 | .24 | .25 |
| Income quartile: Q3 | .25 | .25 | .25 | .25 | .22 | .24 | .25 | .27 | .25 |
| Income quartile: Q4 | .25 | .25 | .25 | .25 | .23 | .24 | .25 | .26 | .25 |
| Age: 18-24 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .15 | .16 | .16 | .12 | .10 | .12 |
| Age: 25-34 | .12 | .12 | .12 | .32 | .35 | .32 | .17 | .18 | .17 |
| Age: 35-49 | .22 | .23 | .22 | .36 | .37 | .37 | .25 | .24 | .25 |
| Age: 50-64 | .24 | .24 | .24 | .13 | .11 | .13 | .24 | .24 | .24 |
| Age: 65+ | .34 | .34 | .34 | .04 | .00 | .02 | .23 | .24 | .23 |
| Diploma 25-64: Upper secondary | .26 | .25 | .26 | .15 | .23 | .16 | .27 | .27 | .27 |
| Diploma 25-64: Post secondary | .32 | .33 | .32 | .35 | .50 | .39 | .33 | .34 | .33 |
| Diploma 25-64: Below upper secondary | | | | .31 | .11 | .27 | .05 | .05 | .05 |
| Urbanity: Cities | .92 | .92 | .92 | | | | .76 | .78 | .76 |
| Urbanity: Towns and suburbs | .08 | .08 | .08 | | | | | | |
| Urbanity: Rural | | | | | | | .24 | .22 | .24 |
| Region: 1 | .17 | .17 | .17 | .14 | .06 | .12 | .17 | .18 | .17 |
| Region: 2 | .17 | .18 | .17 | .34 | .45 | .35 | .21 | .21 | .21 |
| Region: 3 | .34 | .35 | .34 | .36 | .36 | .36 | .38 | .40 | .38 |
| Region: 4 | .11 | .11 | .11 | .16 | .12 | .16 | .24 | .21 | .24 |
| Region: 5 | .20 | .19 | .20 | | | | | | |
| Gender.nationality: Woman, Saudi | | | | .24 | .31 | .25 | | | |
| Gender.nationality: Woman, non-Saudi | | | | .10 | .12 | .11 | | | |
| Gender.nationality: Man, Saudi | | | | .24 | .33 | .27 | | | |
| Gender.nationality: Man, non-Saudi | | | | .41 | .24 | .37 | | | |
| Race: White only | | | | | | | .58 | .56 | .58 |
| Race: Hispanic | | | | | | | .20 | .21 | .19 |
| Race: Black | | | | | | | .14 | .15 | .14 |
| Race: Other | | | | | | | .08 | .07 | .08 |

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the samples alongside actual population frequencies. Detailed sources for each variable and country population frequencies, as well as the definitions of regions, diploma, urbanity, employment, and vote are available in [this spreadsheet](#).

D Determinants of support

Table S4: Correlates of support for global redistribution (multivariate OLS regressions).

| | Share of plausible policies supported | Supports the Global Climate Scheme | Universalist (Group defended: Humans or Sentient beings) | More likely to vote for party in global coalition | Endorses convergence of all countries' GDP p.c. by 2100 | Supports an international wealth tax funding LICs | Prefers a sustainable future |
|----------------------------------|--|---|--|---|---|--|------------------------------------|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Mean | 0.509 | 0.564 | 0.446 | 0.365 | 0.582 | 0.699 | 0.679 |
| Vote: Center-right or Right | 0.013 (0.010) | −0.001 (0.015) | −0.091*** (0.014) | 0.026** (0.013) | 0.037** (0.014) | −0.027* (0.014) | −0.063*** (0.014) |
| Vote: Far right | −0.090*** (0.013) | −0.151*** (0.020) | −0.233*** (0.019) | −0.065*** (0.018) | −0.067*** (0.020) | −0.141*** (0.019) | −0.171*** (0.020) |
| Vote: Left | 0.211*** (0.010) | 0.162*** (0.014) | 0.142*** (0.015) | 0.255*** (0.014) | 0.187*** (0.014) | 0.183*** (0.013) | 0.145*** (0.014) |
| Gender: Man | 0.019*** (0.007) | 0.032*** (0.010) | −0.034*** (0.010) | 0.028*** (0.010) | 0.011 (0.010) | 0.001 (0.009) | −0.025*** (0.010) |
| Age: 18-24 | 0.026** (0.011) | 0.087*** (0.016) | 0.064*** (0.016) | 0.100*** (0.016) | 0.048*** (0.016) | 0.047*** (0.014) | 0.029* (0.015) |
| Age: 25-34 | −0.015 (0.010) | −0.038*** (0.014) | −0.024* (0.014) | −0.033** (0.014) | −0.027* (0.014) | −0.031** (0.014) | −0.019 (0.014) |
| Age: 50-64 | 0.037*** (0.013) | −0.011 (0.018) | −0.001 (0.018) | 0.002 (0.017) | −0.014 (0.018) | −0.018 (0.017) | 0.007 (0.017) |
| Age: 65+ | 0.028*** (0.010) | 0.012 (0.015) | −0.021 (0.015) | 0.016 (0.015) | −0.007 (0.015) | 0.018 (0.013) | 0.011 (0.014) |
| Income quartile: Q2 | 0.016 (0.010) | −0.006 (0.015) | 0.005 (0.015) | −0.009 (0.015) | −0.019 (0.015) | −0.025* (0.014) | −0.001 (0.015) |
| Income quartile: Q3 | 0.005 (0.012) | −0.038** (0.017) | −0.026 (0.017) | −0.032* (0.017) | −0.073*** (0.017) | −0.080*** (0.016) | −0.007 (0.016) |
| Income quartile: Q4 | 0.026** (0.010) | −0.012 (0.015) | 0.023 (0.015) | 0.035** (0.015) | 0.034** (0.015) | 0.013 (0.014) | 0.016 (0.015) |
| Diploma: Upper secondary | 0.069*** (0.011) | 0.023 (0.016) | 0.043*** (0.016) | 0.080*** (0.015) | 0.023 (0.016) | 0.012 (0.015) | 0.048*** (0.015) |
| Diploma: Above upper secondary | −0.169* (0.095) | 0.278*** (0.060) | 0.352 (0.248) | −0.063** (0.032) | −0.086 (0.227) | 0.020 (0.087) | 0.355 (0.288) |
| Urbanicity: Rural | −0.013 (0.010) | −0.039*** (0.015) | −0.025 (0.015) | −0.024 (0.015) | −0.014 (0.015) | −0.024* (0.014) | 0.025* (0.014) |
| Urbanicity: Towns and suburbs | 0.049*** (0.009) | 0.072*** (0.012) | −0.008 (0.013) | 0.041*** (0.013) | 0.070*** (0.013) | −0.022* (0.012) | −0.023* (0.012) |
| Will become millionaire: Likely | −0.019 (0.017) | −0.038 (0.024) | 0.015 (0.024) | −0.058** (0.023) | −0.037 (0.024) | −0.252*** (0.023) | −0.065*** (0.023) |
| Will become millionaire: Already | 0.0001 (0.0001) | 0.0002* (0.0001) | −0.0001 (0.0001) | 0.0002 (0.0001) | 0.0003*** (0.0001) | 0.0002** (0.0001) | 0.00005 (0.0001) |
| Observations | 10,998 | 10,998 | 10,998 | 9,998 | 10,998 | 10,998 | 10,998 |
| R ² | 0.159 | 0.112 | 0.107 | 0.115 | 0.098 | 0.103 | 0.078 |

Note: Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. Covariates omitted in the Table: *Country; Employment; Couple; Region; Constant*. Omitted variables are: *Vote: Non-voter, PNR or Other; Gender: Woman; Age: 35-49; Income quartile: Q1; Diploma: Below upper secondary; Urbanicity: City*. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01.

E Attrition analysis

Table S5: Attrition analysis.

| | Dropped out | Dropped out after socio-eco | Failed attention test | Duration (in min) | Duration below 6 min |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Mean | 0.039 | 0.024 | 0.093 | 48.655 | 0.086 |
| Vote: Center-right or Right | -0.010 (0.007) | -0.009 (0.007) | -0.008 (0.007) | -7.194 (10.598) | -0.025*** (0.008) |
| Vote: Far right | -0.010 (0.009) | -0.009 (0.009) | -0.012 (0.009) | -18.804 (15.430) | -0.021** (0.009) |
| Vote: Left | 0.005 (0.007) | 0.006 (0.007) | -0.014** (0.007) | -16.126 (10.494) | -0.041*** (0.008) |
| Gender: Man | -0.036*** (0.005) | -0.035*** (0.005) | 0.026*** (0.005) | -14.235** (7.064) | 0.004 (0.005) |
| Age: 18-24 | -0.024*** (0.008) | -0.024*** (0.008) | 0.027** (0.012) | -19.227*** (6.906) | 0.089*** (0.013) |
| Age: 25-34 | -0.022*** (0.006) | -0.023*** (0.006) | 0.018** (0.009) | -4.124 (8.929) | 0.051*** (0.009) |
| Age: 50-64 | 0.012* (0.007) | 0.012* (0.007) | -0.033*** (0.007) | 9.254 (10.046) | -0.059*** (0.007) |
| Age: 65+ | 0.044*** (0.009) | 0.043*** (0.009) | -0.058*** (0.008) | 28.228* (15.381) | -0.105*** (0.008) |
| Income quartile: Q2 | -0.025*** (0.006) | -0.026*** (0.006) | -0.040*** (0.008) | -0.384 (8.337) | -0.012 (0.008) |
| Income quartile: Q3 | -0.023*** (0.007) | -0.024*** (0.007) | -0.056*** (0.008) | -13.405** (6.819) | -0.017** (0.008) |
| Income quartile: Q4 | -0.017** (0.008) | -0.017** (0.008) | -0.060*** (0.009) | 16.508 (13.757) | -0.029*** (0.008) |
| Diploma: Upper secondary | -0.013* (0.007) | -0.012* (0.007) | -0.052*** (0.009) | 7.864 (9.884) | -0.004 (0.008) |
| Diploma: Above upper secondary | -0.035*** (0.008) | -0.035*** (0.008) | -0.064*** (0.009) | 1.482 (10.939) | -0.017** (0.008) |
| Urbanicity: Rural | 0.003 (0.007) | 0.002 (0.007) | -0.008 (0.007) | -4.274 (8.305) | -0.003 (0.007) |
| Urbanicity: Towns and suburbs | 0.013* (0.007) | 0.013* (0.007) | -0.016** (0.007) | 5.312 (16.324) | 0.001 (0.007) |
| Country: Germany | 0.681** (0.277) | 0.682** (0.277) | 0.027 (0.027) | 6.736 (31.392) | -0.308 (0.196) |
| Country: Italy | 0.911*** (0.329) | 0.912*** (0.329) | 0.031 (0.029) | 669.387 (604.804) | -0.304 (0.197) |
| Country: Japan | 0.734*** (0.276) | 0.736*** (0.277) | -0.001 (0.020) | -14.005 (11.728) | 0.110*** (0.023) |
| Country: Poland | 0.762*** (0.276) | 0.762*** (0.276) | -0.029 (0.025) | -46.231* (26.437) | 0.674*** (0.196) |
| Country: Saudi Arabia | 0.961*** (0.290) | 0.963*** (0.291) | 0.254 (0.165) | -1.455 (21.021) | -0.398** (0.197) |
| Country: Spain | 0.736*** (0.276) | 0.738*** (0.277) | 0.002 (0.026) | 76.549*** (18.973) | -0.419** (0.196) |
| Country: Switzerland | 0.750*** (0.276) | 0.750*** (0.277) | -0.066** (0.029) | 2.775 (25.888) | -0.299 (0.196) |
| Country: United Kingdom | 0.766*** (0.276) | 0.766*** (0.277) | -0.133*** (0.027) | 46.387** (21.929) | -0.479** (0.196) |
| Country: USA | 1.020*** (0.018) | 1.022*** (0.018) | 0.572* (0.329) | -21.449 (21.532) | -0.244 (0.196) |
| Observations | 17,423 | 17,423 | 13,261 | 12,031 | 12,031 |
| R ² | 0.029 | 0.029 | 0.080 | 0.012 | 0.089 |

Note: Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01.

F Balance analysis

Table S6: Balance analysis.

| | Random branch: | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| | Wealth tax coverage: Global | Wealth tax coverage: Int'l | Int'l CS coverage: Low | Int'l CS coverage: High | Int'l CS coverage: High color | National CS asked | Warm glow substitute: Control | Warm glow realism: Info treatment |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| Mean | 0.331 | 0.336 | 0.253 | 0.256 | 0.252 | 0.348 | 0.345 | 0.487 |
| Vote: Center-right or Right | 0.001 (0.013) | 0.018 (0.013) | −0.009 (0.013) | −0.004 (0.012) | 0.012 (0.012) | −0.014 (0.013) | 0.004 (0.013) | −0.011 (0.014) |
| Vote: Far right | −0.025 (0.018) | 0.015 (0.018) | −0.014 (0.017) | 0.022 (0.017) | 0.019 (0.017) | −0.009 (0.018) | 0.020 (0.019) | −0.010 (0.020) |
| Vote: Left | −0.003 (0.014) | −0.001 (0.014) | −0.003 (0.013) | −0.010 (0.013) | 0.002 (0.012) | −0.005 (0.014) | −0.003 (0.013) | −0.012 (0.014) |
| Gender: Man | 0.0002 (0.009) | −0.018* (0.009) | −0.016* (0.009) | 0.008 (0.009) | −0.003 (0.009) | −0.0005 (0.009) | −0.006 (0.009) | 0.011 (0.010) |
| Age: 18-24 | −0.008 (0.019) | 0.009 (0.019) | −0.014 (0.018) | 0.007 (0.018) | 0.008 (0.018) | 0.012 (0.020) | −0.025 (0.019) | −0.004 (0.020) |
| Age: 25-34 | −0.027* (0.014) | 0.025* (0.014) | −0.005 (0.013) | 0.018 (0.013) | 0.002 (0.013) | −0.005 (0.014) | 0.0001 (0.014) | −0.008 (0.015) |
| Age: 50-64 | −0.014 (0.013) | 0.010 (0.013) | 0.009 (0.012) | 0.012 (0.012) | −0.001 (0.012) | 0.010 (0.013) | 0.002 (0.013) | −0.011 (0.014) |
| Age: 65+ | −0.013 (0.017) | 0.031* (0.017) | 0.010 (0.016) | 0.031** (0.016) | −0.021 (0.015) | −0.007 (0.017) | 0.013 (0.017) | −0.004 (0.018) |
| Income quartile: Q2 | −0.009 (0.013) | 0.002 (0.013) | −0.0001 (0.012) | −0.012 (0.012) | −0.006 (0.012) | −0.002 (0.013) | −0.013 (0.013) | −0.008 (0.014) |
| Income quartile: Q3 | 0.00001 (0.014) | −0.0001 (0.014) | 0.004 (0.013) | −0.008 (0.013) | 0.002 (0.013) | −0.013 (0.014) | −0.012 (0.014) | 0.007 (0.015) |
| Income quartile: Q4 | −0.010 (0.016) | 0.007 (0.016) | −0.006 (0.014) | 0.008 (0.014) | 0.007 (0.014) | −0.015 (0.016) | 0.004 (0.016) | −0.001 (0.016) |
| Diploma: Upper secondary | 0.008 (0.014) | −0.0004 (0.014) | −0.0004 (0.013) | −0.008 (0.013) | 0.014 (0.013) | −0.011 (0.014) | 0.016 (0.014) | −0.019 (0.015) |
| Diploma: Above upper secondary | 0.026* (0.015) | −0.004 (0.015) | 0.001 (0.014) | −0.017 (0.014) | 0.026* (0.014) | −0.003 (0.015) | 0.0003 (0.015) | −0.005 (0.016) |
| Urbanicity: Rural | 0.011 (0.014) | 0.012 (0.014) | 0.009 (0.013) | −0.014 (0.013) | −0.005 (0.013) | −0.004 (0.014) | 0.013 (0.014) | −0.006 (0.015) |
| Urbanicity: Towns and suburbs | 0.023 (0.015) | −0.015 (0.015) | 0.009 (0.014) | −0.004 (0.013) | 0.003 (0.013) | 0.011 (0.015) | −0.015 (0.015) | 0.004 (0.016) |
| Will become millionaire: Likely | 0.012 (0.012) | −0.017 (0.012) | −0.003 (0.011) | 0.019* (0.011) | −0.015 (0.011) | 0.005 (0.012) | 0.0004 (0.012) | 0.005 (0.012) |
| Will become millionaire: Already | 0.0005 (0.022) | −0.004 (0.023) | −0.001 (0.021) | −0.006 (0.021) | −0.014 (0.021) | 0.030 (0.023) | −0.005 (0.022) | −0.036 (0.024) |
| Observations | 10,998 | 10,998 | 10,992 | 10,992 | 10,992 | 10,998 | 10,998 | 10,998 |
| R ² | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.015 | 0.017 | 0.006 |

Note: Robust standard errors are in parentheses. CS: *Climate Scheme*. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01.

G Placebo tests

H Main results on the extended sample

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