

Support for global redistribution in high-income countries

Adrien Fabre

CNRS, CIRED

July 2025

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Progressive candidates would not lose vote by endorsing the GCS.

A political program is ~10% more likely to be preferred if it contains the GCS or a global millionaire tax.

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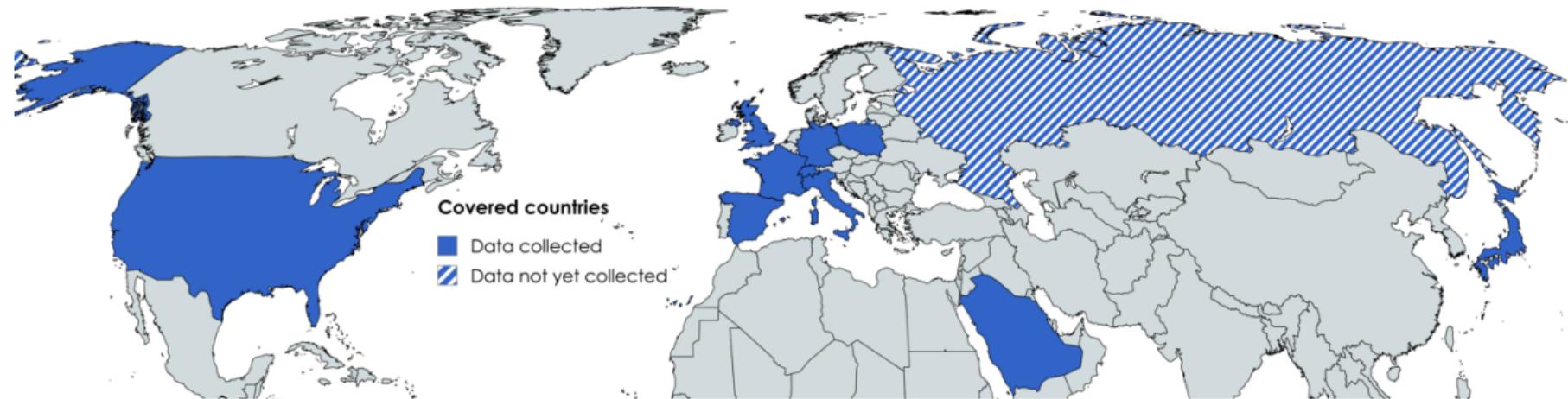
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- Support may drop below 50% if country participation is not universal ⇒ H4.
- (Warm glow) Support may decrease with less costly substitute with same more appeal ⇒ H5a or it may hold only for as long as global redistribution seems unlikely ⇒ H5b.

Data



11,000/12,000 respondents (Europe: 5,000; USA: 3,000; Japan: 2,000; Saudi Arabia, Russia: 1,000). Data collected from April 15 to July 3, 2025.

Representative along: gender, age, income, education, urbanicity, region. [► Representativeness tables](#)

Results on control group, weighted using quota variables and aggregated with country population.

Median duration: 17 min. Inattentive or fast respondents excluded.

Analysis and hypotheses pre-registered.

Open-ended fields

Four random branches:

Wishes: What are your needs or wishes?

Issue: Can you name an issue that is important to you but is neglected in the public debate?

Concerns: What are your main concerns these days?

Injustice: What according to you is the greatest injustice of all?

Preliminary findings:

Main concern, issue, wish: **purchasing power.**

Main injustice: poverty.

Conjoint analysis

Imagine if the two main candidates in the next presidential election campaigned with the following platforms.

Which of these candidates would you vote for?

Candidate A	Candidate B	
Deploy U.S. troops against drug cartels in Mexico	Ensure nationwide access to abortion as a constitutional right	Social issues
-	Cut development aid	Foreign policy
Extend the Trump tax cuts	Extend the Trump tax cuts	Tax system
Expedite the process for oil and gas drilling permits on federal land	-	Climate policy
Raise the federal minimum wage to \$15/hour	Raise the federal minimum wage to \$15/hour	Economic issues

Candidate A

Candidate B

Neither of them

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Raise the capital gains tax rate to 28% for individuals earning over \$1 million	Raise the capital gains tax rate to 28% for individuals earning over \$1 million	Tax system
Ensure nationwide access to abortion as a constitutional right	Enhance border security and limit immigration	Social issues
Raise the federal minimum wage to \$15/hour	Cut federal spending by \$1 trillion	Economic issues
Cut development aid	International tax on millionaires with 30% financing healthcare and education in low-income countries	Foreign policy
Expedite the process for oil and gas drilling permits on federal land	Rejoin the Paris Agreement	Climate policy

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No immunity for crimes committed by a former president	Deploy U.S. troops against drug cartels in Mexico	Social issues
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Conjoint analysis

Conjoint analysis in the U.S. (Average Marginal Component Effect) ▶ Other countries

Climate policy:

Rejoin the Paris Agreement

Expedite the process for oil and gas drilling permits on federal land

Economic issues:

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Foreign policy:

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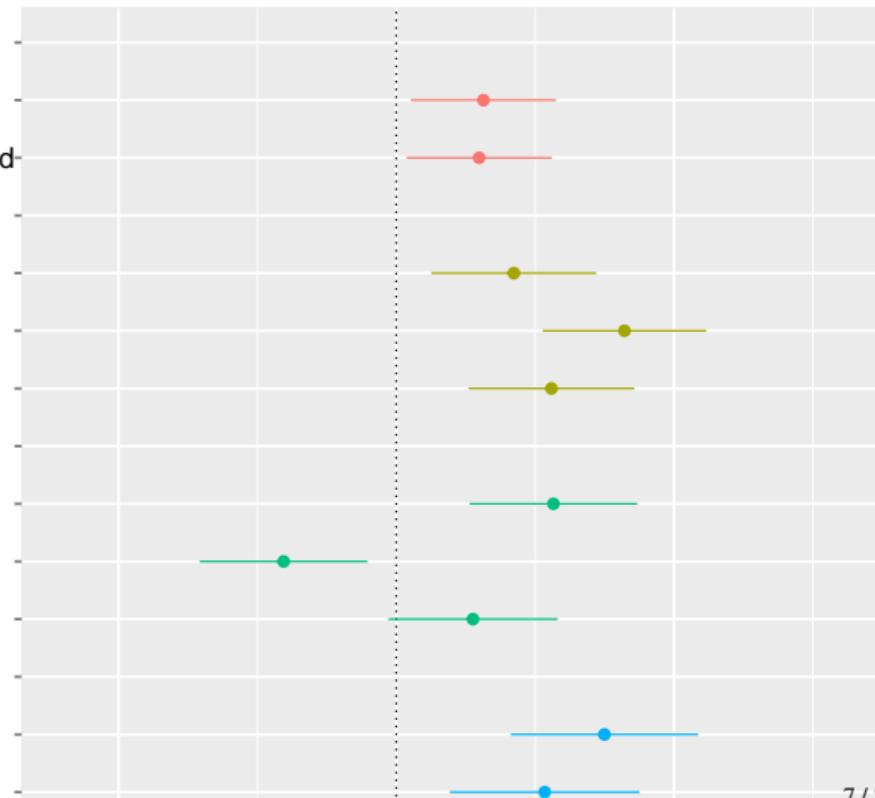
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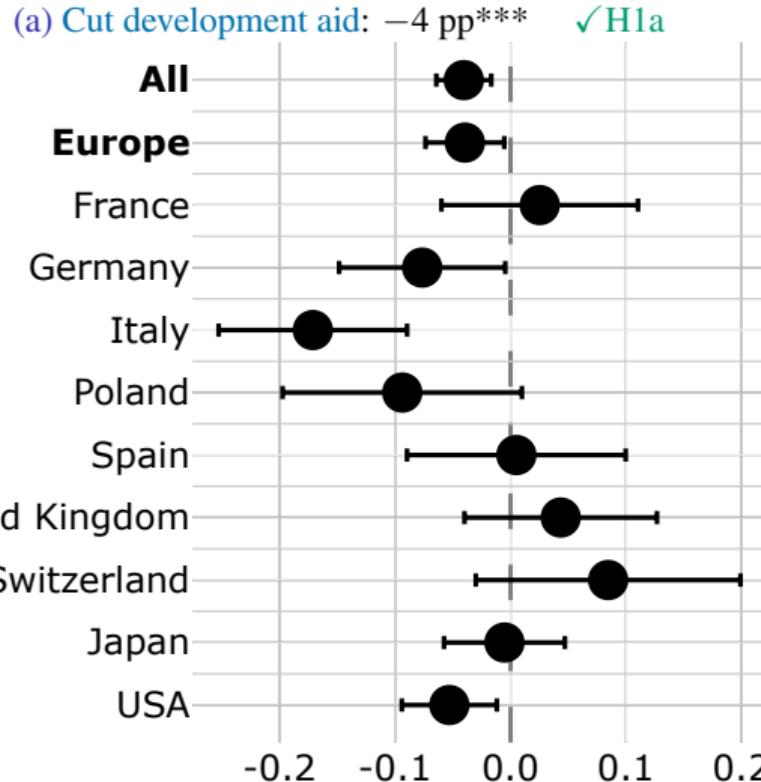
Enhance border security and limit immigration

Ensure nationwide access to abortion as a constitutional right



Conjoint analysis

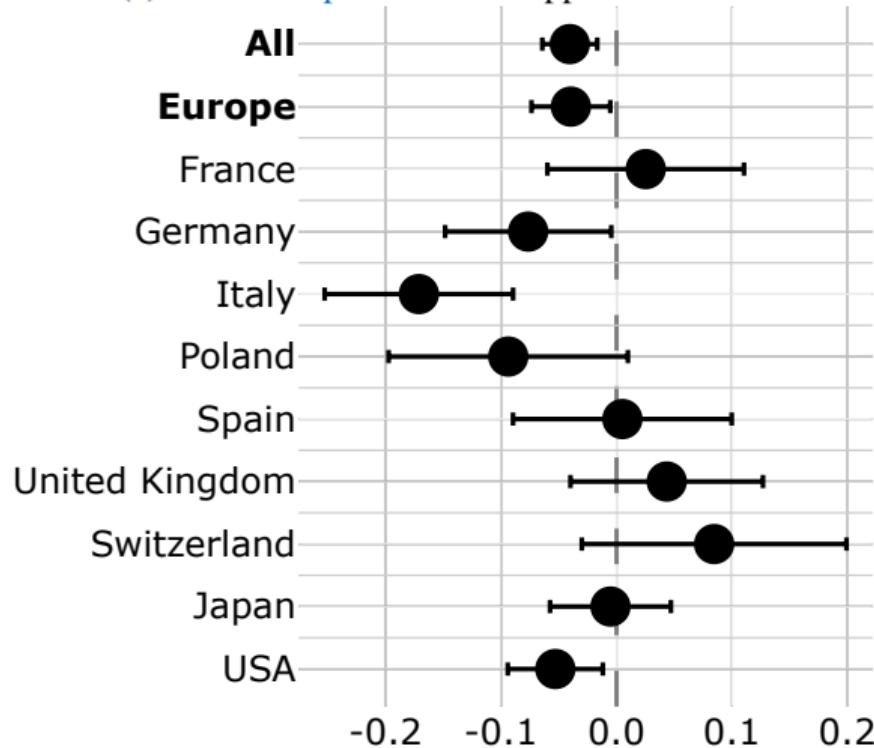
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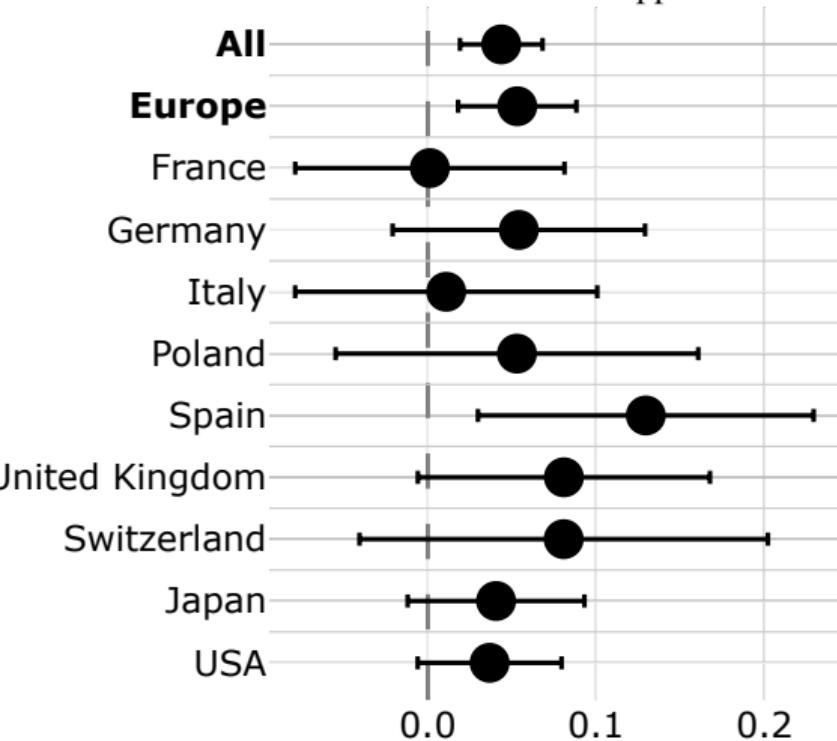
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(a) Cut development aid: -4 pp*** ✓H1a



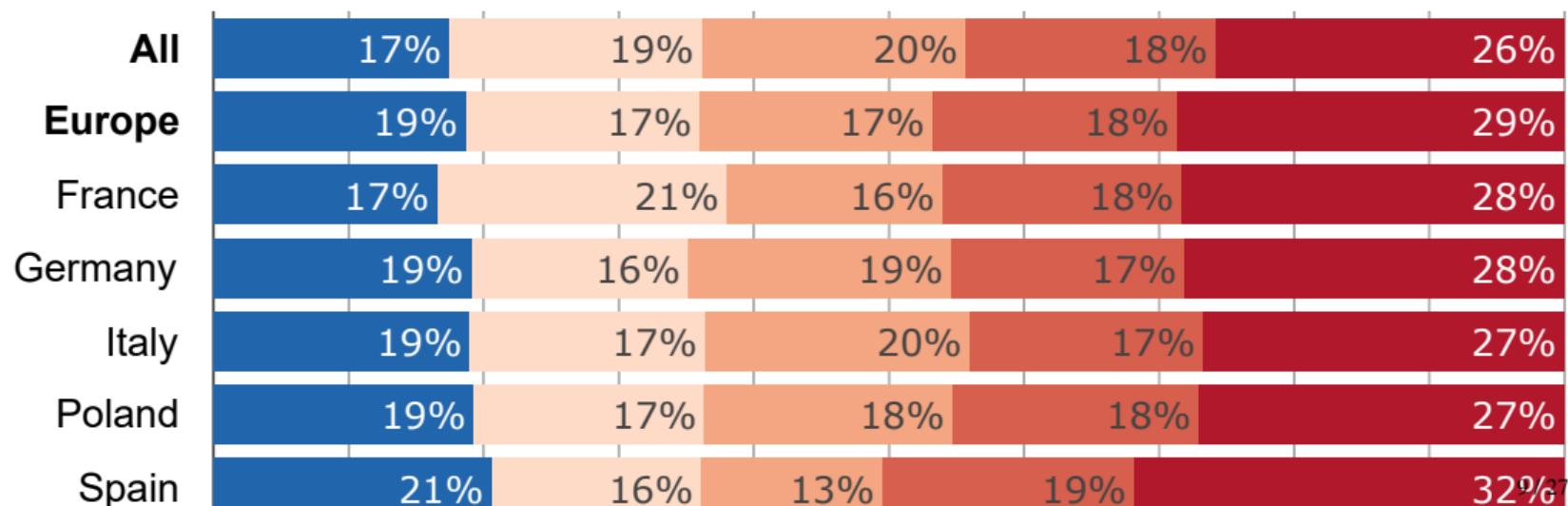
(b) International tax on millionaires with 30% financing health and education in low-income countries: +4 pp*** ✓H1b



Revenue split

How should revenue from a global tax on millionaires be allocated? (in %) ✓H2

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

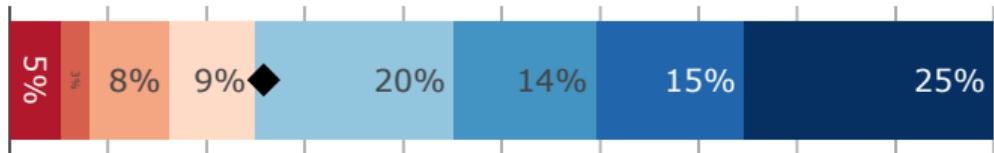


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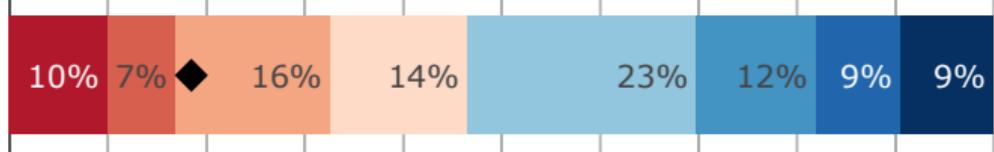
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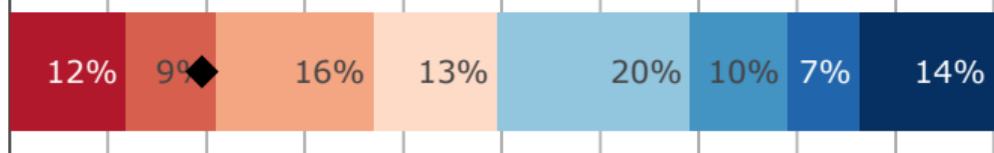
Domestic: Education and Healthcare



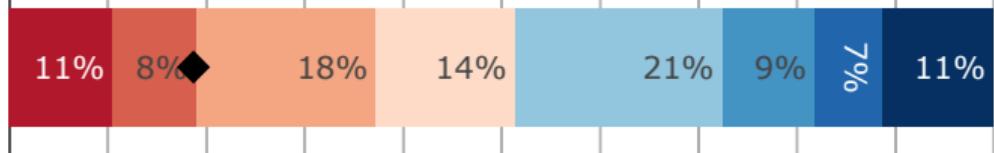
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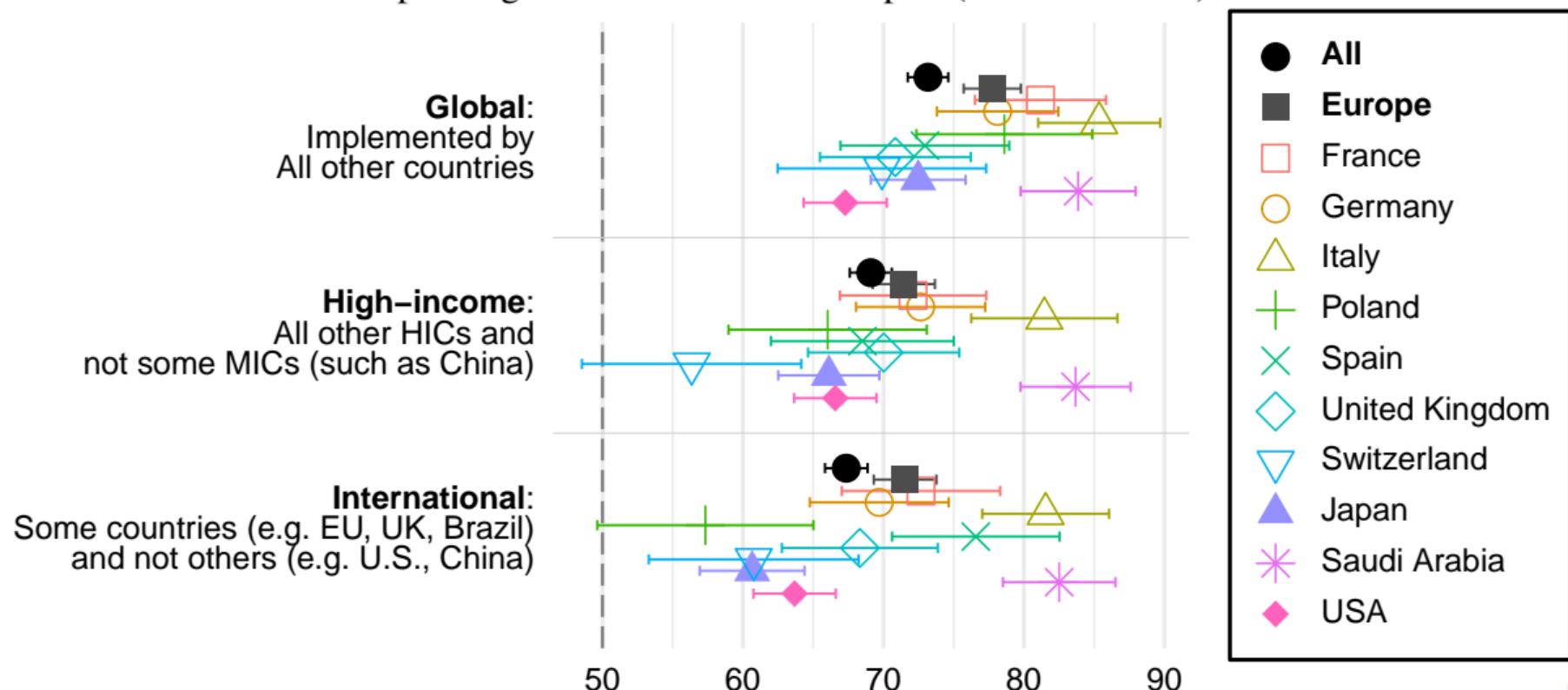


Global: Education, Healthcare and
Renewable energy in low-income countries



International wealth tax

Support for a 2% wealth tax above [\$1 million] with 30% financing public services in LICs, depending on which countries adopt it (random variant).



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3 random branches:

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Donation experiment: *In case you win the lottery, what share of the \$100 would you donate to plant trees?*

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Belief of support for the GCS. 2 random branches:

In own country.

In the U.S.

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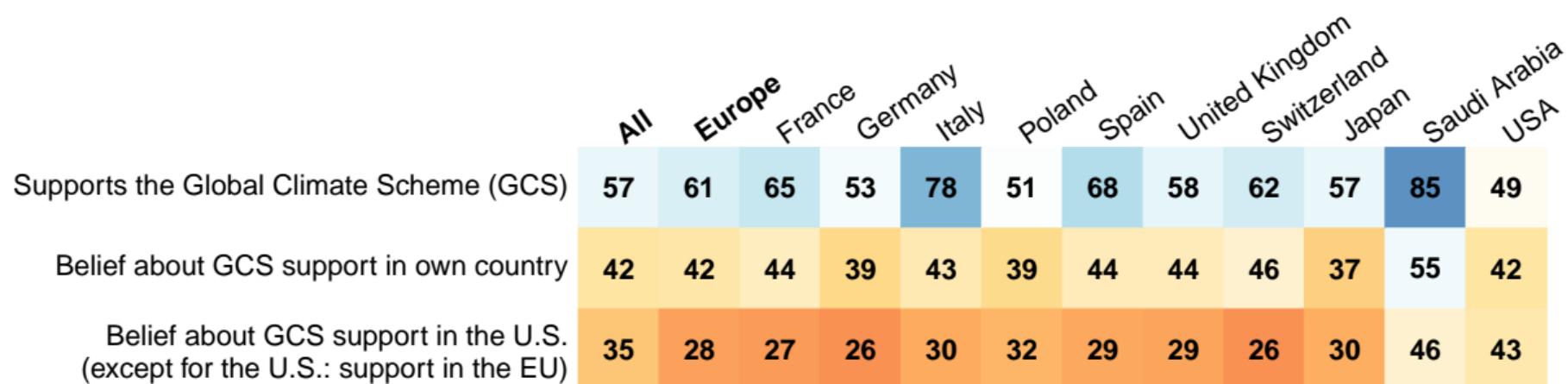
In the U.S.

International Climate Scheme (GCS where country participation is specified). 4 random branches:

Country coverage variants: *Low; Mid; High; High color* (color: visible distributive effects).

Majority support for the GCS and pluralistic ignorance

► Determinants

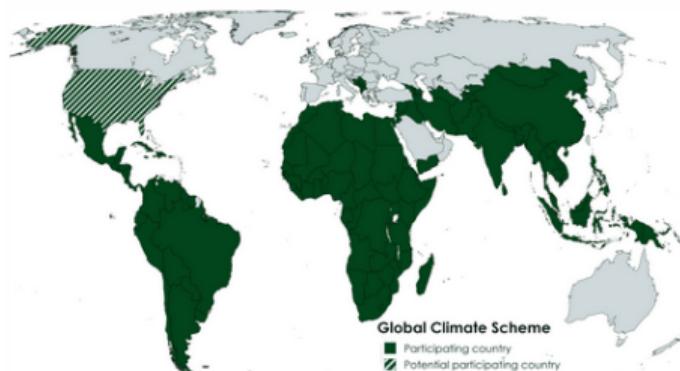


International Climate Scheme

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 the United States joined them, 71% of global emissions would be covered).



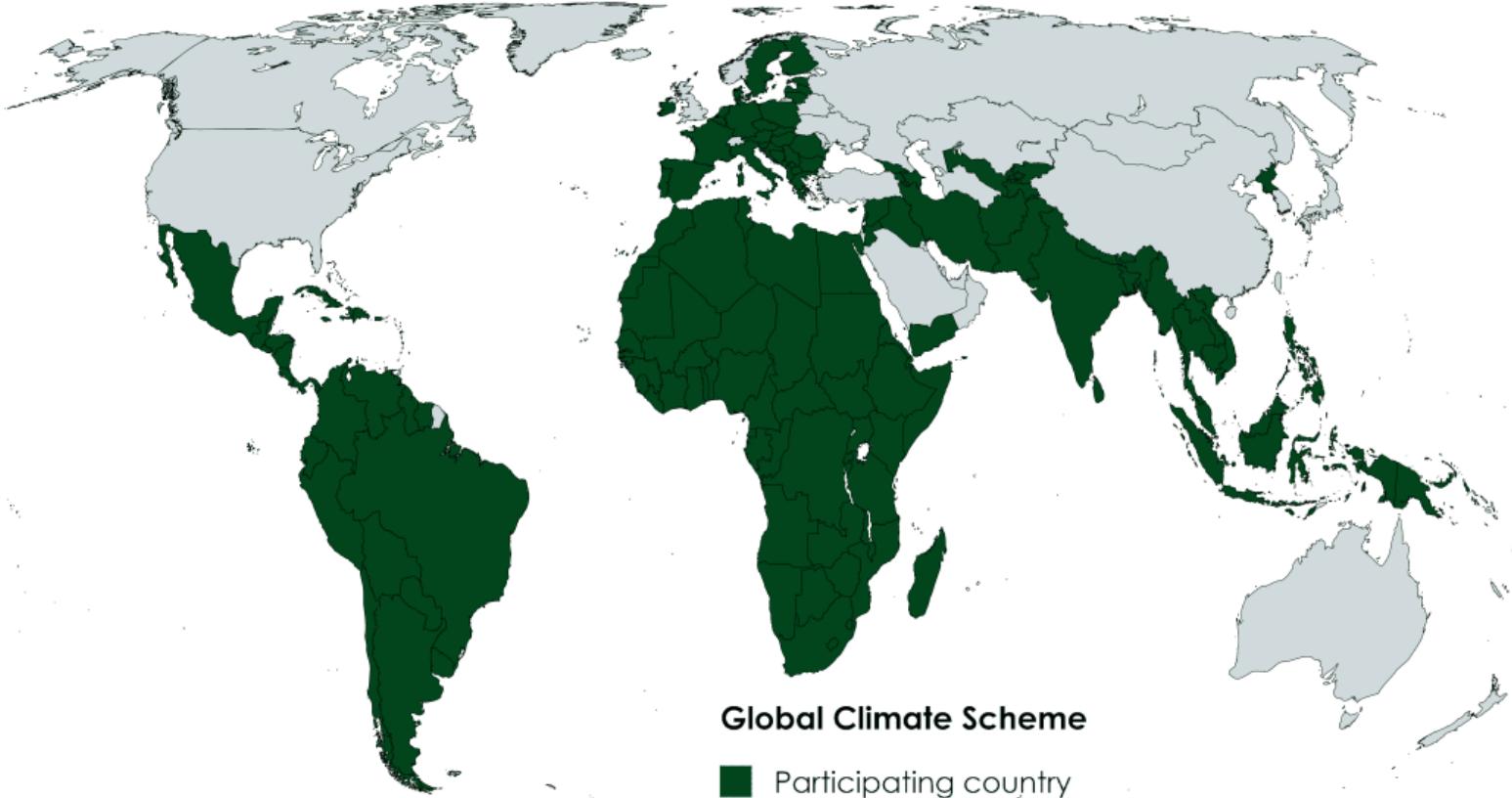
Do you support the United States joining the Global Climate Scheme, in case it is adopted by the above countries?

Yes

No

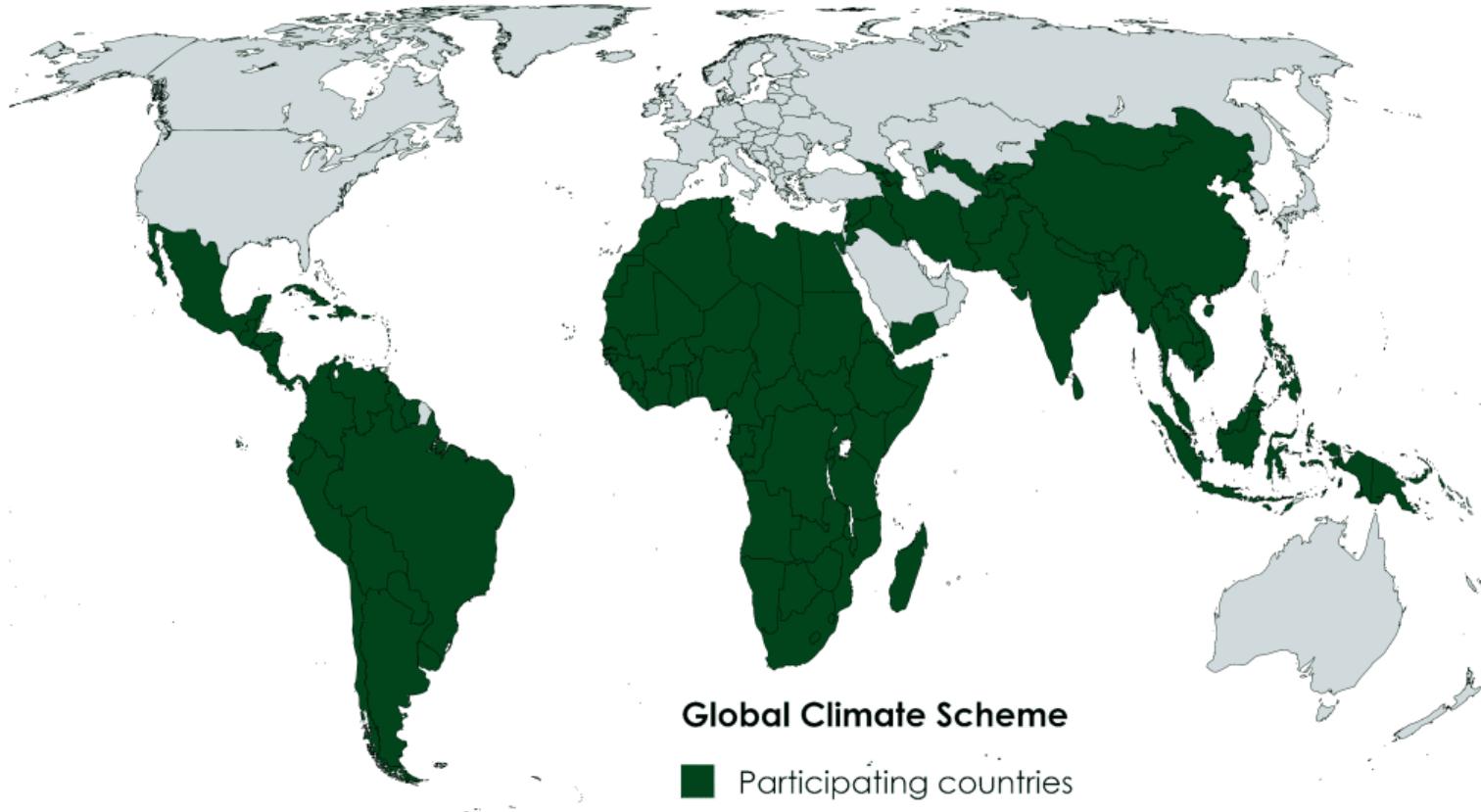
International Climate Scheme

Low: Global South + EU (25-33% of world emissions)



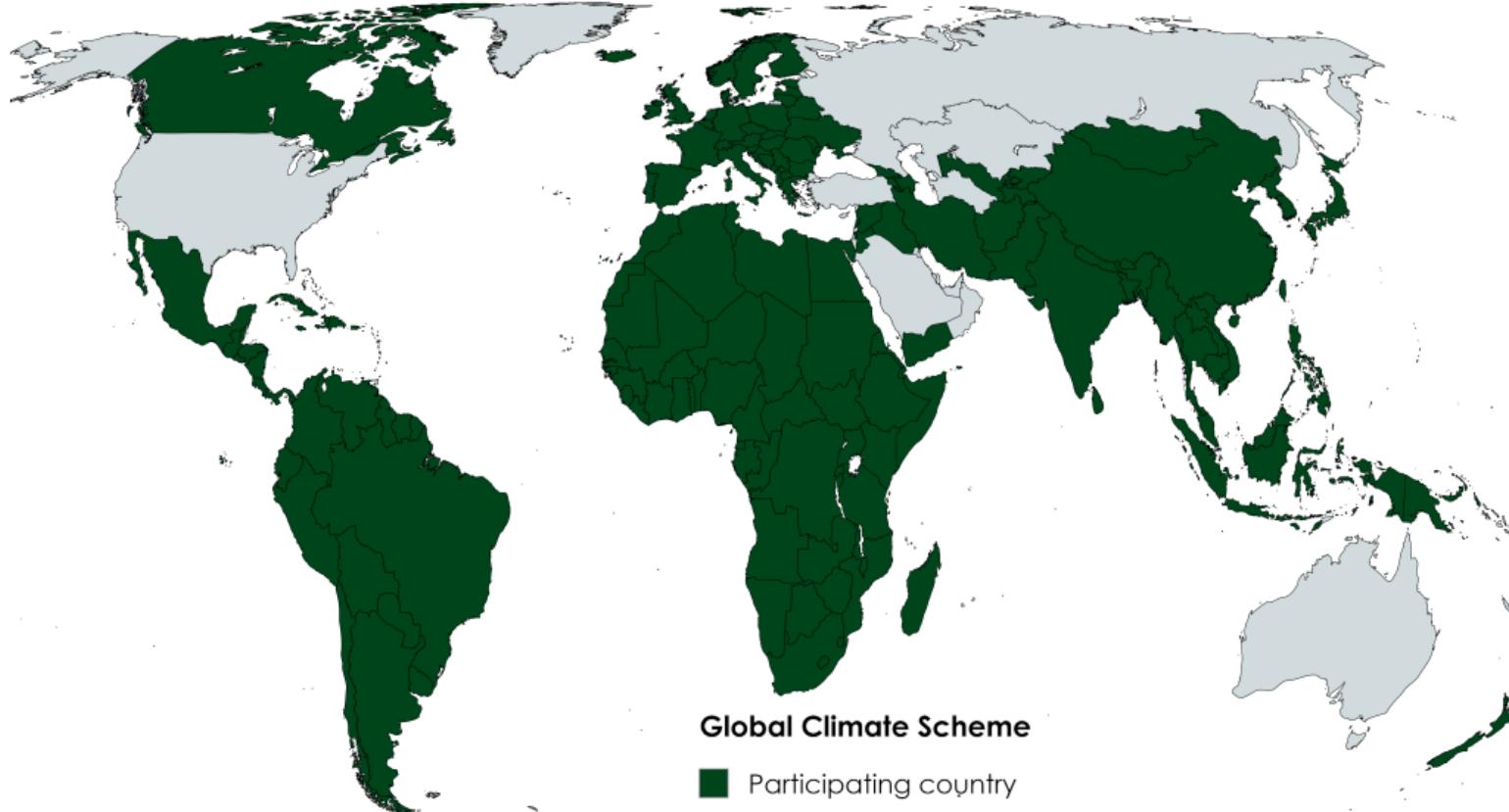
International Climate Scheme

Mid coverage: Global South + China (56% of world emissions)



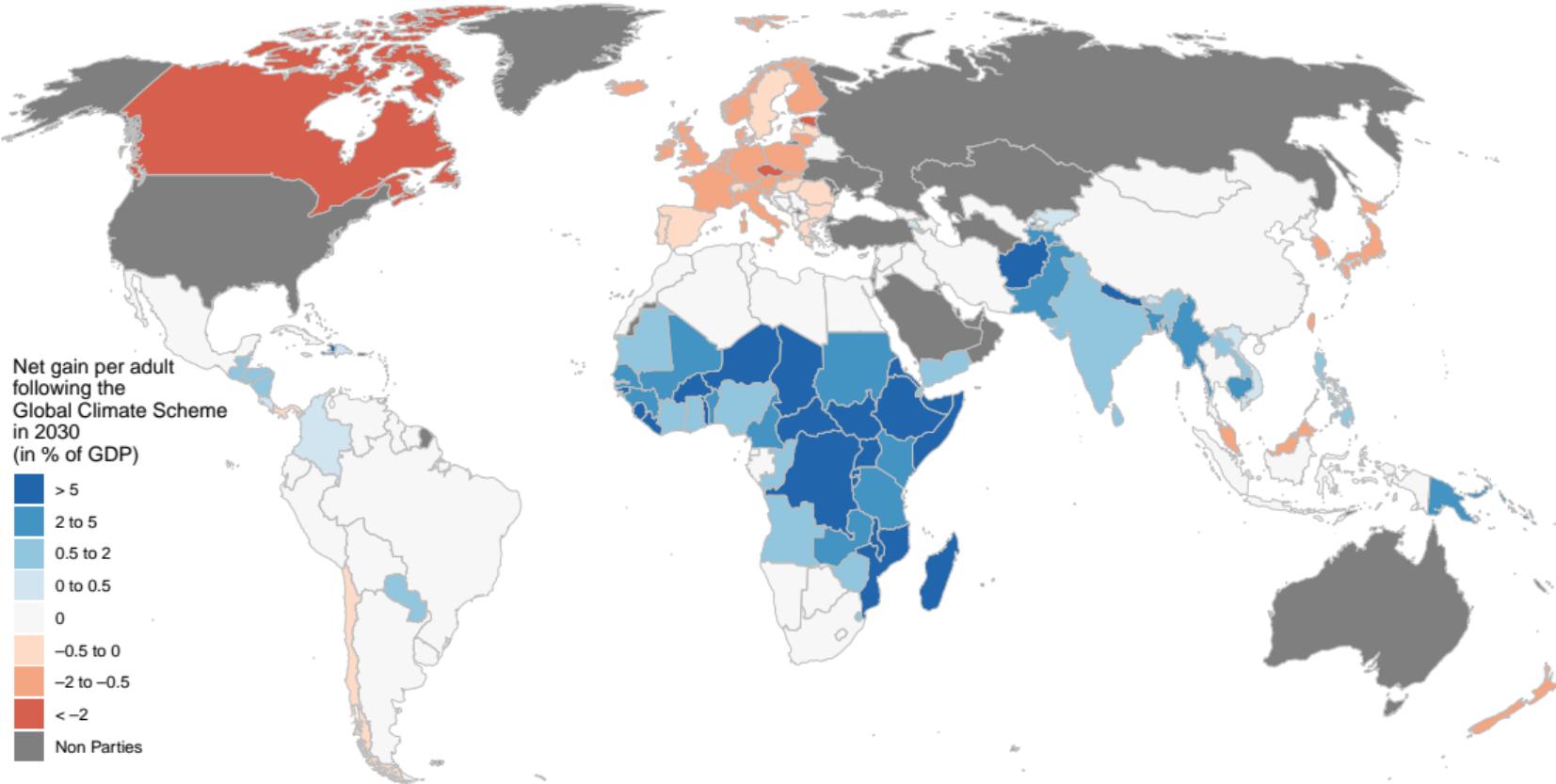
International Climate Scheme

High coverage: Global South + China + EU + various HICs (64-72% of world emissions)



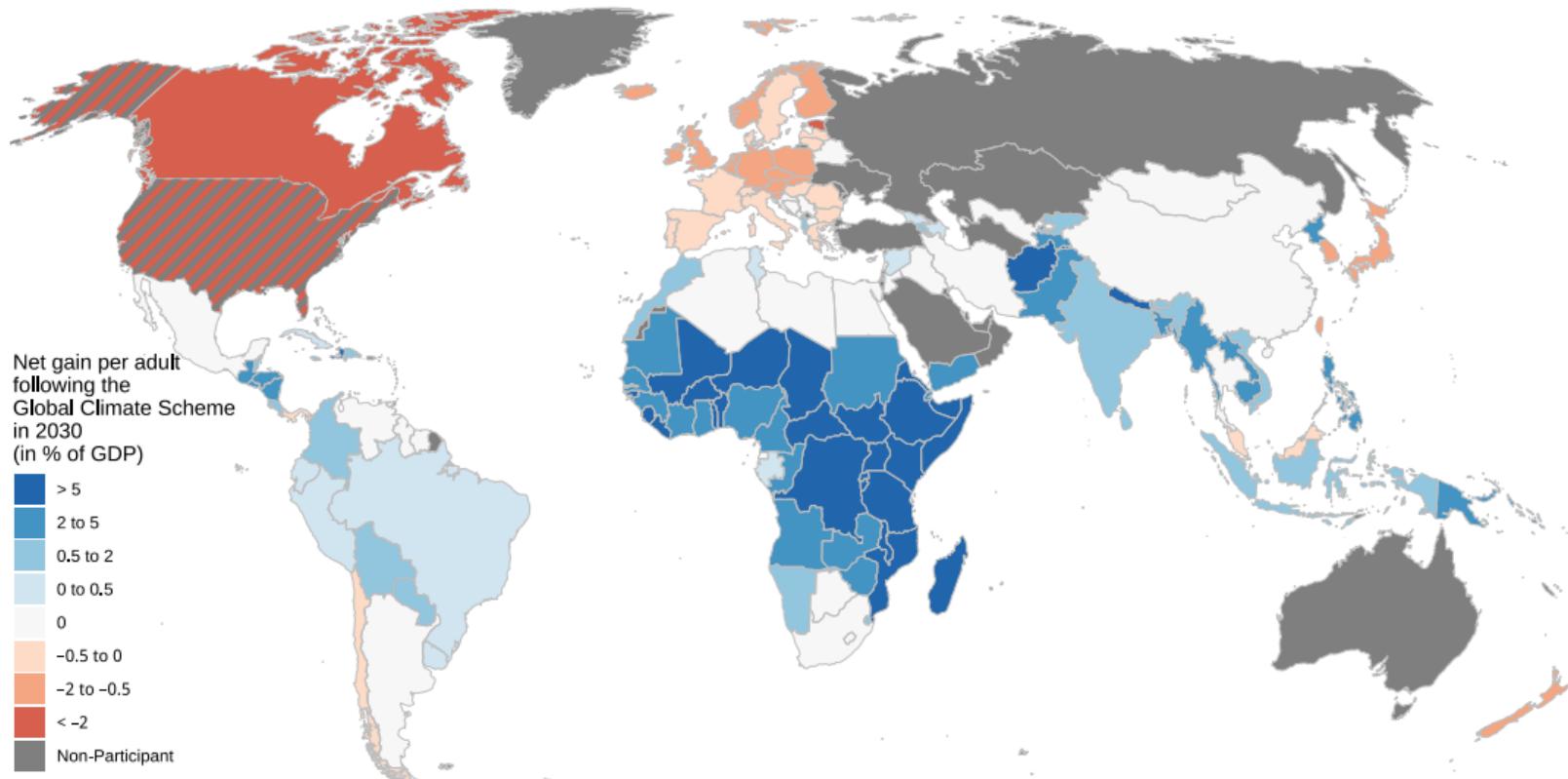
International Climate Scheme

High coverage (64-72% of world emissions), color variant



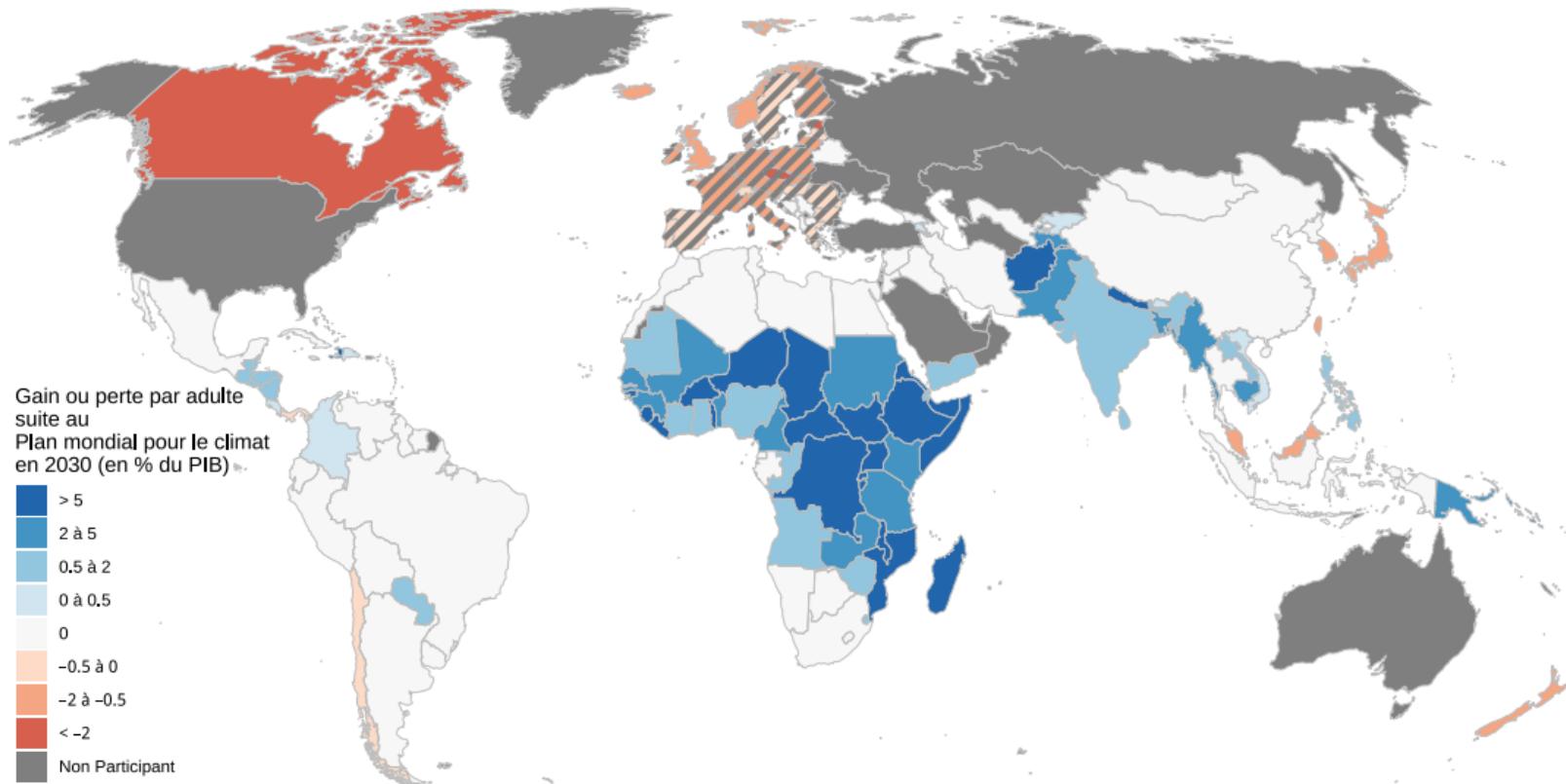
International Climate Scheme

High color as shown in the U.S.



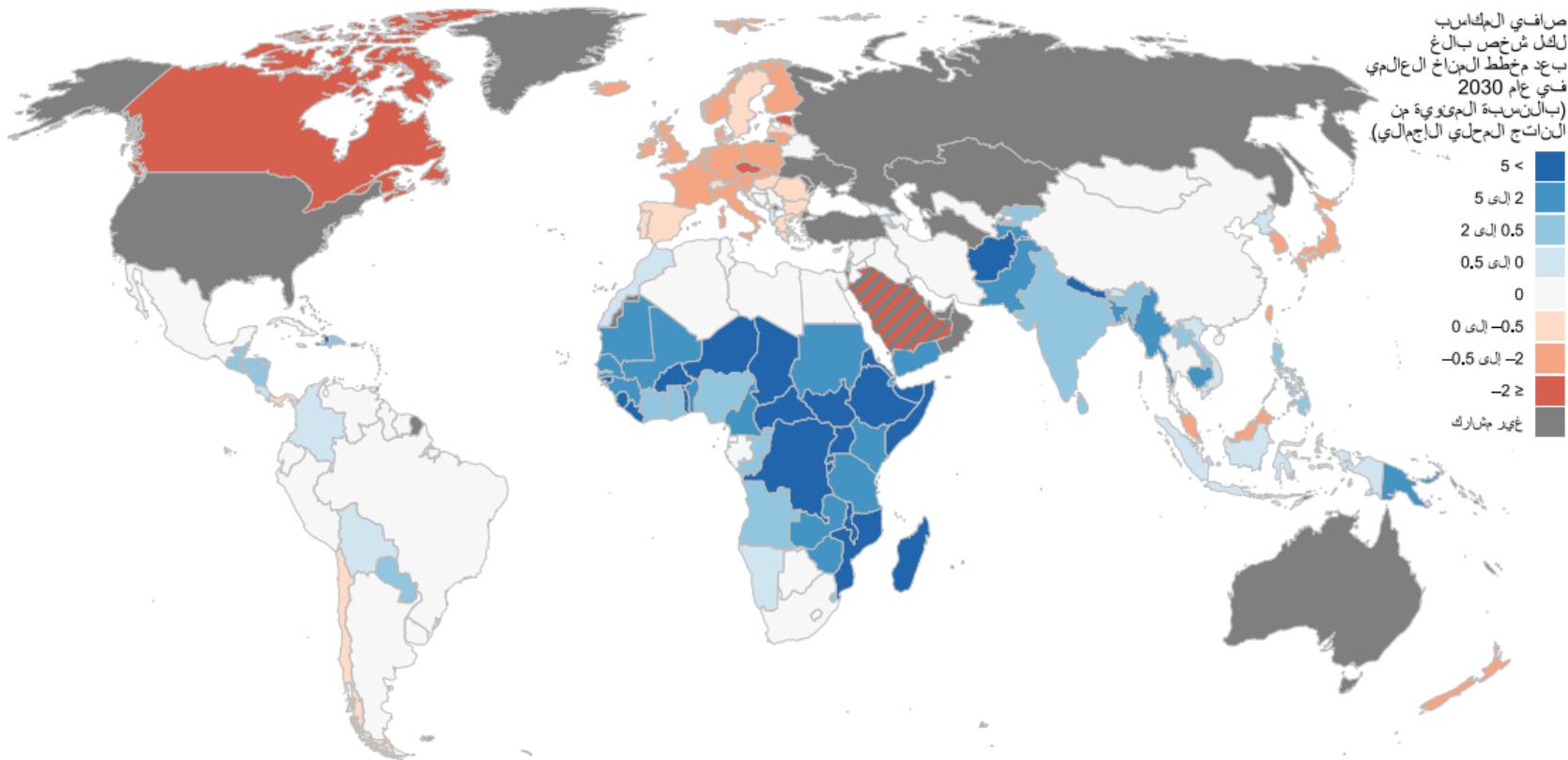
International Climate Scheme

High color as shown in France



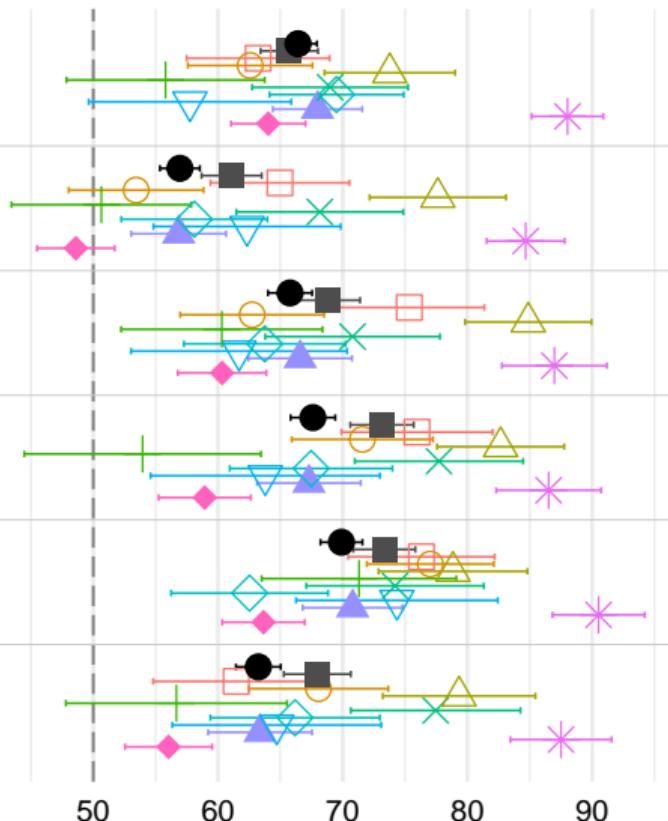
International Climate Scheme

High color as shown in Saudi Arabia



International Climate Scheme

Supports the National Climate Scheme



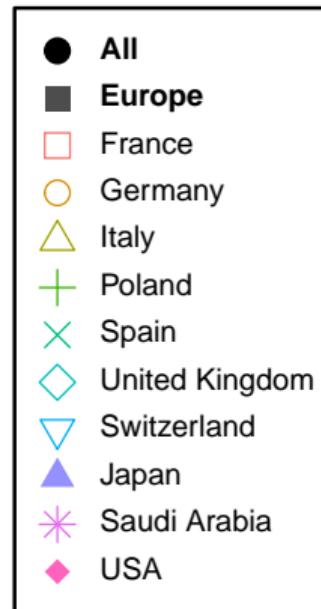
Supports the Global Climate Scheme (GCS)

Supports the GCS if coverage is **Low**
Other members: Global South + EU
(25–33% of world emissions)

Supports the GCS if coverage is **Mid**
Global South + China
(56% of world emissions)

Supports the GCS if coverage is **High**
Global South + China + EU + various HICs
(UK, Japan, Korea, Canada...; 64–72% of emissions)

Supports the GCS if coverage is **High, color variant**
Global South + China + EU + various HICs
+ Distributive effects shown using colors on world map

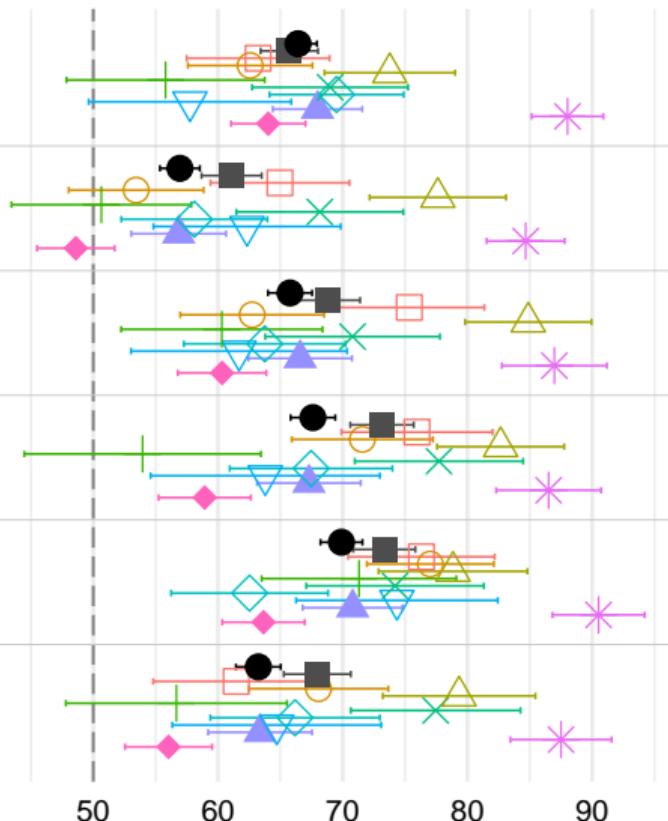


Majority support for all variants in all countries when participation map is shown.

✓ H4a

International Climate Scheme

Supports the National Climate Scheme



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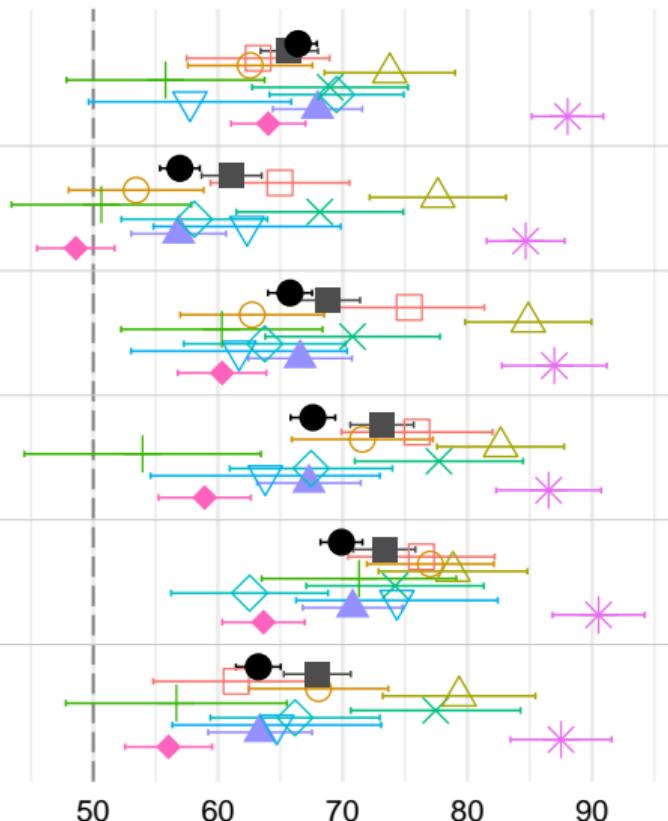


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Supports the National Climate Scheme



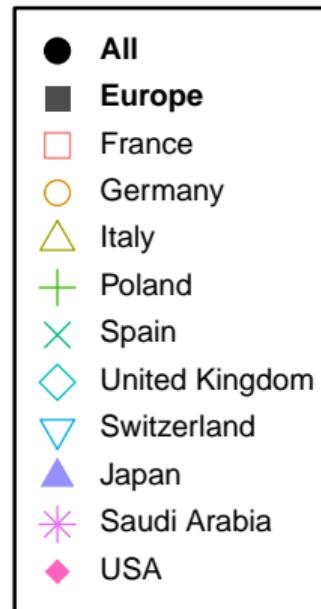
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Majority support for all variants in all countries when participation map is shown.

✓ H4a

Plausible global policies

Share of (somewhat or strong) *support* among non-*indifferent* answers.

✓ H3 ▶ Absolute support

	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

Testing warm glow

If *warm glow*, support might dissipate when...

(a) **Moral substitute**: ...the policy is replaced a less costly substitute with the same moral appeal

Donation lottery treatment: Choose share of \$100 prize to donate to plant trees.

H5a: Support for GCS no lower in the treated group.

Testing warm glow

If *warm glow*, support might dissipate when...

(a) **Moral substitute**: ...the policy is replaced a less costly substitute with the same moral appeal

Donation lottery treatment: Choose share of \$100 prize to donate to plant trees.

H5a: Support for GCS no lower in the treated group.

(b) **Realism**: ...the policy materializes

Information treatment: “countries have agreed to demonstrate some degree of solidarity in addressing global challenges. Negotiations are ongoing to implement specific mechanisms for sustainable development.” Examples:

IMO shipping levy

0.7% ODA commitment

Climate finance commitment

Minimum corporate tax

Brazil proposal at G20 of taxing billionaires

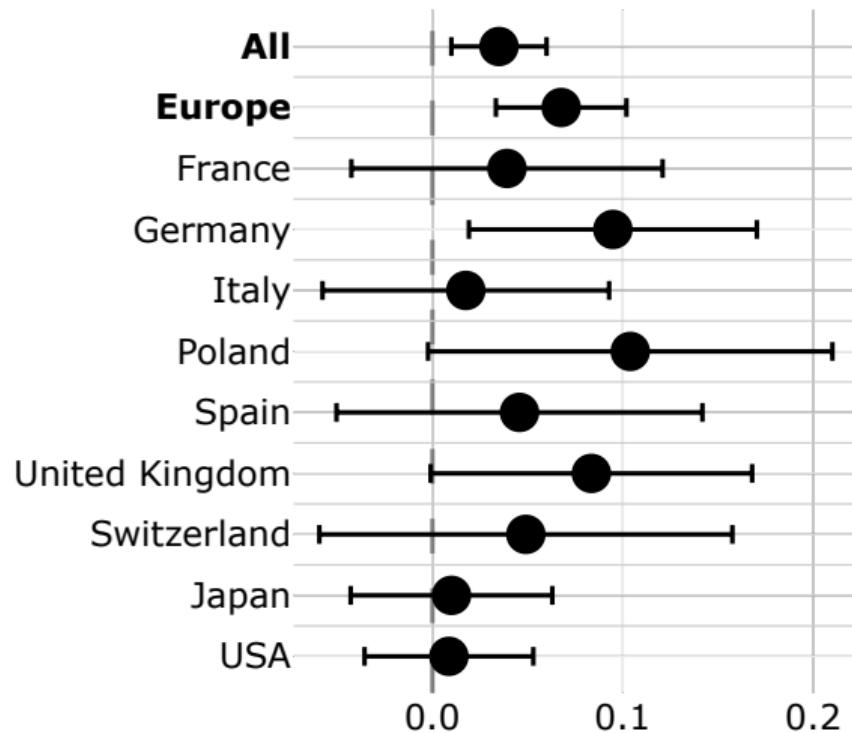
UN Pact for the Future foreseeing Security Council reform

Bridgetown initiative to finance sustainable development

H5b: Info increases belief in likelihood of global

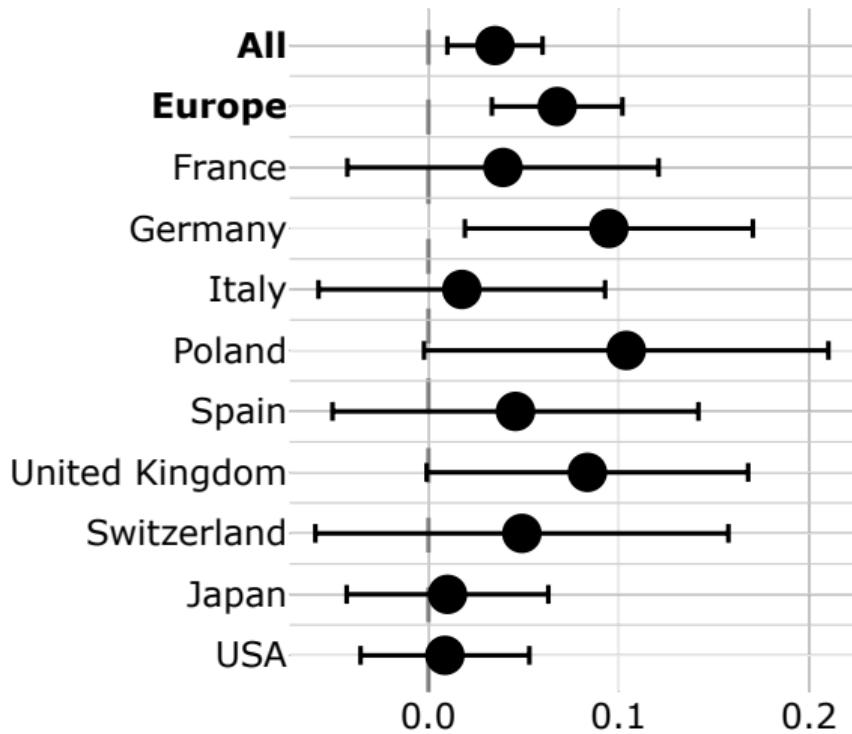
No evidence of warm glow

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

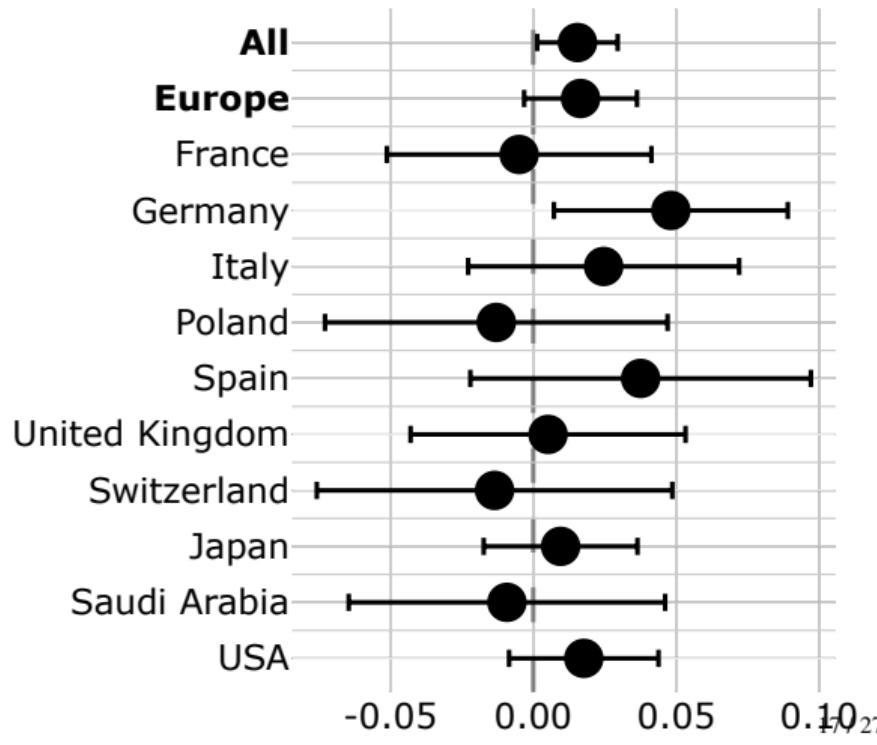


No evidence of warm glow

(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



- Stop
- Intermediate (\$200 bn)

Preferred North-to-South climate

NCQG



\$0



\$

Preferred North-to-South climate

BAU vs. sustainable future

BAU future:

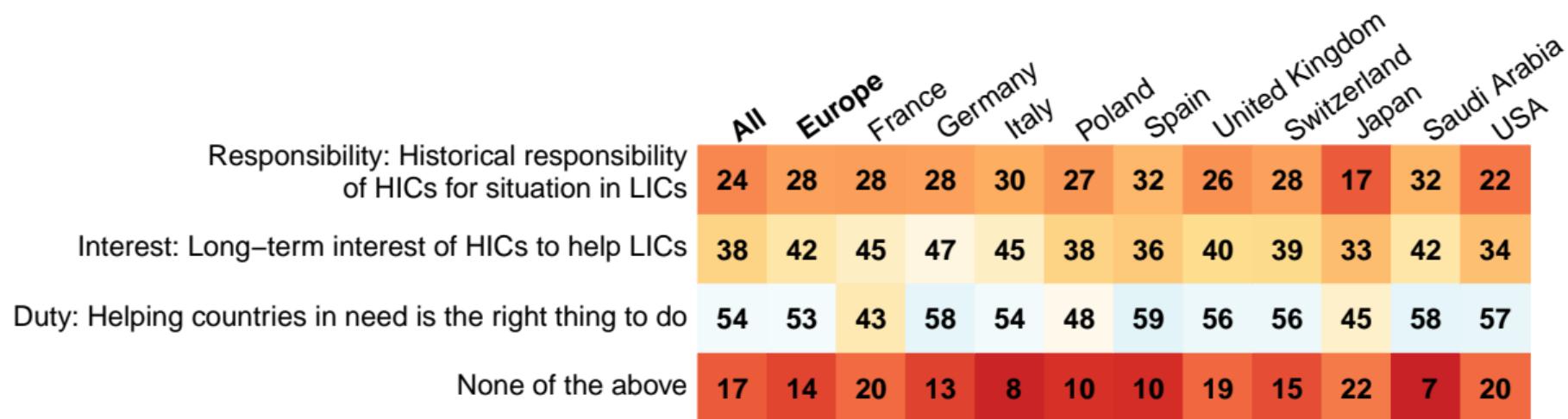
- No additional policies to address climate change or inequality.
- Stable carbon emissions. $+3^{\circ}\text{C}$ warming by 2100, causing more severe natural disasters.
- **People maintain the same lifestyles** as in 2025, such as driving gasoline cars.

Sustainable future:

- **Worldwide policies** to limit global warming to $+2^{\circ}\text{C}$ and reduce inequality.
- Reduced global carbon emissions, in line with climate target.
- **Taxes on millionaires** funding heat pumps, building insulation, and public transport.
- All cars electric by 2045, priced like today's gasoline cars.
- Heating fuel, air travel, and beef **prices gradually double**.
- Lower sales tax on non-polluting goods **preserves overall purchasing power**.



Why help LICs?



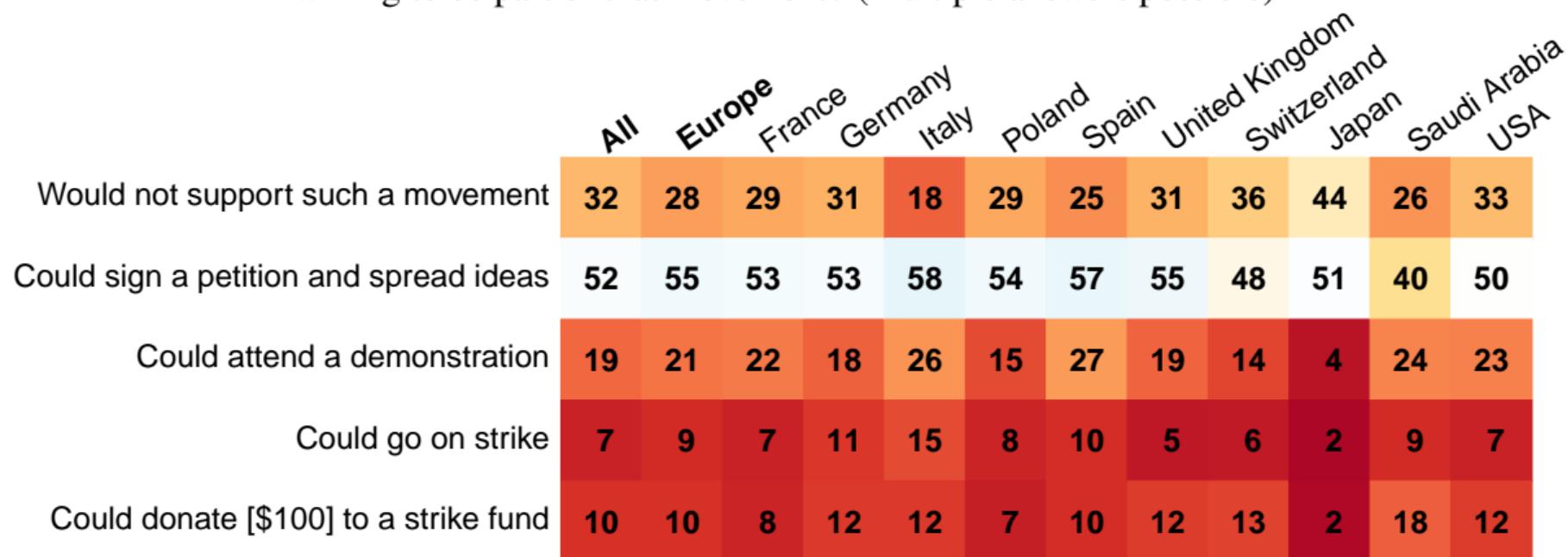
Preferred means of transfers

How do you evaluate each of these channels to transfer resources to reduce poverty in LICs?
 Share of *Right* or *Best* way (other options: *Wrong* or *Acceptable* way).

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Saudi Arabia	USA
Targeted cash transfers (child allowances, disability & elderly pensions)	46	48	43	46	57	45	54	44	47	36	73	45
Development aid agencies	40	42	42	47	39	32	44	43	44	36	57	37
Government, conditional on financing poverty reduction	37	40	39	43	48	33	41	37	35	27	62	35
Local NGOs with democratic processes	31	33	39	33	34	33	33	29	32	22	53	29
Unconditional cash transfers to each household	30	30	31	27	31	30	34	27	32	24	62	31
Local authorities	22	23	25	22	22	30	23	19	19	18	47	22
Government, unconditional	18	18	21	14	18	22	21	16	14	14	50	18

A humanist movement

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)



Importance on voting



Less likely

part of worldwide
wealth redistribution



Moral circle

ion, gender...)



Fellow citi

ed when voting



Radical redistribution

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Saudi Arabia	USA
Supports tax on world top 1% to finance global poverty reduction (Additional 15% tax on income over [\$120k/year in PPP])	68	73	71	72	84	69	73	67	60	69	82	62
Supports tax on world top 3% to finance global poverty reduction (Additional 15% tax over [\$80k], 30% over [\$120k], 45% over [\$1M])	62	66	70	62	71	70	66	67	42	55	82	57
"Governments should actively cooperate to have all countries converge in terms of GDP per capita by the end of the century"	69	78	76	76	87	84	84	66	66	70	93	56
Supports reparations for colonization and slavery in the form of funding education and technology transfers	45	50	44	44	70	NA	51	46	NA	NA	NA	40
"My taxes should go towards solving global problems"	60	61	43	62	77	62	71	57	54	58	89	55

Custom redistribution

▶ [Video](#)

▶ bit.ly/custom_redistr

Examples of income changes after your proposed redistribution:

Now	After
0 \$/year	2 215 \$/year
10 000 \$/year	10 115 \$/year
60 000 \$/year	55 793 \$/year
100 000 \$/year	90 965 \$/year
Your <i>individual</i> income	
40 000 \$/year	38 206 \$/year

Proportion of winners: 60%

Proportion of losers: 20%

Degree of redistribution: 2

— Income after global redistribution — Current income (\$/year)

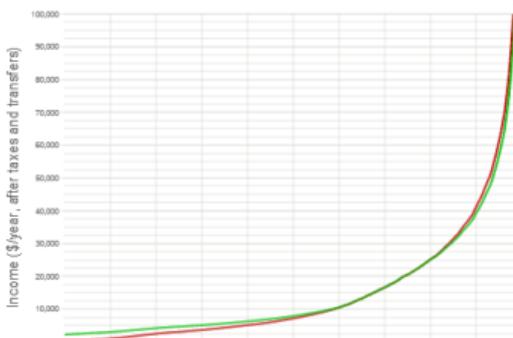


Chart by [JChart](#)

I am satisfied with my custom redistribution.

I want to skip this question.

56% satisfied; 43% skipped

56% satisfied; 43% skipped

Share satisfied among:

non-voters: 50%; left: 60%, right: 53%, far right: 58%.

Custom redistribution

▶ [Video](#)

▶ bit.ly/custom_redistr

Redistribution with median preferred parameters (among satisfied): winners 49%; losers: 18%; degree: 5.



56% satisfied; 43% skipped

Share satisfied among:

non-voters: 50%; left: 60%, right: 53%, far right: 58%.

49% lose from their custom redistribution while only **9% win**.

Average custom redistribution

— Income after global redistribution — Current income (\$/year)



Minimal income:
\$243/month
(i.e. \$8/day)

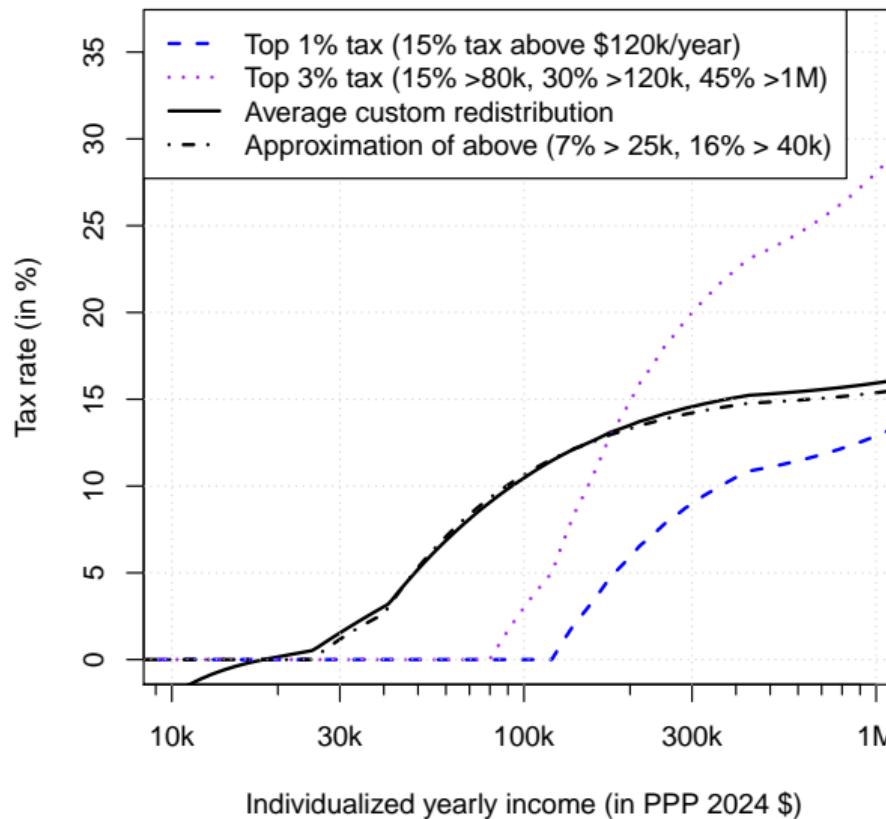
5% of world income transferred from top 28% to bottom 72%

Custom redistribution

▶ [Video](#)

▶ bit.ly/custom_redistr

Tax rates of radical redistribution proposals tested.



Conclusion

Global poverty seen as big injustice but not a salient concern.

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Strong majority support for globally redistributive policies.

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Most agree global sustainability is a duty.

Conclusion

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Support reduces (only) slightly when fewer countries participate.

Support is genuine. No evidence of warm glow.

Global redistribution is a vote-determining issue for many people.

Most agree global sustainability is a duty.

Most agree they should contribute themselves.

Appendix

Representativeness (EU countries)

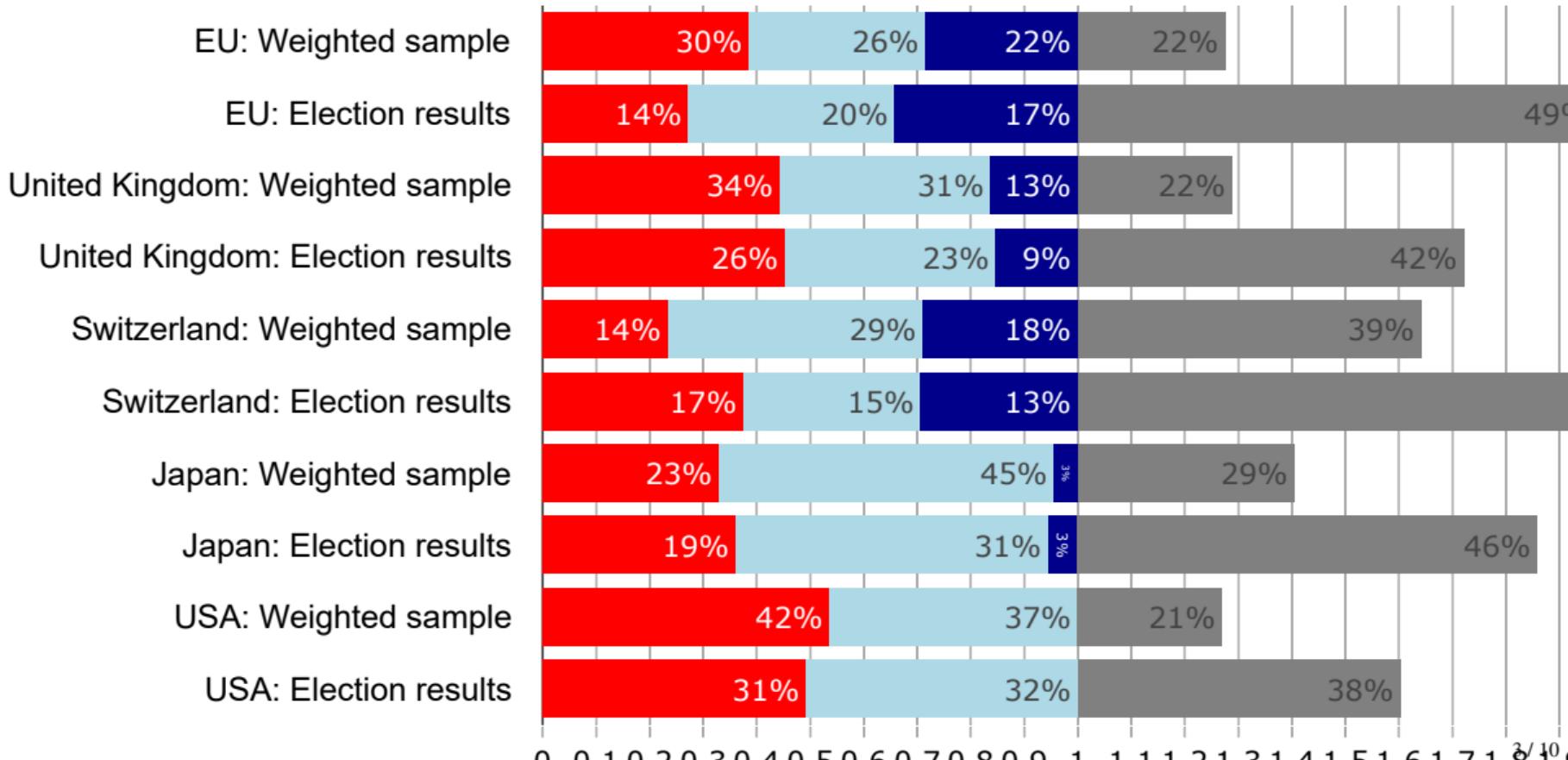
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	France			Germany			Italy			Poland			Spain		
	Pop.	Sam.	Wght. sam.	Pop.	Sam.	Wght. sam.	Pop.	Sam.	Wght. sam.	Pop.	Sam.	Wght. sam.	Pop.	Sam.	Wght. sam.
Sample size		798	798		1,048	1,048		756	756		500	500		603	603
Gender: Woman	.52	.52	.52	.51	.49	.51	.52	.52	.51	.52	.53	.52	.51	.51	.51
Gender: Man	.48	.48	.48	.49	.51	.49	.48	.48	.49	.48	.46	.47	.49	.49	.49
Income_quartile: Q1	.25	.26	.25	.25	.27	.25	.25	.26	.25	.25	.26	.25	.25	.28	.25
Income_quartile: Q2	.25	.26	.25	.25	.27	.25	.25	.26	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.27	.25
Income_quartile: Q3	.25	.23	.25	.25	.20	.25	.25	.22	.25	.25	.23	.25	.25	.21	.25
Income_quartile: Q4	.25	.25	.25	.25	.26	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.26	.25	.25	.25	.24
Age: 18-24	.10	.11	.10	.09	.10	.09	.08	.08	.08	.08	.09	.08	.10	.11	.09
Age: 25-34	.15	.15	.15	.15	.16	.15	.12	.12	.12	.15	.16	.15	.15	.14	.14
Age: 35-49	.23	.23	.23	.23	.25	.23	.23	.23	.23	.30	.29	.30	.30	.27	.31
Age: 50-64	.24	.24	.24	.27	.27	.27	.28	.29	.28	.23	.21	.23	.19	.22	.19
Age: 65+	.27	.27	.27	.27	.22	.27	.29	.28	.29	.24	.24	.24	.26	.26	.26
Diploma_25-64: Below upper secondary	.10	.09	.10	.11	.11	.11	.22	.19	.22	.04	.05	.04	.23	.18	.23
Diploma_25-64: Upper secondary	.26	.26	.26	.32	.32	.32	.28	.28	.28	.38	.34	.38	.15	.15	.15
Diploma_25-64: Post secondary	.26	.27	.26	.22	.24	.21	.14	.17	.14	.26	.28	.26	.27	.29	.26
Urbanity: Cities	.47	.47	.46	.39	.42	.39	.36	.37	.36	.35	.37	.35	.54	.58	.54
Urbanity: Towns and suburbs	.19	.19	.19	.42	.42	.42	.46	.47	.46	.28	.29	.28	.32	.30	.33
Urbanity: Rural	.34	.33	.34	.19	.17	.19	.18	.16	.18	.37	.34	.37	.13	.12	.13
Region: 1	.18	.19	.18	.17	.19	.17	.66	.70	.65	.47	.41	.47	.15	.16	.15
Region: 2	.22	.23	.22	.29	.32	.29	.34	.29	.34	.53	.59	.53	.28	.25	.28
Region: 3	.11	.11	.11	.54	.48	.54							.14	.16	.14
Region: 4	.21	.22	.21										.18	.19	.18
Region: 5	.28	.26	.28										.25	.24	.25

Representativeness of vote (non-EU countries)

[» Go back](#)

■ Left ■ Center-right or Right ■ Far right ■ Non-voter, P



Representativeness of vote (EU countries)

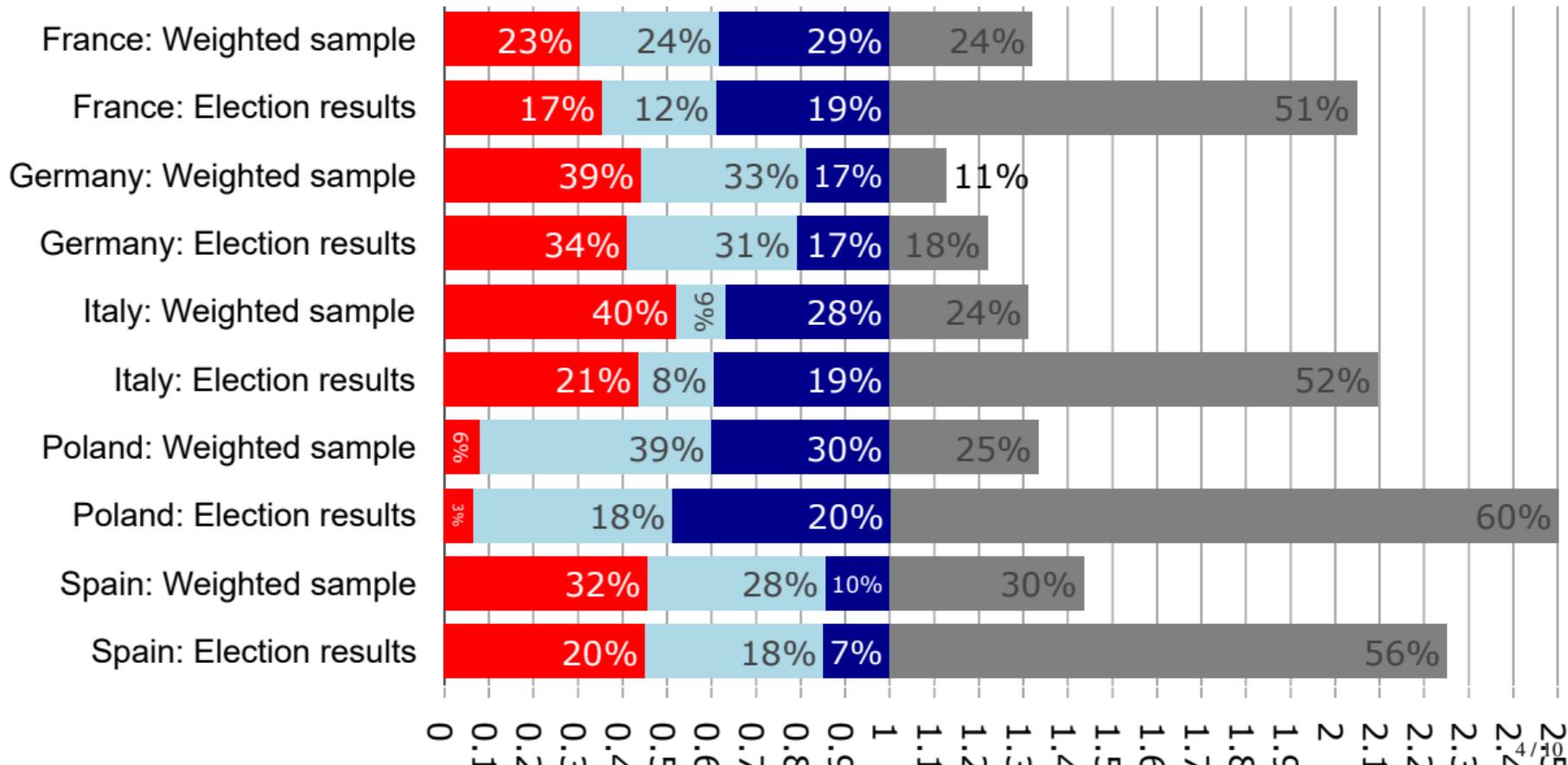
► Go back

■ Left

Center-right or Right

■ Far right

■ Non-voter, PNR or Other



Conjoint analysis in France (Average Marginal Component Effect)

Climate policy:

Build 14 new nuclear reactors

Abolish Low Emission Zones (ZFE) that restrict car access in cities

Economic issues:

Fully index pensions to inflation

Raise the minimum wage to 1,600 euros net per month

Restore the legal retirement age to 62

Foreign policy:

International tax on millionaires with 30% financing healthcare and education in low-income countries

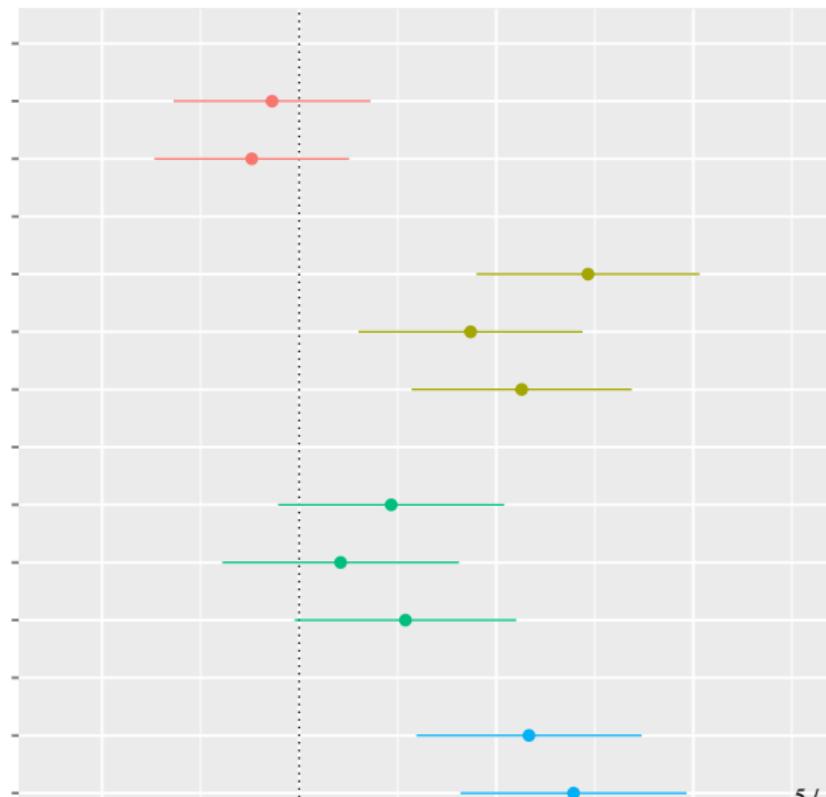
Cut development aid

Double military budget by 2030

Social issues:

Abolish birthright citizenship

Impose mandatory sentences for repeat offenders, and lower the age of criminal responsibility to 16



Conjoint analysis in Germany (Average Marginal Component Effect)

Climate policy:

Repeal the heating law that requires renewable energy

Ban new combustion-engine cars from 2035

Economic issues:

Lower electricity prices by 12% through tax reductions

Raise the minimum wage to €15 by 2026

Invest €500 billion in strategic industries
like steel, automotive, and defense

Foreign policy:

International tax on millionaires with 30% financing
healthcare and education in low-income countries

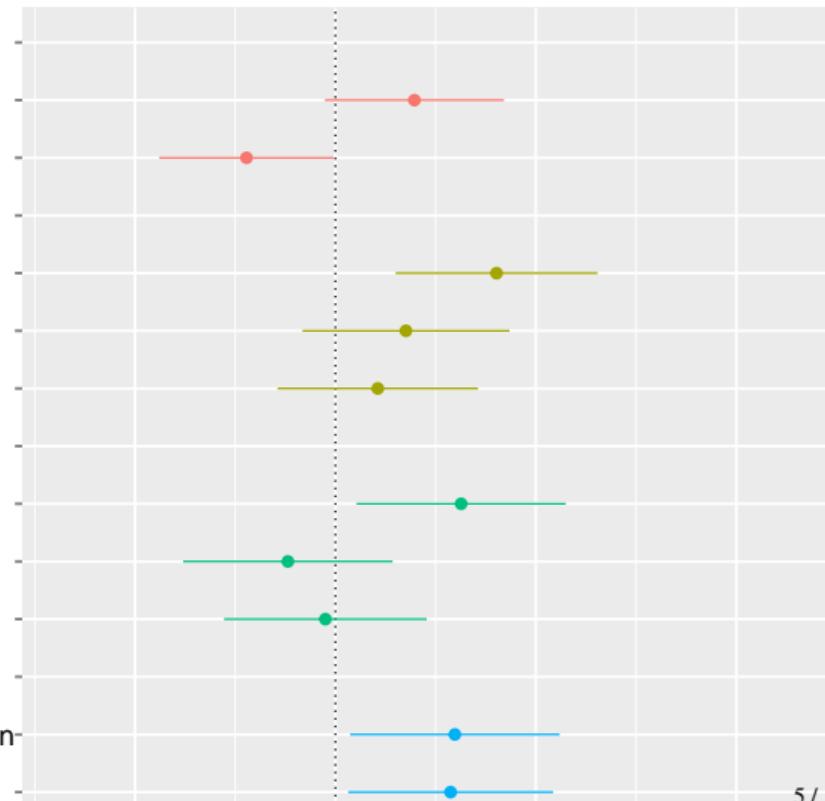
Cut development aid

Support Ukraine militarily and financially

Social issues:

Use electronic ankle monitors to track violent offenders against women

Offer a birth grant of €20,000 for newborns



Conjoint analysis in Italy (Average Marginal Component Effect)

Climate policy:

Cancel the ban on new combustion–engine cars from 2035

Double the capacity of renewable energy by 2030

Economic issues:

Increase the birth grant to up to €3,600 for newborns

Use unspent EU funds to exempt hiring companies from taxes

Introduce a legal minimum wage at 10€ per hour

Reduce working hours without reducing salaries

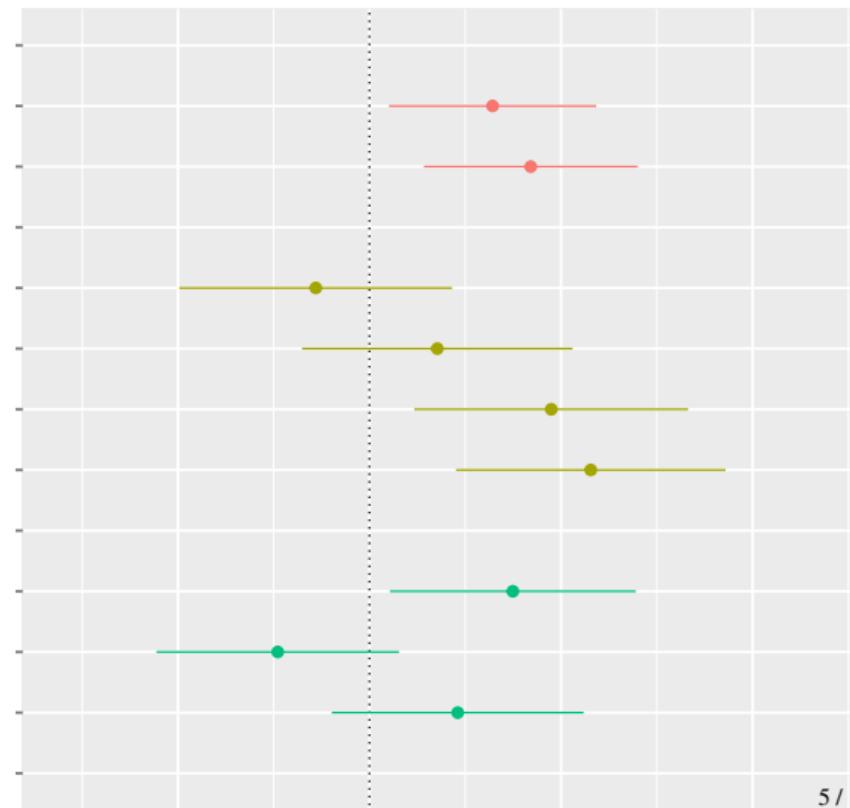
Foreign policy:

International tax on millionaires with 30% financing healthcare and education in low–income countries

Cut development aid

Develop a common EU defense

Social issues:



Conjoint analysis in Poland (Average Marginal Component Effect)

Climate policy:

Phase out coal by 2035

Ban the sale of new combustion–engine cars by 2035

Economic issues:

Expansion of rail production and infrastructure investment

Allocate 5% of GDP to military expenditures by 2030

Foreign policy:

International tax on millionaires with 30% financing
healthcare and education in low–income countries

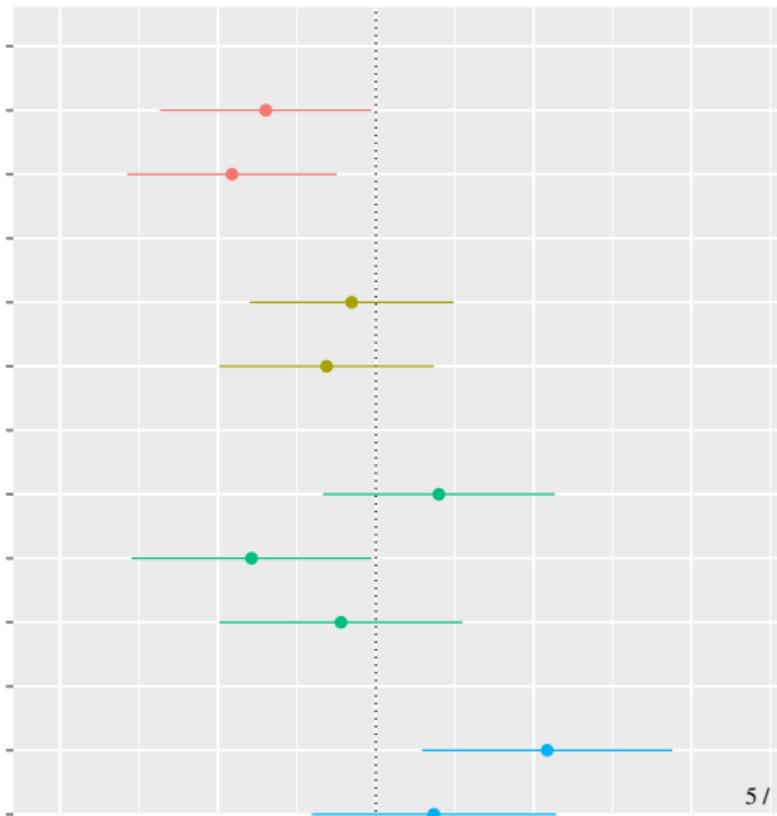
Cut development aid

Detention of rejected asylum seekers until they can be deported

Social issues:

Restoring abortion rights

Relax restrictions on public assembly and protest



Conjoint analysis in Spain (Average Marginal Component Effect)

Climate policy:

Extend the social electricity voucher

A national investment plan to enhance water management

Economic issues:

Set the minimum wage at 1350€/month

Reduce the workweek to 36 hours by 2030 without salary cut

Promote flexible working hours through a time bank

Foreign policies:

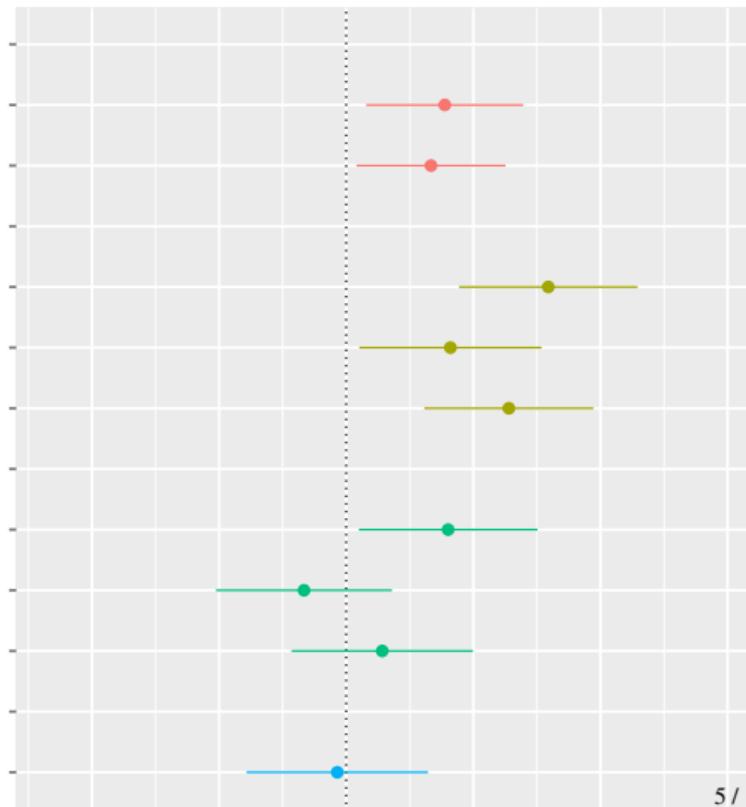
International tax on millionaires with 30% financing
healthcare and education in low-income countries

Cut development aid

Increase support for Ukraine and maintain sanctions on Russia

Social issues:

Strengthen social media regulation for transparency,
misinformation control, and verified identity



Conjoint analysis in the UK (Average Marginal Component Effect)

Climate policy:

Investment in renewables and nuclear to achieve zero-emissions electricity in 2030

A ban on domestic flights for trips under three hours by train

Economic issues:

30 hours of free childcare per week for working parents

Healthcare plan: more appointments by utilising overtime employment, recruitment in mental care and dentistry coverage

Raising the minimum wage to £15 per hour

A 4-day working week

Foreign policy:

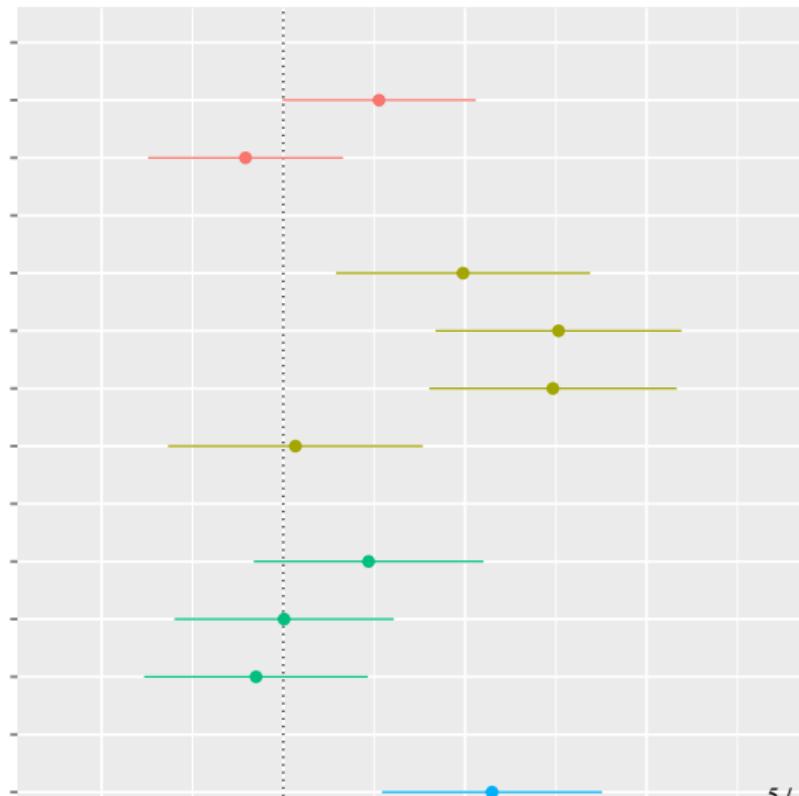
International tax on millionaires with 30% financing healthcare and education in low-income countries

Cut development aid

Deepen Brexit by removing or reforming EU-inherited laws

Social issues:

Legal limit on migration and deportation to Rwanda



Conjoint analysis in Switzerland (Average Marginal Component Effect)

Climate policy:

Phase out combustion engine cars by 2040

Substitute fossil fuel heating systems with renewables

Economic issues:

Stop public sector growth and cut administrative costs

Deregulate and flexibilize the labor market

Cap health insurance premiums at 10% of household income

Foreign policy:

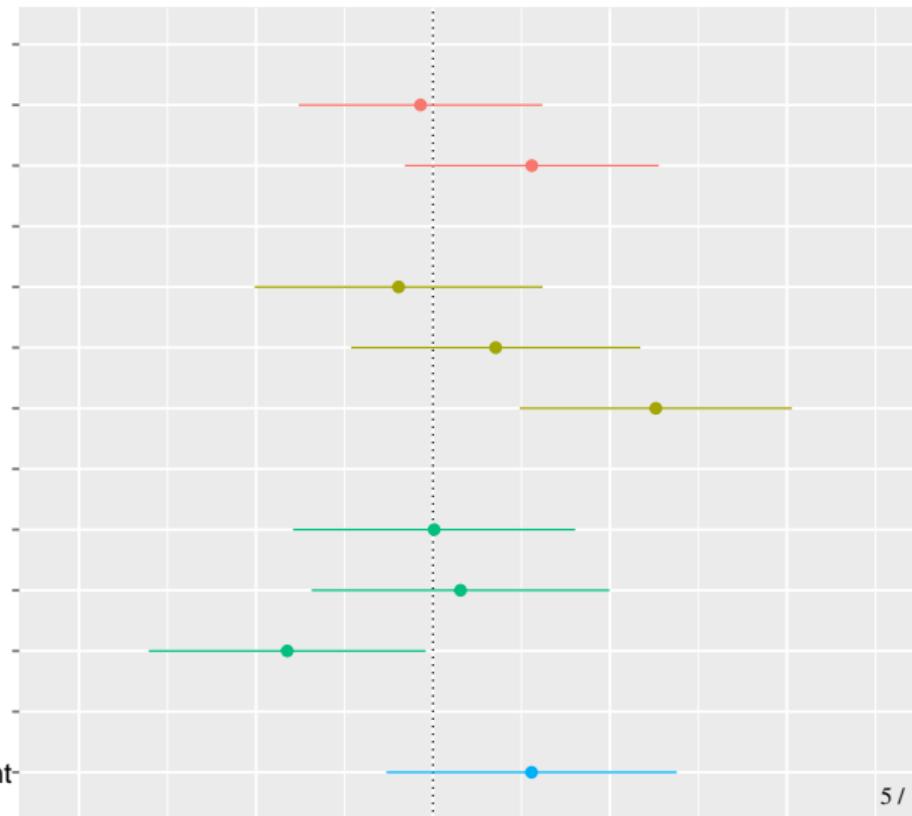
International tax on millionaires with 30% financing
healthcare and education in low-income countries

Cut development aid

Join the EU

Social issues:

Increase pensions by introducing a 13th month of AVS payment



Conjoint analysis in Japan (Average Marginal Component Effect)

Climate policy:

Achieve 50% of electricity from renewable sources by 2030

Invest 150,000 billion yen in the ecological transition

Economic issues:

Raise the minimum wage to ¥1,500 per hour

Provide child allowance of ¥15,000 per month for all children up to age 18

Foreign policy:

International tax on millionaires with 30% financing
healthcare and education in low-income countries

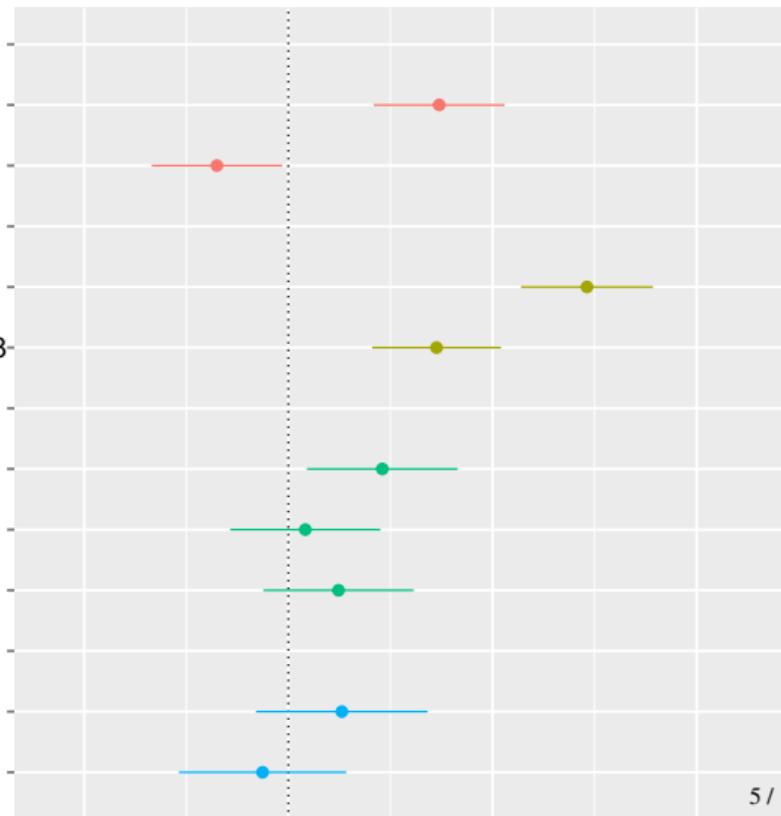
Cut development aid

Demand the complete dismantlement of North
Korea's nuclear and missile programs

Social issues:

Eliminate electoral district mergers (goku kaiketsu)

Recognize same-sex marriage



Conjoint analysis in the U.S. (Average Marginal Component Effect)

Climate policy:

Rejoin the Paris Agreement

Expedite the process for oil and gas drilling permits on federal land

Economic issues:

Cut federal spending by \$1 trillion

Raise the federal minimum wage to \$15/hour

Increase the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit

Foreign policy:

International tax on millionaires with 30% financing healthcare and education in low-income countries

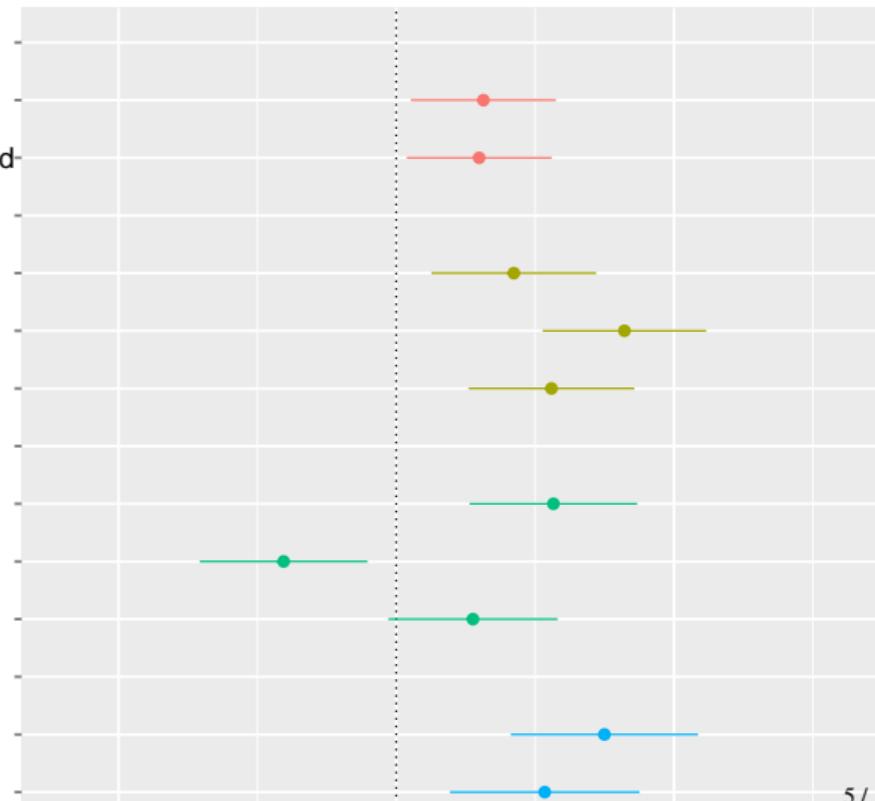
Cut development aid

Negotiate an immediate ceasefire in Ukraine, recognize new Russian territories and withdraw support to Ukraine

Social issues:

Enhance border security and limit immigration

Ensure nationwide access to abortion as a constitutional right



Global Climate Scheme question (in the U.S.)

[» Go back](#)

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 \$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 \$35 per month**, thereby lifting 600 million people who earn less than \$2 a day out of extreme poverty.

The typical American would lose out financially \$90 per month (as he or she would face around 2% in price increases, which is higher than the \$35 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?

Plausible global policies . [» Go back](#)

Share of (somewhat or strong) support.

	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

Table 1: Effect on support for global redistribution of believing that it is likely.

	Believes global redistr. likely	Share of plausible global policies supported		
	IV 1st Stage	IV 2nd Stage	OLS	Direct Effect
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Information treatment	0.080*** (0.009)			0.016** (0.007)
Believes global redistribution likely		0.205** (0.082)	0.149*** (0.007)	
(Intercept)	0.345*** (0.006)	0.428*** (0.031)	0.449*** (0.004)	0.498*** (0.005)
Observations	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
R ²	0.007	0.037	0.043	0.001
F Statistic (df = 1; 10998)	74.701***		498.125***	6.099**

*Note:**p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01 8/10

Determinants of support for global redistribution (selected variables)

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	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 per capita by 2100	Supports an int'l wealth tax funding LICs	Prefers a sustainable future
Mean	0.509	0.564	0.446	0.365	0.582	0.699	0.679
Vote: Center-right or Right	0.013 (0.010)	-0.002 (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)	0.141*** (0.015)	0.254*** (0.014)	0.186*** (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)	0.088*** (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)	-0.010 (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)	-0.081*** (0.016)	-0.006 (0.016)
Income quartile: Q4	0.026** (0.010)	-0.012 (0.015)	0.023 (0.015)	0.036** (0.015)	0.034** (0.015)	0.013 (0.014)	0.016 (0.015)
Diploma: Upper secondary	0.069*** (0.011)	0.024 (0.016)	0.043*** (0.016)	0.080*** (0.015)	0.023 (0.016)	0.013 (0.015)	0.048*** (0.015)
Diploma: Above upper secondary	-0.168* (0.094)	0.278*** (0.060)	0.352 (0.248)	-0.062* (0.032)	-0.086 (0.227)	0.021 (0.087)	0.355 (0.288)
Urbanicity: Rural	-0.013 (0.010)	-0.040*** (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)	0.042*** (0.013)	0.070*** (0.013)	-0.022* (0.012)	-0.023* (0.012)
Observations	11,000	11,000	11,000	10,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
R ²	0.159	0.112	0.107	0.115	0.098	0.103	0.078

Last slide (needed)