Online Appendix

A   Raw Results

A.1   Figures

Figure S1: Average synthetic indicators of support for global redistribution. (Question 38). (Back to Section V.A.)

	All	Europe	Saudi Arabia	Italy	Spain	Germany	United Kingdom	Russia	France	Poland	USA	Switzerland	Japan
Latent support for global redistribution (standardized)	0.00	0.11	0.49	0.39	0.23	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.02	−0.09	−0.10	−0.11	−0.21
Share of plausible global policies supported	0.51	0.56	0.64	0.65	0.58	0.55	0.55	0.50	0.55	0.49	0.48	0.53	0.38
Share of plausible global policies opposed	0.21	0.21	0.14	0.16	0.19	0.21	0.21	0.18	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.28	0.18
Difference between share of plausible policies supported and opposed	0.30	0.36	0.50	0.49	0.39	0.34	0.34	0.31	0.33	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.20
Ratio of share of plausible policies supported over supported or opposed	0.70	0.72	0.80	0.79	0.74	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.67	0.68	0.65	0.67

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Russia	Saudi Arabia	USA
Money; own income; cost of living; inflation	18	16	15	15	16	17	14	19	15	21	13	16	22
Health; healthcare system	10	13	10	11	15	12	16	14	10	4	9	5	10
Own country referred	9	9	11	9	6	11	8	10	6	8	6	6	10
Family; children; childcare	7	7	5	4	7	8	5	11	4	7	7	10	8
War; peace	6	9	7	11	14	14	6	5	9	4	3	4	5
Work; (un)employment; business	6	6	7	5	8	4	7	5	3	4	5	10	5
Nothing; don't know; empty	5	4	5	4	3	7	3	3	2	13	4	4	2
Economy	4	4	1	4	6	1	5	5	3	4	1	2	7
Government; president	4	3	3	2	2	2	3	5	2	4	0	0	7
International issues	4	5	5	6	5	5	4	4	4	3	2	8	3
Inflation; cost of living	4	4	2	2	5	3	3	8	2	2	1	1	6
Poverty; inequality	4	6	5	7	6	7	6	5	4	3	2	3	2
Tax system; welfare benefits; public services	3	3	2	4	3	2	2	3	2	10	0	0	3
Old age; retirement; ageing society	3	3	3	7	1	2	2	3	2	6	4	0	2
Criticism of immigration; national preference	3	5	4	8	3	4	3	9	5	1	0	0	3
Housing	3	3	2	2	2	3	6	3	1	1	6	3	3
Security; violence; crime; judicial system	3	3	2	2	4	1	2	5	2	2	1	1	5
Criticism of far right; Trump; tariffs	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	0	0	6
Environment; climate change	3	4	2	5	7	2	4	5	5	1	0	5	3
Rights; democracy; freedom; slavery	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	3	2	1	1	4	5
Discrimination; gender inequality; racism; LGBT	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	4	2	2	0	3	4
Happiness; peace of mind	2	3	2	2	4	0	2	5	1	1	1	1	3
Trump	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	5
Relationships; love; emotions	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	2	2	3

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Russia	Saudi Arabia	USA
Money; own income; cost of living; inflation	26	21	22	18	24	22	19	24	18	26	26	21	32
Other topic; unclear; vague	19	17	17	17	17	16	14	19	17	17	20	29	22
Own country referred	19	17	14	20	14	15	16	21	14	23	8	8	25
Happiness; peace of mind	17	15	16	11	17	15	14	19	13	12	13	30	20
Poverty; inequality	14	16	16	18	17	16	14	14	17	15	14	12	11
Nothing; don't know; empty	14	11	15	11	7	14	12	10	13	20	28	8	9
International issues	13	16	12	18	19	16	11	18	19	8	5	13	15
Health; healthcare system	13	15	13	12	16	15	18	17	13	7	13	6	13
Tax system; welfare benefits; public services	11	11	10	17	9	5	9	14	10	23	6	2	10
Security; violence; crime; judicial system	9	10	14	7	11	5	9	12	7	5	4	8	12
Work; (un)employment; business	8	8	8	8	11	5	9	7	6	8	7	17	8
Family; children; childcare	8	7	6	5	7	7	6	11	6	9	7	11	9
Discrimination; gender inequality; racism; LGBT	8	8	9	9	8	3	7	10	10	6	3	10	10
Rights; democracy; freedom; slavery	7	6	5	5	6	4	5	8	6	2	3	9	13
Corruption; criticism of the government	7	6	4	4	6	6	10	7	3	5	4	3	10
War; peace	7	10	8	13	14	13	7	6	11	3	4	8	5
Old age; retirement; ageing society	6	5	5	10	2	2	4	7	4	9	5	3	5
Housing	5	4	4	2	3	4	8	6	3	1	7	4	7
Criticism of immigration; national preference	4	6	4	9	3	4	4	11	7	2	0	1	5
Environment; climate change	4	6	4	7	9	3	5	7	7	2	1	4	4
Education	4	3	2	5	2	2	5	4	4	3	4	8	3
Criticism of far right; Trump; tariffs	3	2	2	4	2	1	1	3	2	2	0	0	6
Relationships; love; emotions	3	3	4	2	2	1	2	3	3	1	3	3	5
Global poverty; hunger; global inequality	3	4	4	3	6	3	7	4	3	1	0	3	2
Social division; fake news; (social) media	2	1	1	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	3
Religion; sin; God	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	2
Animal welfare	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1

Figure S4: Manual classification of open-ended fields. (Questions 19-21).   (Back to Section II.A.)

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Russia	Saudi Arabia	USA
Money; own income; cost of living; inflation	19	16	17	13	17	18	13	17	12	15	20	22	23
Other topic; unclear; vague	13	10	12	8	11	12	10	11	13	18	15	18	13
Health; healthcare system	12	14	12	11	16	14	16	16	12	6	13	5	12
Nothing; don't know; empty	10	9	10	13	5	11	7	7	12	16	11	8	8
Tax system; welfare benefits; public services	7	7	10	7	7	4	5	11	5	16	4	0	6
Poverty; inequality	6	9	8	11	9	10	7	8	12	7	5	4	4
Security; violence; crime; judicial system	6	7	11	4	8	2	6	8	3	2	1	4	8
Family; children; childcare	5	5	5	3	6	5	4	7	3	5	6	8	5
War; peace	5	8	5	11	12	12	5	5	10	2	3	6	3
Criticism of far right; Trump; tariffs	4	2	2	4	2	1	1	3	1	3	0	0	9
Work; (un)employment; business	4	4	5	3	6	3	5	2	2	2	4	13	4
Criticism of immigration; national preference	4	6	4	8	3	4	3	9	5	1	1	1	4
Housing	4	3	2	2	2	3	7	4	3	0	7	3	4
Discrimination; gender inequality; racism; LGBT	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	4	4	3	0	2	6
Old age; retirement; ageing society	3	3	3	7	1	1	3	3	3	7	4	1	2
Environment; climate change	3	5	4	6	8	2	5	5	6	1	1	4	3
Rights; democracy; freedom; slavery	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	4	4	3	1	4	5
International issues	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	2	1	5	3
Happiness; peace of mind	3	3	3	2	5	2	2	6	3	1	3	2	3
Education	2	2	1	4	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	5	2
Relationships; love; emotions	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	5	3
Corruption; criticism of the government	2	3	2	2	1	2	8	3	1	2	1	1	2
Own country referred	2	3	2	5	1	4	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
Social division; fake news; (social) media	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	3	1	1
Global poverty; hunger; global inequality	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	1
Religion; sin; God	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	1
Animal welfare	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Figure S5: Manual classification of *concerns* fields: "What are your main concerns these days?" (Question 19).   (Back to Section II.A.)

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Russia	Saudi Arabia	USA
Money; own income; cost of living; inflation	30	24	24	19	22	26	20	36	14	22	26	20	41
Health; healthcare system	13	15	10	5	19	28	20	20	7	7	32	8	11
Other topic; unclear; vague	13	9	11	8	9	13	9	10	13	28	13	27	11
Criticism of far right; Trump; tariffs	10	6	7	11	5	0	3	6	7	12	0	0	17
War; peace	9	15	10	20	32	10	6	8	26	1	16	7	5
Security; violence; crime; judicial system	7	9	17	6	9	0	9	10	5	2	3	1	8
Criticism of immigration; national preference	7	9	5	14	7	4	7	15	8	0	3	0	7
Environment; climate change	6	11	9	9	17	4	11	11	12	2	0	5	3
Family; children; childcare	6	6	9	1	8	10	6	7	6	7	12	16	3
Work; (un)employment; business	6	7	10	4	7	5	13	4	2	2	4	17	4
International issues	6	8	14	8	8	11	7	3	10	2	4	7	5
Tax system; welfare benefits; public services	6	5	8	2	6	2	3	10	1	9	1	0	6
Nothing; don't know; empty	4	6	9	7	5	4	6	3	10	7	4	3	2
Own country referred	4	4	2	7	1	7	6	2	0	1	17	1	3
Housing	3	3	2	1	1	0	12	6	4	0	1	3	4
Corruption; criticism of the government	3	4	1	3	2	3	14	3	0	1	1	2	3
Old age; retirement; ageing society	3	2	3	1	2	1	0	3	3	7	3	1	2
Education	2	2	2	2	1	0	6	3	3	1	5	12	1
Rights; democracy; freedom; slavery	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	5
Poverty; inequality	2	2	1	2	1	0	1	6	4	0	2	0	2
Discrimination; gender inequality; racism; LGBT	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2
Social division; fake news; (social) media	1	1	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2
Relationships; love; emotions	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	1	3	0	0	1	1
Happiness; peace of mind	1	1	0	0	3	0	1	2	1	0	3	3	1
Religion; sin; God	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Global poverty; hunger; global inequality	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal welfare	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure S6: Manual classification of *wish* fields: "What are your needs or wishes?" (Question 20). (Back to Section II.A.)

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Russia	Saudi Arabia	USA
Money; own income; cost of living; inflation	32	26	30	22	30	35	22	20	25	23	39	49	37
Health; healthcare system	21	25	20	33	21	19	26	29	26	10	19	4	22
Other topic; unclear; vague	13	13	17	9	11	24	13	11	10	16	13	10	12
Family; children; childcare	10	8	6	5	8	6	7	16	2	8	9	12	14
Happiness; peace of mind	10	11	9	7	17	6	5	21	8	4	9	5	11
Nothing; don't know; empty	7	10	10	16	6	5	10	10	12	7	7	2	4
Work; (un)employment; business	7	5	4	2	10	4	5	4	3	1	10	22	9
Housing	7	5	3	3	7	10	6	3	3	1	19	9	6
War; peace	5	8	5	17	4	8	6	5	8	8	2	1	4
Relationships; love; emotions	5	5	6	7	4	2	4	4	2	1	2	5	9
Tax system; welfare benefits; public services	4	3	3	3	5	3	1	4	5	19	0	0	2
Old age; retirement; ageing society	3	2	2	3	1	0	2	0	2	8	0	2	3
Security; violence; crime; judicial system	3	3	7	3	4	1	1	2	6	3	2	0	3
International issues	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	4	3	1	1	2
Poverty; inequality	2	2	3	4	1	2	0	1	4	3	0	1	1
Education	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	2	3	4	2
Own country referred	1	2	2	3	1	0	0	4	2	4	1	2	1
Environment; climate change	1	2	1	3	0	1	0	2	5	1	0	0	1
Rights; democracy; freedom; slavery	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	9	2	0	0	1
Corruption; criticism of the government	1	1	2	0	2	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
Religion; sin; God	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2
Criticism of immigration; national preference	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	1
Criticism of far right; Trump; tariffs	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Global poverty; hunger; global inequality	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Discrimination; gender inequality; racism; LGBT	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1
Social division; fake news; (social) media	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Animal welfare	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure S7: Manual classification of *injustice* fields: "What according to you is the greatest injustice of all?" (Question 21). (Back to Section II.A.)
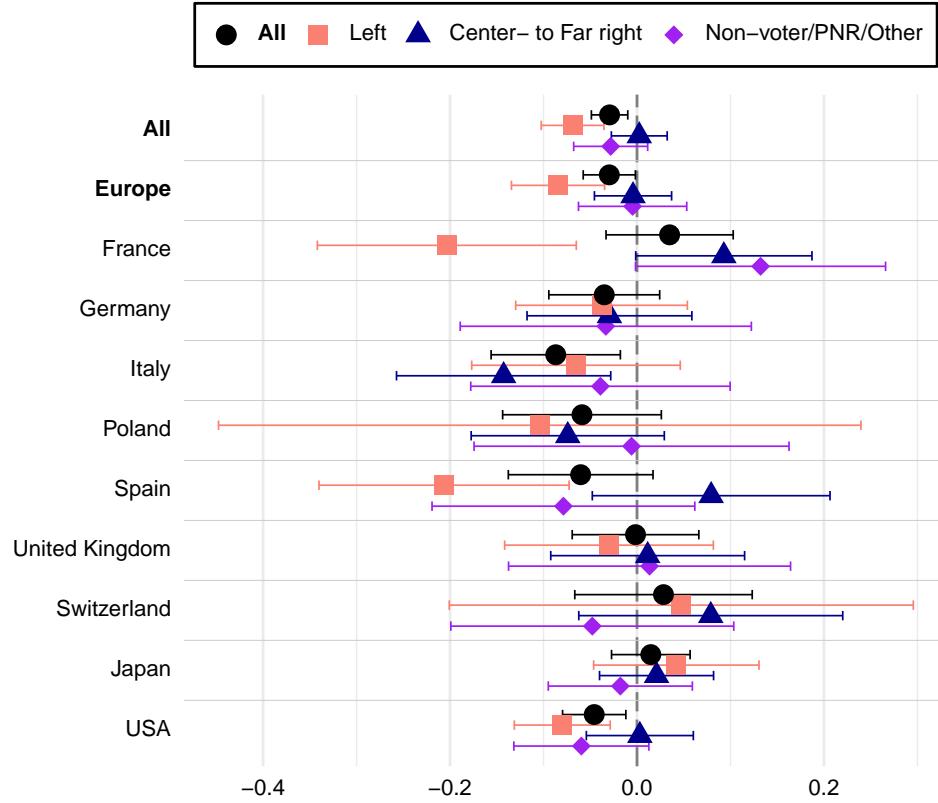
	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Russia	Saudi Arabia	USA
Poverty; inequality	19	28	28	32	30	41	23	19	31	23	22	10	9
Other topic; unclear; vague	15	9	10	8	10	5	7	11	15	17	22	26	16
Discrimination; gender inequality; racism; LGBT	9	8	10	5	10	2	6	11	10	9	1	7	14
Security; violence; crime; judicial system	9	9	11	3	12	3	11	15	3	1	1	12	15
Nothing; don't know; empty	8	6	7	7	3	2	7	6	5	14	10	11	7
Tax system; welfare benefits; public services	8	9	12	16	4	4	3	12	8	16	3	0	4
Rights; democracy; freedom; slavery	7	4	4	3	6	1	4	5	4	4	3	16	13
Criticism of far right; Trump; tariffs	5	2	0	2	2	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	13
Money; own income; cost of living; inflation	4	4	2	5	5	3	3	2	5	6	8	3	3
War; peace	4	8	3	4	10	29	10	6	5	1	3	5	1
Health; healthcare system	4	3	8	2	3	5	2	3	5	3	9	2	3
Global poverty; hunger; global inequality	3	6	4	4	11	8	8	4	5	1	0	3	3
International issues	3	6	4	5	8	6	6	6	1	0	0	3	2
Corruption; criticism of the government	3	4	2	4	2	2	10	4	3	3	2	0	2
Criticism of immigration; national preference	3	4	3	6	1	4	3	6	2	3	0	2	3
Family; children; childcare	3	2	3	2	4	1	2	0	5	2	5	3	2
Old age; retirement; ageing society	2	3	2	8	2	0	2	3	3	3	5	0	1
Social division; fake news; (social) media	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	13	2	1
Own country referred	2	2	3	5	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	2
Relationships; love; emotions	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	8	2
Housing	1	2	2	2	0	0	4	2	2	0	0	0	2
Education	1	1	0	5	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	1
Religion; sin; God	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	15	1
Work; (un)employment; business	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	3	0
Animal welfare	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
Environment; climate change	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	0
Happiness; peace of mind	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Figure S8: Manual classification of *issue* fields: "Can you name an issue that is important to you but is neglected in the public debate?" (Question 22).   (Back to Section II.A.)

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Russia	Saudi Arabia	USA
Nothing; don't know; empty	21	15	14	21	7	32	5	11	19	36	27	19	19
Other topic; unclear; vague	13	11	11	6	13	9	13	14	13	11	21	12	13
Tax system; welfare benefits; public services	12	12	17	7	13	6	14	19	8	19	12	0	10
Money; own income; cost of living; inflation	10	7	6	6	9	7	8	7	4	9	18	11	11
Health; healthcare system	9	10	8	6	18	7	17	11	6	4	8	7	11
Old age; retirement; ageing society	6	7	5	15	1	4	7	5	4	10	12	1	2
Environment; climate change	6	7	4	10	8	2	7	6	10	1	4	10	8
Criticism of immigration; national preference	5	8	8	10	4	6	5	13	8	2	1	1	3
Security; violence; crime; judicial system	5	6	9	4	10	4	4	5	2	3	1	3	5
Education	4	5	2	7	5	3	7	3	10	2	5	4	3
Poverty; inequality	4	5	3	7	5	1	4	5	9	1	1	7	4
Discrimination; gender inequality; racism; LGBT	3	3	2	3	3	1	3	4	4	2	1	3	6
Housing	3	2	2	0	1	1	5	5	2	0	4	1	5
Family; children; childcare	2	3	3	2	3	1	2	4	2	2	5	1	1
Rights; democracy; freedom; slavery	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	4	2	4	1	0	2
Corruption; criticism of the government	2	2	3	1	1	2	5	1	1	2	1	0	2
Work; (un)employment; business	2	2	2	2	7	1	1	1	0	1	1	7	1
War; peace	2	2	2	3	2	2	0	2	1	0	3	11	1
International issues	2	2	2	2	2	3	0	3	1	0	1	12	1
Criticism of far right; Trump; tariffs	2	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
Own country referred	1	2	2	3	2	5	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Social division; fake news; (social) media	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	0	3	0	1	1	2
Animal welfare	1	2	3	2	1	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	1
Religion; sin; God	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
Relationships; love; emotions	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Global poverty; hunger; global inequality	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Happiness; peace of mind	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0

Figure S9: Effect by vote at the last election on the likelihood that a political program is preferred of containing the following policy (compared to no foreign policy in the program). (See Figure 8 for the simple figure). (Question 23).   (Back to Section II.A.)

(a) Cut development aid.

(b) Int'l tax on millionaires with 30% financing health and education in low-income countries.

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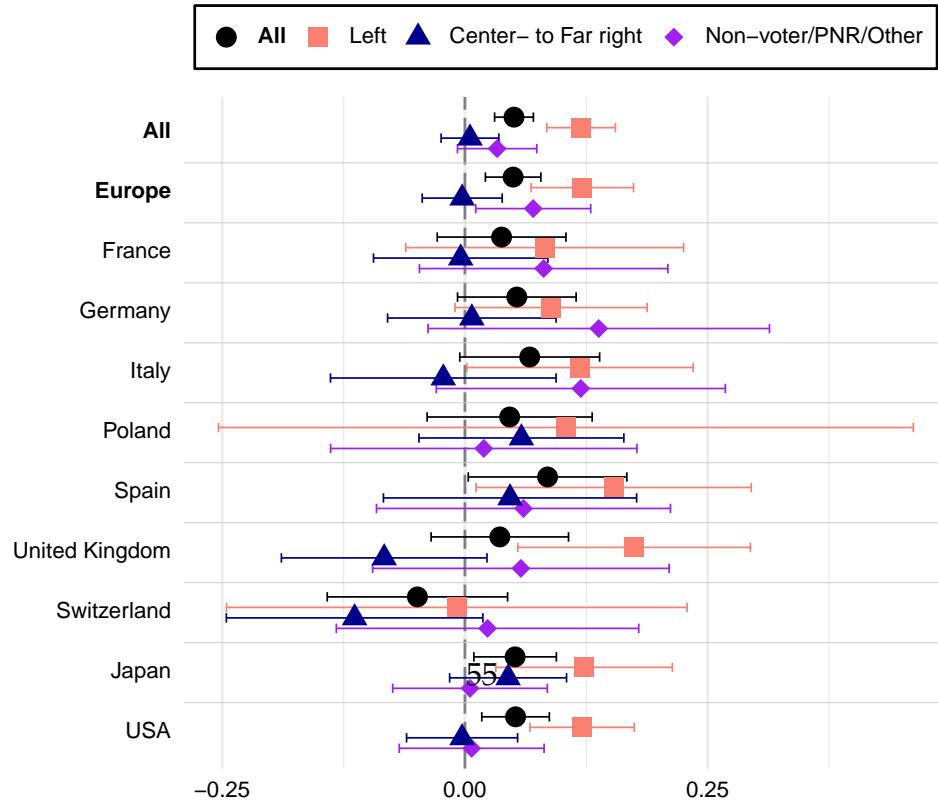
Figure S10: Conjoint analysis in France (Average Marginal Component Effect). Cf. Figure S19 for French. (Question 23).   (Back to Section IV.A.)
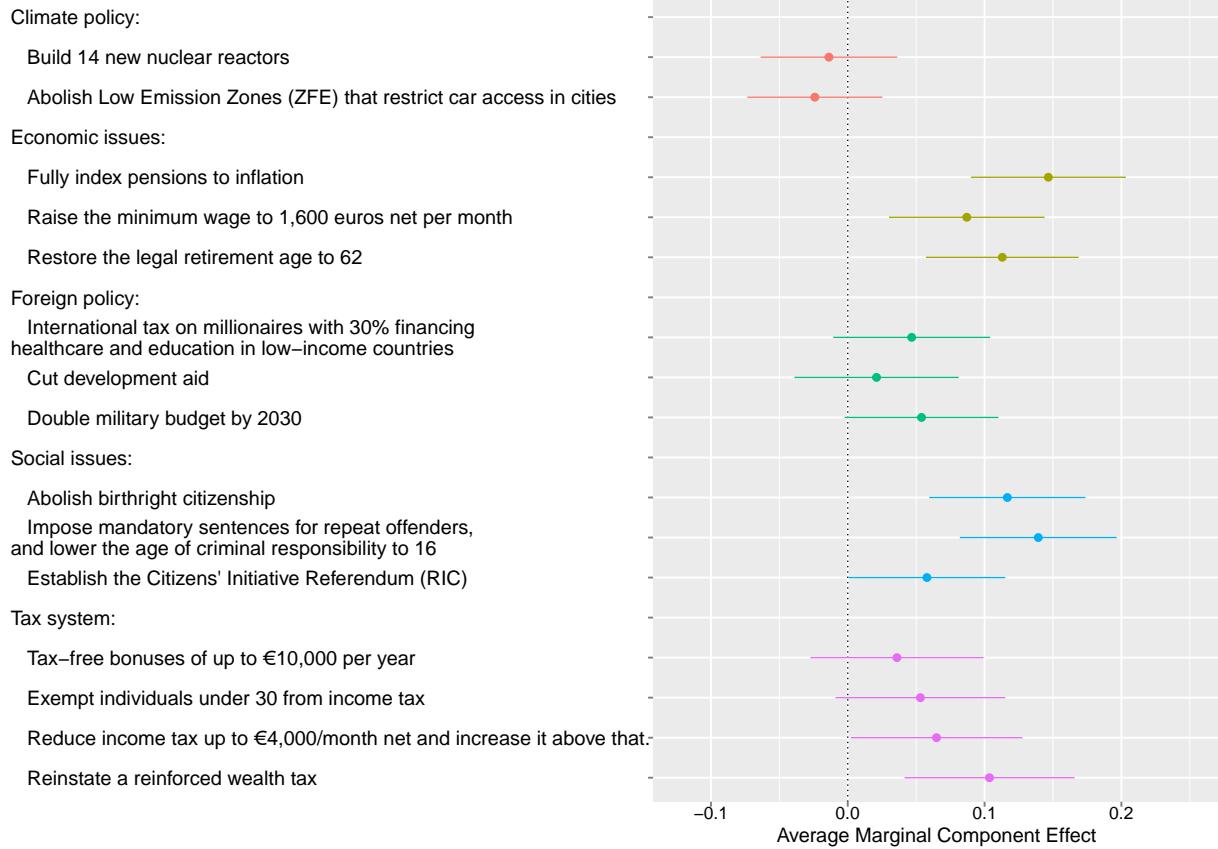
Figure S11: Conjoint analysis in Germany (Average Marginal Component Effect). Cf. Figure S20 for German. (Question 23). (Back to Section IV.A.)

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
  Restrict the fast–track path to German citizenship
Tax system:
  Exempt from taxes overtime work and work of retired people
  Abolish the inheritance tax
  Fully reinstate the debt brake
  Higher taxes for the richest 1% to finance higher child benefit, citizen's income and minimum pension

Average Marginal Component Effect
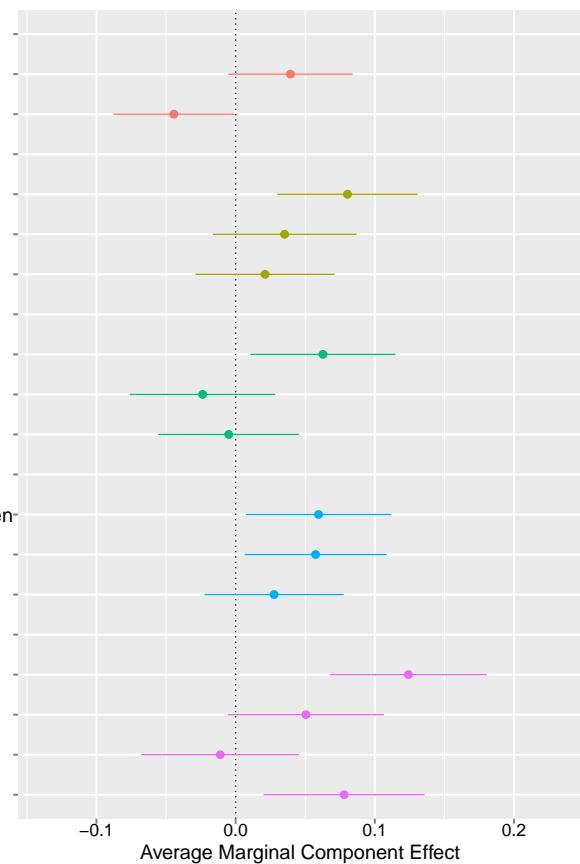
Figure S12: Conjoint analysis in Italy (Average Marginal Component Effect). Cf. Figure S21 for Italian. (Question 23). (Back to Section IV.A.)

Figure S13: Conjoint analysis in Poland (Average Marginal Component Effect). Cf. Figure S22 for Polish. (Question 23).   (Back to Section IV.A.)

Figure S14: Conjoint analysis in Spain (Average Marginal Component Effect). Cf. Figure S23 for Spanish. (Question 23).   (Back to Section IV.A.)

Figure S15: Conjoint analysis in the UK (Average Marginal Component Effect). (Question 23). (Back to Section IV.A.)

Figure S16: Conjoint analysis in Switzerland (Average Marginal Component Effect). (Question 23).   (Back to Section IV.A.)
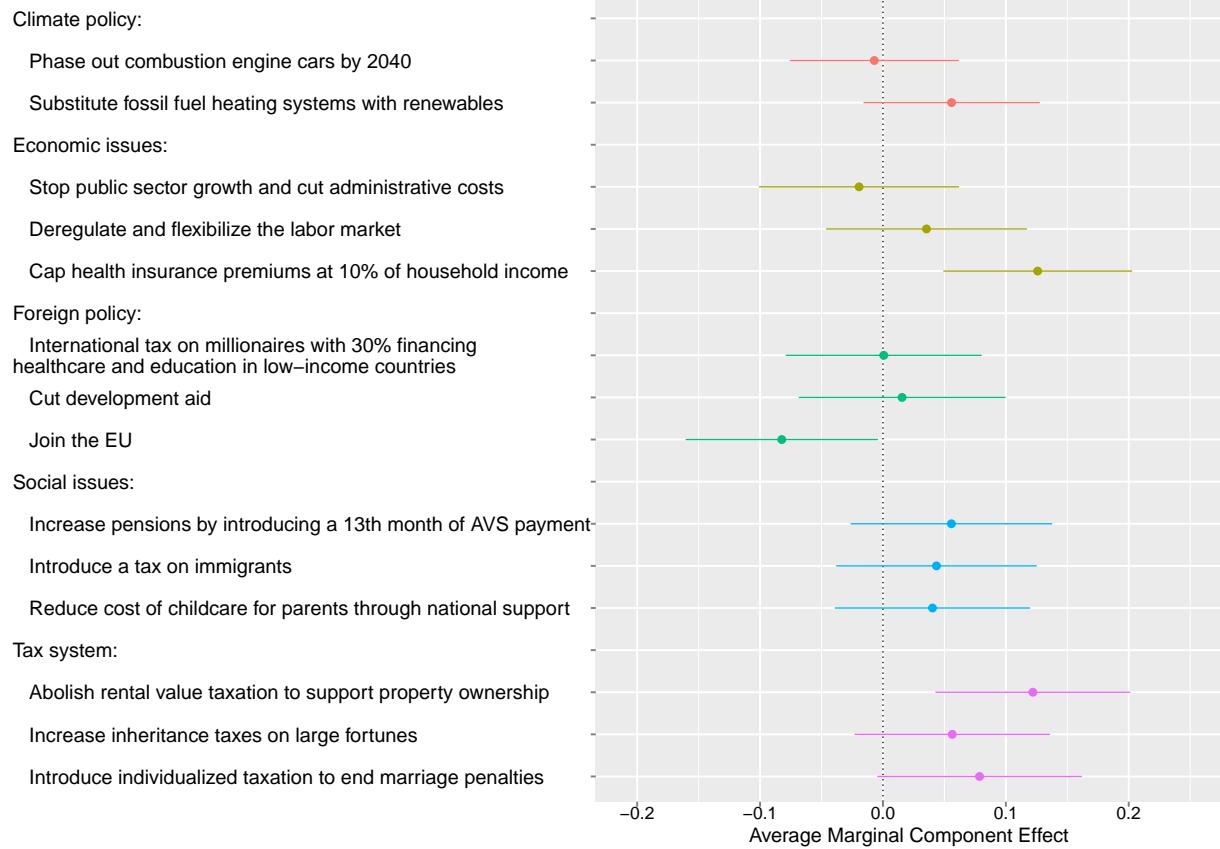
Figure S17: Conjoint analysis in Japan (Average Marginal Component Effect). (Question 23). (Back to Section IV.A.)

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 marraige
 Expand eligibility for pension coverage to part-time workers
 Promote women's empowerment through reskilling, fair pay, and career continuity
Tax system:
 Increase taxes (on income and inheritance) on the richest and reduce them on the poorest
 Introduce a consumption tax refund system for low- and middle-income households
 Restore fiscal balance and achieve a budget surplus by 2025

−0.1　0.0　0.1　0.2
Average Marginal Component Effect

Figure S18: Conjoint analysis in the U.S. (Average Marginal Component Effect). (Question 23).   (Back to Section IV.A.)
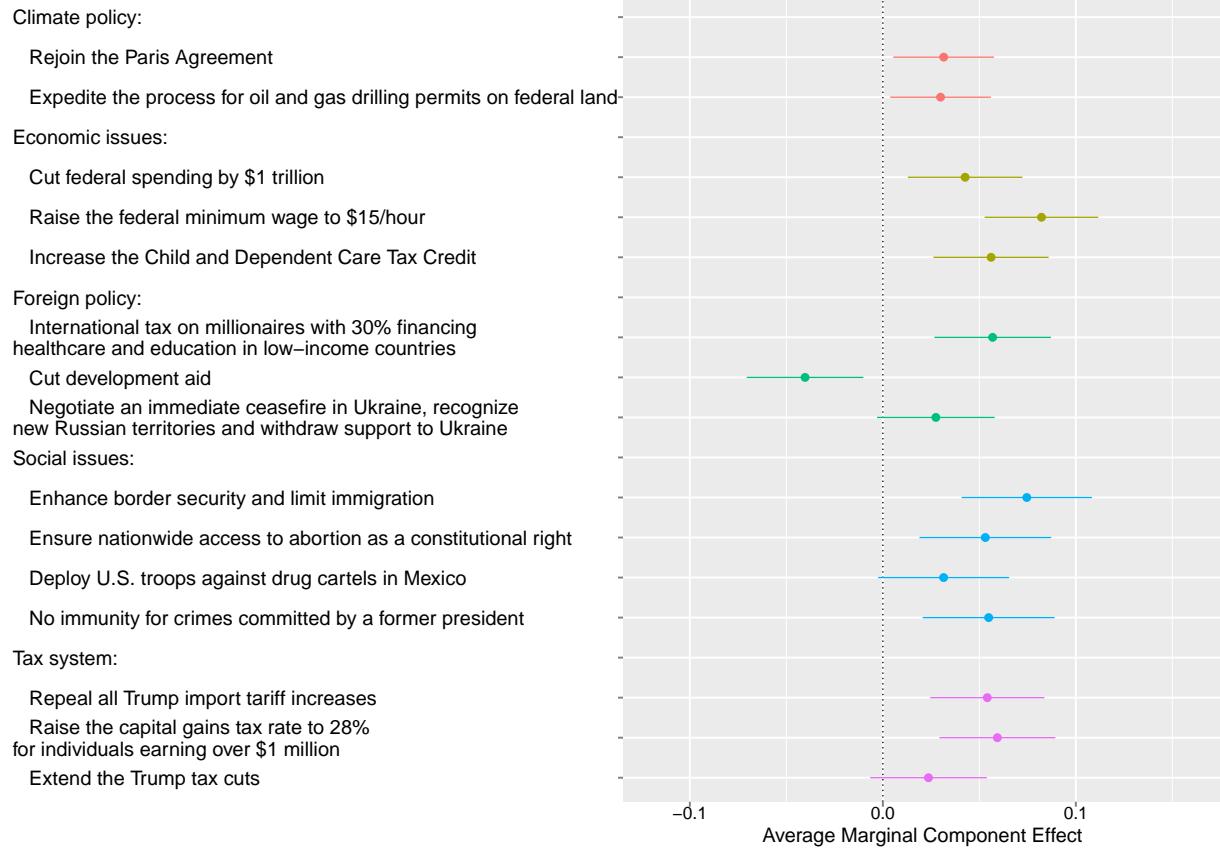
Figure S19: Conjoint analysis in France (in French, cf. Figure S10 for English). (Question 23). (Back to Section IV.A.)
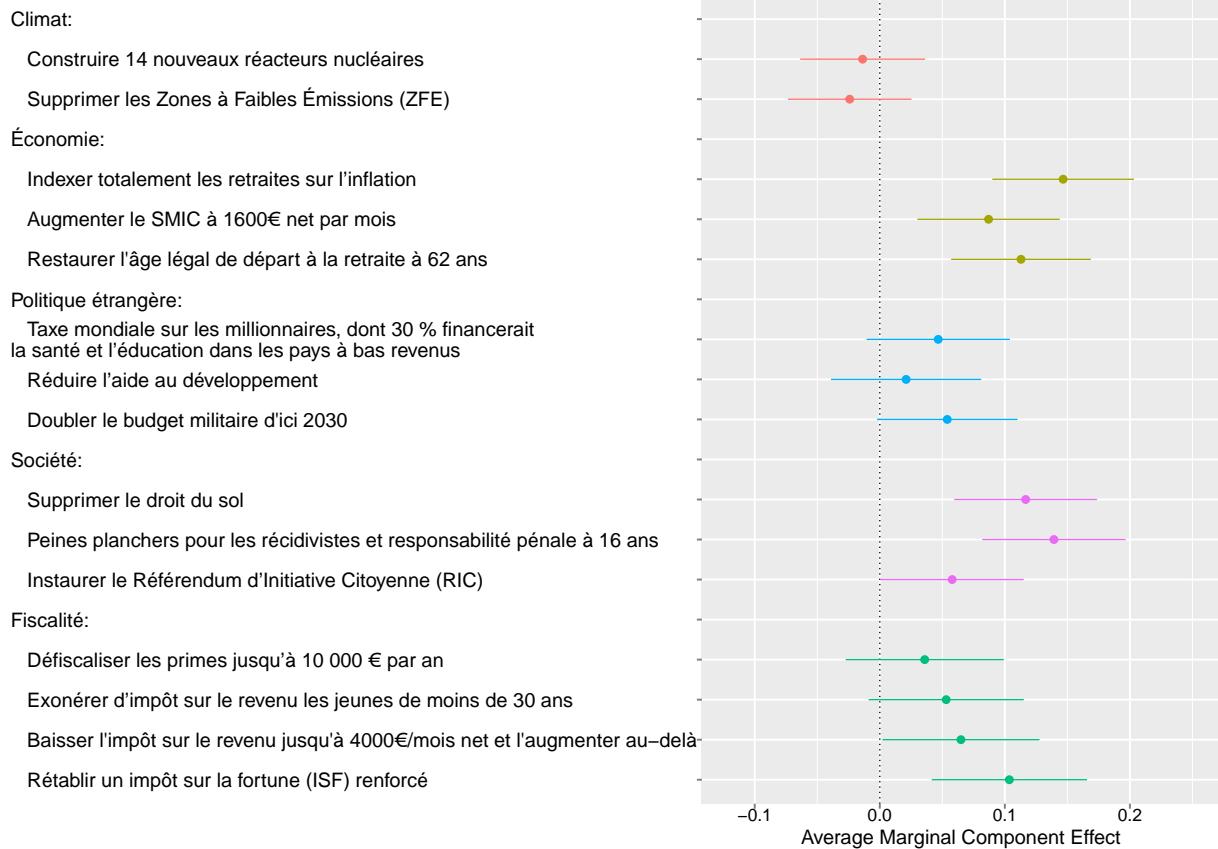
Figure S20: Conjoint analysis in Germany (in German, cf. Figure S11 for English). (Question 23). (Back to Section IV.A.)


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 Erbschaftssteuer
  Komplette Wiedereinführung der Schuldenbremse
  Höhere Steuern für die reichsten 1% zur Finanzierung von höherem Kindergeld, Bürgergeld und Mindestrente

Average Marginal Component Effect
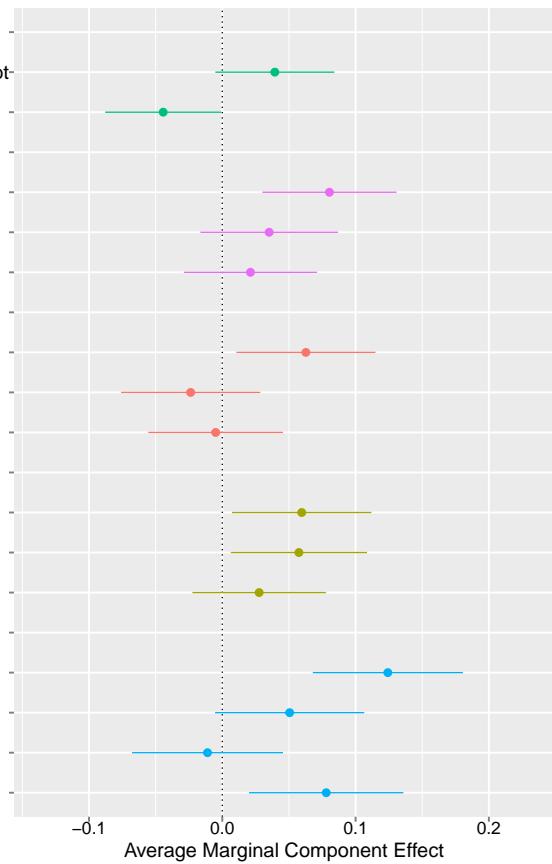
Figure S21: Conjoint analysis in Italy (in Italian, cf. Figure S12 for English). (Question 23). (Back to Section IV.A.)

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 al 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%.

Average Marginal Component Effect

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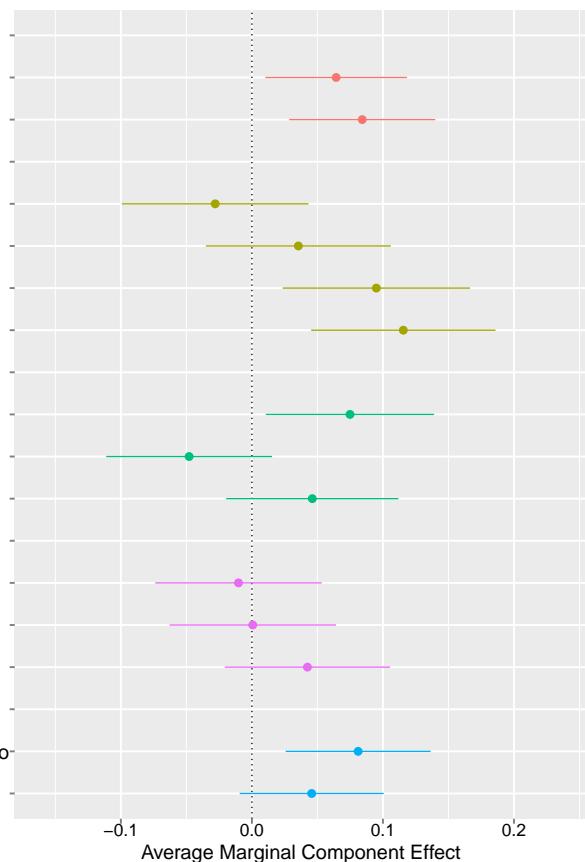
Figure S22: Conjoint analysis in Poland (in Polish, cf. Figure S13 for English). (Question 23).   (Back to Section IV.A.)

Polityka klimatyczna:

   Rezygnacja z wegla do 2035 r.

   Zakaz sprzedazy nowych samochodów z silnikiem spalinowym do 2035 r.

Kwestie ekonomiczne:

   Rozwój produkcji kolejowej i inwestycje w infrastrukture

   Przeznaczenie 5% PKB na wydatki wojskowe do 2030 r

Polityka zagraniczna:

   Miedzynarodowy podatek od milionerów, z 30% finansowaniem
opieki zdrowotnej i edukacji w krajach o niskich dochodach

   Ograniczenie pomocy rozwojowej

   Zatrzymanie osób, którym odmówiono azylu, do czasu ich deportacji

Kwestie spoleczne:

   Przywrócenie praw reprodukcyjnych, w tym prawa do aborcji

   Zlagodzenie restrykcji w zakresie zgromadzen publicznych i protestów

   Wydluzony urlop rodzicielski, ulgi podatkowe
na dzieci i mozliwosc pracy zdalnej

System podatkowy:

   Obnizenie podatków dla gospodarstw domowych o niskich
dochodach poprzez zwiekszenie kwoty wolnej od podatku
   Zwiekszenie podatków od zysków duzych korporacji
cyfrowych oraz firm zajmujacych sie paliwami kopalnymi
   Zwolnienie z podatku dochodowego dla seniorów
opózniajacych przejscie na emeryture

Average Marginal Component Effect
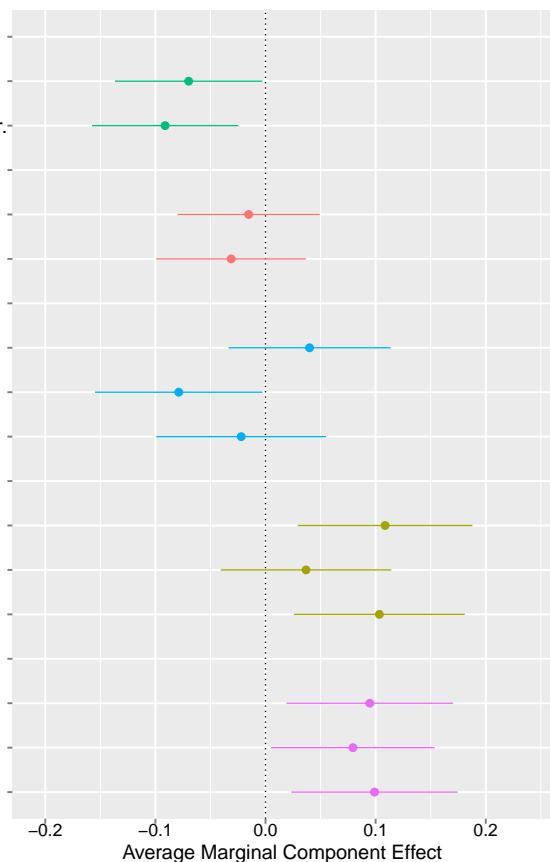
Figure S23: Conjoint analysis in Spain (in Spanish, cf. Figure S14 for English). (Question 23).   (Back to Section IV.A.)

Figure S24: Conjoint analysis in Japan (in Japanese, cf. Figure S17 for English). (Question 23).   (Back to Section IV.A.)

気候政策:
　2030年までに再生可能エネルギーによる電力50%を達成
　エコロジカル・トランジションに150兆円を投資
経済問題:
　最低賃金を時給1,500円に引き上げる
　18歳までの子ども全員に月額15,000円の子ども手当を支給する
外交政策:
　富裕層への国際課税を実施し、その30%を低所得国の医療・教育に充てる
　政府開発援助を削減する
　北朝鮮の核・ミサイル計画の完全な廃棄を要求する。
社会問題:
　選挙区合併の廃止
　同性婚を認める
　パートタイム労働者への年金受給資格の拡大
　リスキル、公正な賃金、キャリアの継続性を通じて女性のエンパワーメントを促進する
税制:
　最富裕層への（所得税と相続税の）増税と最貧困層への減税
　中低所得世帯への消費税還付制度の導入
　財政均衡を回復し、2025年までに財政黒字を達成する。

Change in E[Y]
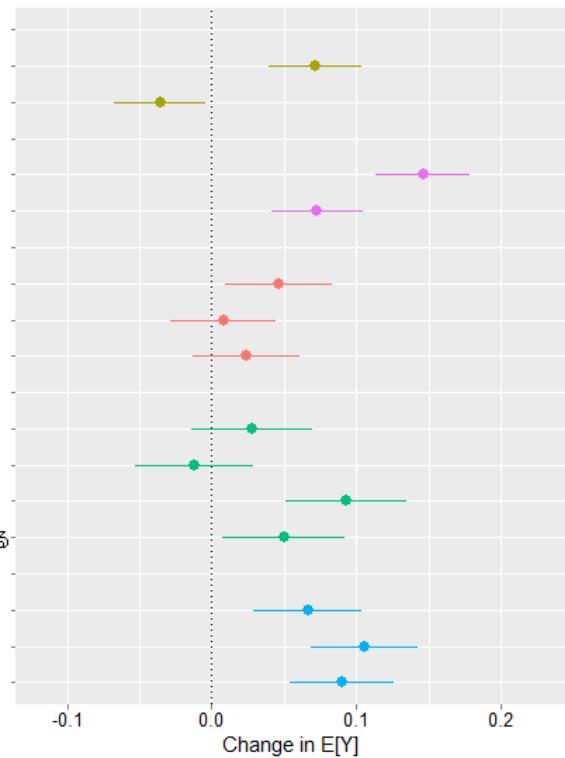
Figure S25: Average preferred revenue split for a global wealth tax (variant *few*). (Question 24). (Back to Section II.B.)

- ■ 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
- ◆ Share allocating at least 5% to Global

	Global	Deficit	Income tax	Social welfare	Education & Healthcare
All	17%	19%	20%	18%	26%
Europe	19%	17%	17%	18%	29%
France	17%	21%	16%	18%	28%
Germany	19%	16%	19%	17%	28%
Italy	19%	17%	20%	17%	27%
Poland	19%	17%	18%	18%	27%
Spain	21%	16%	13%	19%	32%
United Kingdom	19%	16%	15%	20%	30%
Switzerland	17%	15%	23%	18%	27%
Japan	14%	17%	25%	19%	25%
Saudi Arabia	21%	18%	19%	19%	24%
USA	17%	21%	20%	19%	23%

Figure S26: Decomposition of preferred shares for each spending item in the revenue split (*All* countries together; variant *few*). (Question 24). (Back to Section II.B.)
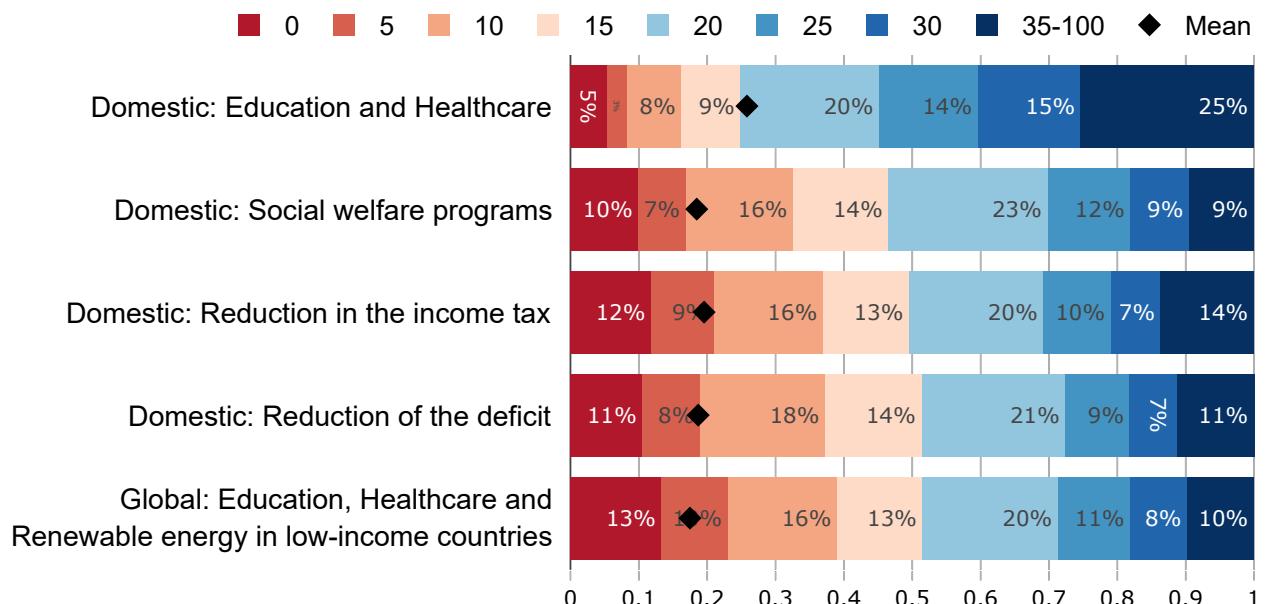
Figure S27: Decomposition of preferred shares for each spending item in the revenue split (*All* countries together; variant *many*). (Question 25). (Back to Section II.B.)
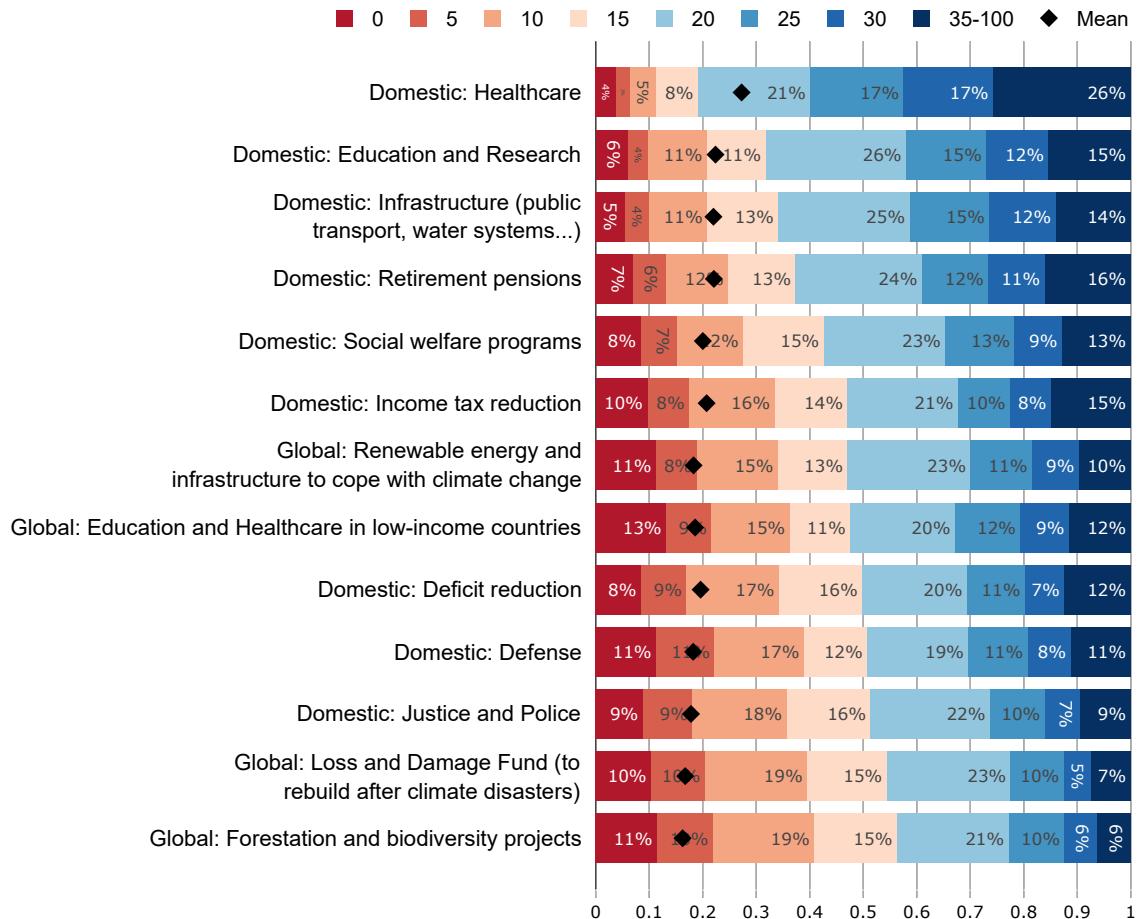
Figure S28: Average preferred revenue split for a global wealth tax (variant *many*). (Question 25). (Back to Section II.B.)

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Saudi Arabia	USA
Global: Education and Healthcare in low–income countries	18.6	19.5	17.2	18.4	19.8	22.3	24.2	18.4	21.0	14.7	21.3	18.8
Global: Renewable energy and infrastructure to cope with climate change	18.3	18.7	18.1	20.0	18.5	17.2	16.2	20.4	18.7	17.7	19.6	17.7
Global: Loss and Damage Fund (to rebuild after climate disasters)	16.7	16.4	14.4	16.6	18.1	14.2	19.3	14.9	17.6	16.0	20.6	16.7
Global: Forestation and biodiversity projects	16.2	17.2	17.5	18.8	18.1	17.1	14.9	16.3	17.0	14.1	19.3	15.6

Figure S29: "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?" (Question 27).

Legend: 0 | 1-9 | 10 | 11-19 | 20 | 21-49 | 50 | 51-99 | 100

	0	1-9	10	11-19	20	21-49	50	51-99	100
All	16%	10%	14%	6%	10%	17%	13%	7%	7%
Europe	13%	10%	15%	6%	11%	18%	14%	7%	7%
France	11%	12%	19%	7%	8%	16%	12%	6%	9%
Germany	15%	5%	12%	5%	10%	17%	20%	9%	7%
Italy	9%	9%	12%	6%	13%	20%	16%	8%	7%
Poland	8%	13%	17%	7%	13%	18%	15%	4%	5%
Spain	20%	15%	10%	6%	13%	21%	7%	4%	4%
United Kingdom	15%	10%	19%	7%	10%	16%	11%	6%	6%
Switzerland	13%	7%	15%		9%	14%	17%	12%	11%
Japan	19%	13%	15%	6%	7%	15%	17%	4%	4%
USA	18%	10%	13%	5%	10%	17%	10%	9%	9%
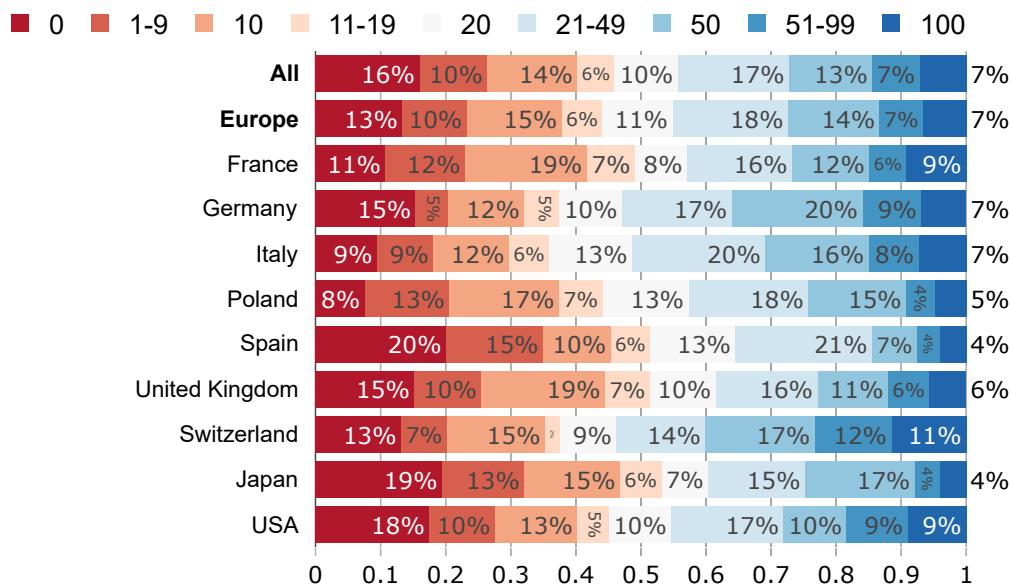
Figure S30: Support for the National, Global, and International Climate Schemes, and median belief regarding the support for the GCS. (Questions 26-35).   (Back to Section III.A.)

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Russia	Saudi Arabia	USA
Supports the National Climate Scheme	68	66	63	63	74	56	69	70	58	68	74	88	64
Supports the Global Climate Scheme (GCS)	55	61	65	53	78	51	68	58	62	57	49	85	49
Belief about GCS support in own country	39	40	40	35	40	35	40	42	45	33	30	58	40
Belief about GCS support in the U.S. (except for the U.S.: support in the EU)	30	21	20	19	24	29	23	21	20	30	NA	46	40
Supports the GCS if its other members* cover 25–33% of world emissions *Low: Global South + EU	65	69	75	63	85	60	71	64	62	67	57	87	60
Supports the GCS if its other members* cover 56% of world emissions *Mid: Global South + China	67	73	76	72	83	54	78	67	64	67	63	87	59
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...)	68	73	76	77	79	71	74	63	74	71	60	91	64
Supports the GCS if its other members* cover 64–72% of world emissions *High color: High + Distributive effects displayed using colors on world map	62	68	61	68	79	57	77	66	65	63	54	88	56
Inflation due to the GCS (in %)	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	2
Net monetary cost of the GCS (in $/month)	52	27	17	48	18	39	13	24	14	48	30	101	88

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Figure S31: "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?" (Question 37).
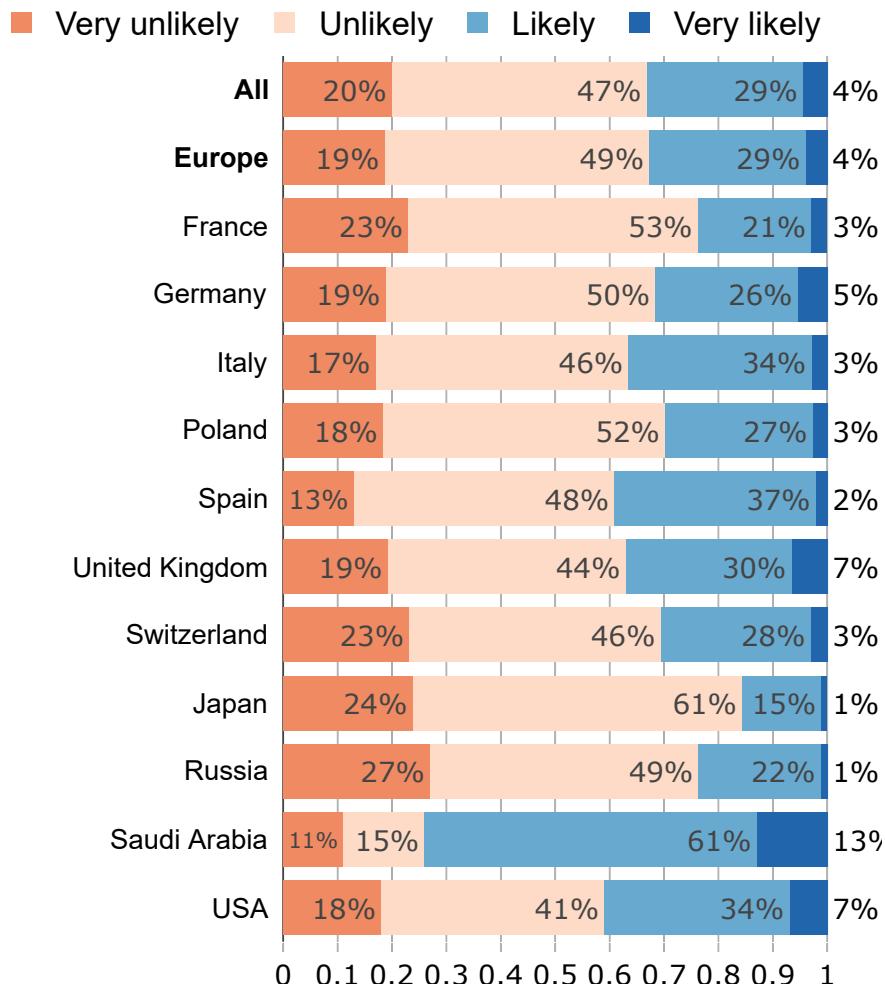
Figure S32: Absolute support for plausible global redistribution policies (Percentage of *Somewhat* or *Strongly support*). See Figure 10 for the relative support. (Question 38).

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Russia	Saudi Arabia	USA
Minimum tax of 2% on billionaires' wealth, in voluntary countries	63	70	75	71	73	63	66	70	64	54	57	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	58	70	54
L&D: Developed countries financing a fund to help vulnerable countries cope with climate Loss and damage	55	58	55	55	68	55	61	56	52	44	61	75	52
Debt relief for vulnerable countries, suspending payments until they are more able to repay	49	52	48	44	64	53	55	54	52	38	52	70	48
At least 0.7% of developed countries' GDP in foreign aid	49	51	50	48	59	42	58	50	51	33	59	69	47
Raise global minimum tax on profit from 15% to 35%, allocating revenues to countries based on sales	49	58	58	57	70	47	50	58	51	42	35	53	46
NCQG: Developing countries providing $300 bn a year in climate finance for developing countries	48	53	51	54	62	46	54	52	53	32	60	67	44
International levy on shipping carbon emissions, returned to countries based on population	47	54	59	49	62	45	54	53	56	30	46	60	46
Expand Security Council to new permanent members (e.g. India, Brazil, African Union), restrict veto use	46	56	54	54	64	50	55	55	54	35	35	63	44
International levy on aviation carbon emissions, raising prices by 30%, returned to countries based on population	37	43	47	42	45	39	42	41	42	26	34	53	36

Figure S33: Share of plausible global redistribution policies supported (*somewhat* or *strongly*). (Question 38). Section V.A.

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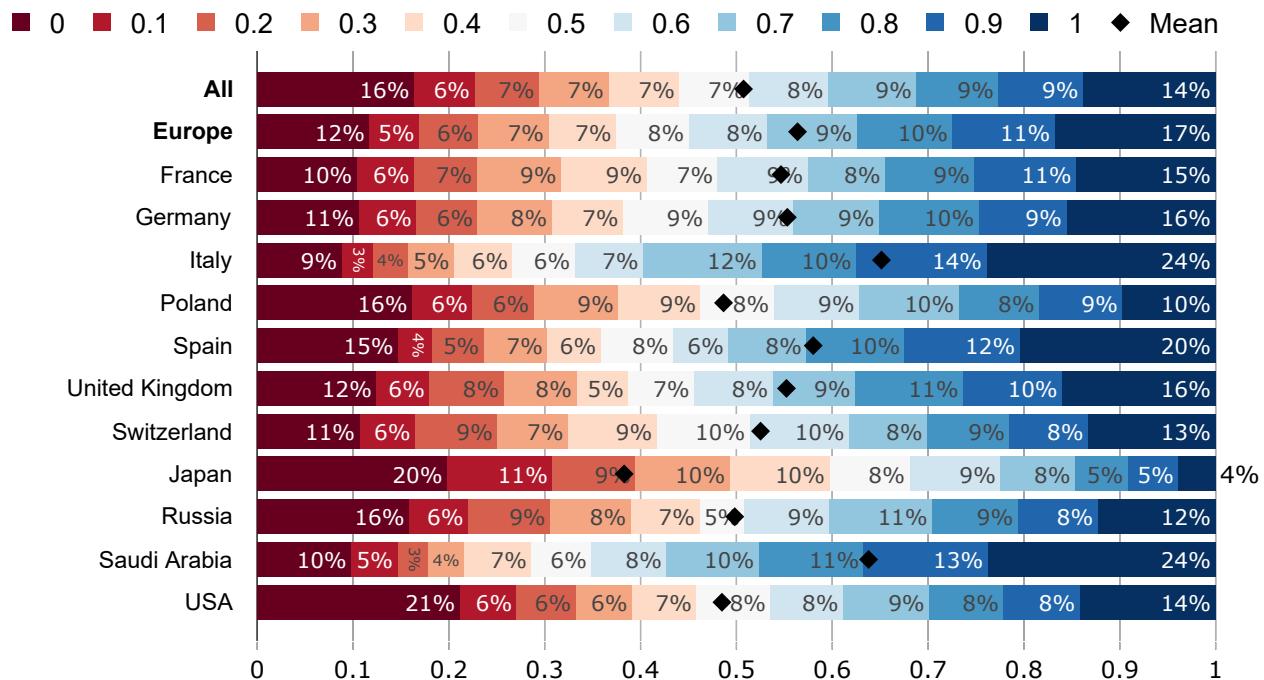
Figure S34: Share of plausible global redistribution policies opposed (*somewhat* or *strongly*). (Question 38). Section V.A.
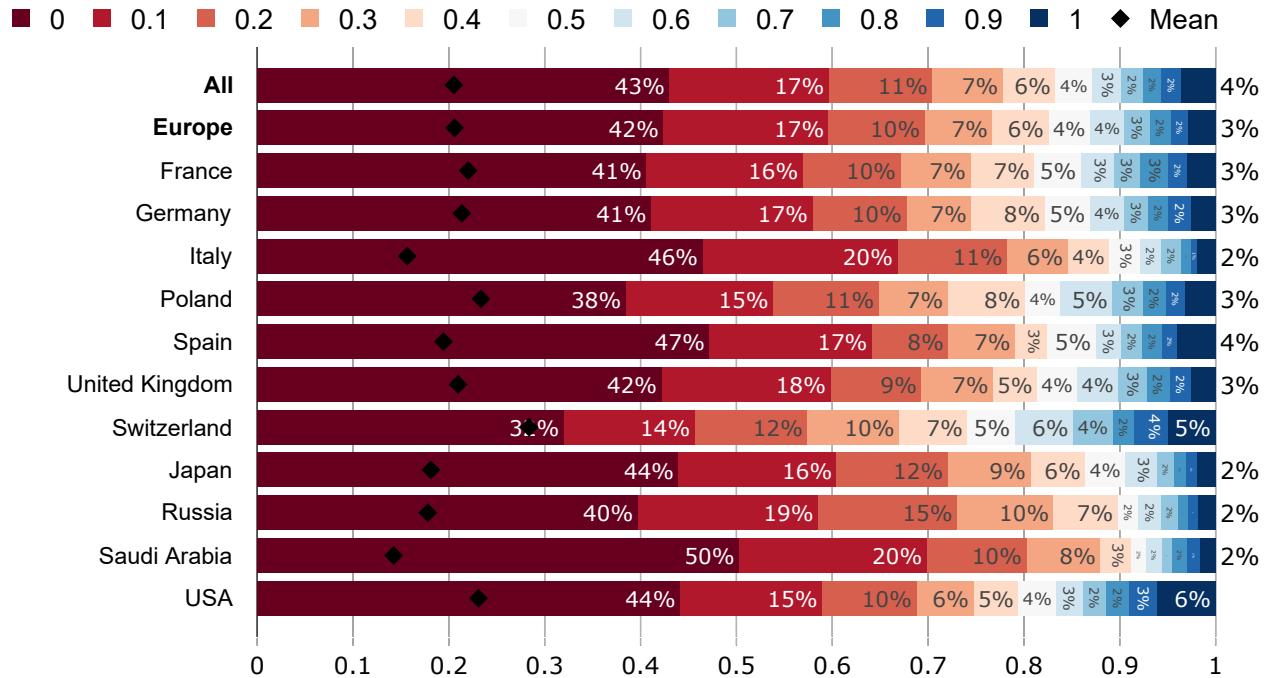
Figure S35: Preferred North-to-South climate grant funding in 2035, specified in qualitative terms or in terms of who advocates for that amount (NCQG, variant *Short*). (Question 40). (Back to Section V.A.)
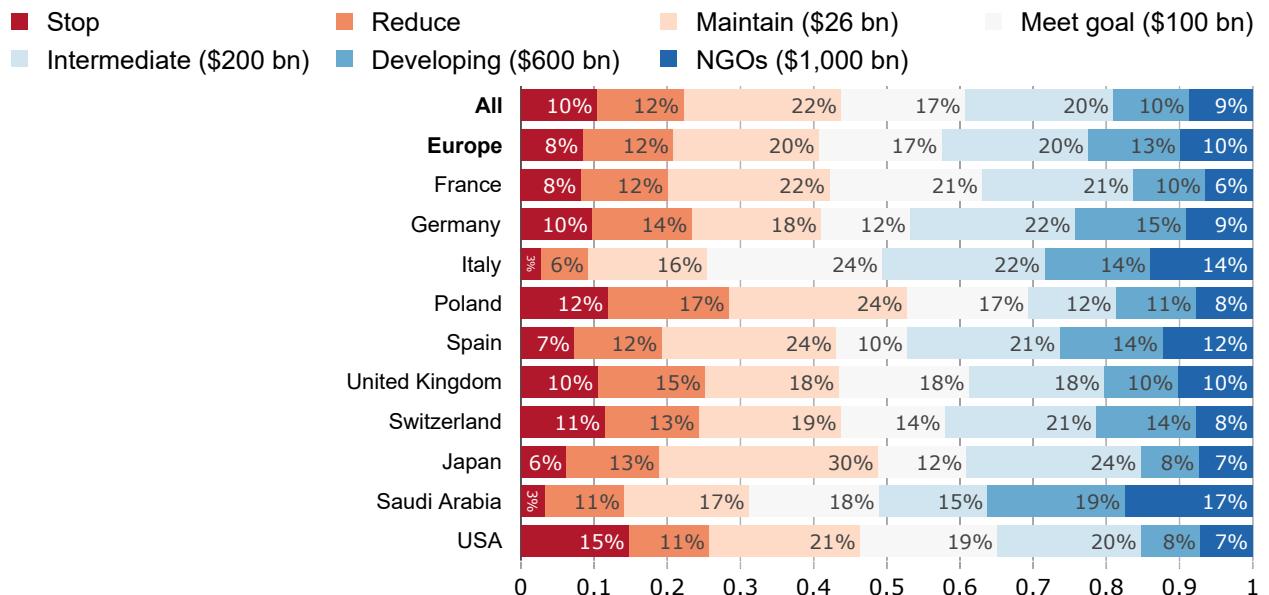
Figure S36: Preferred North-to-South climate grant funding in 2035, specified in money terms (NCQG, variant *Full*). (Question 39). (Back to Section V.A.)
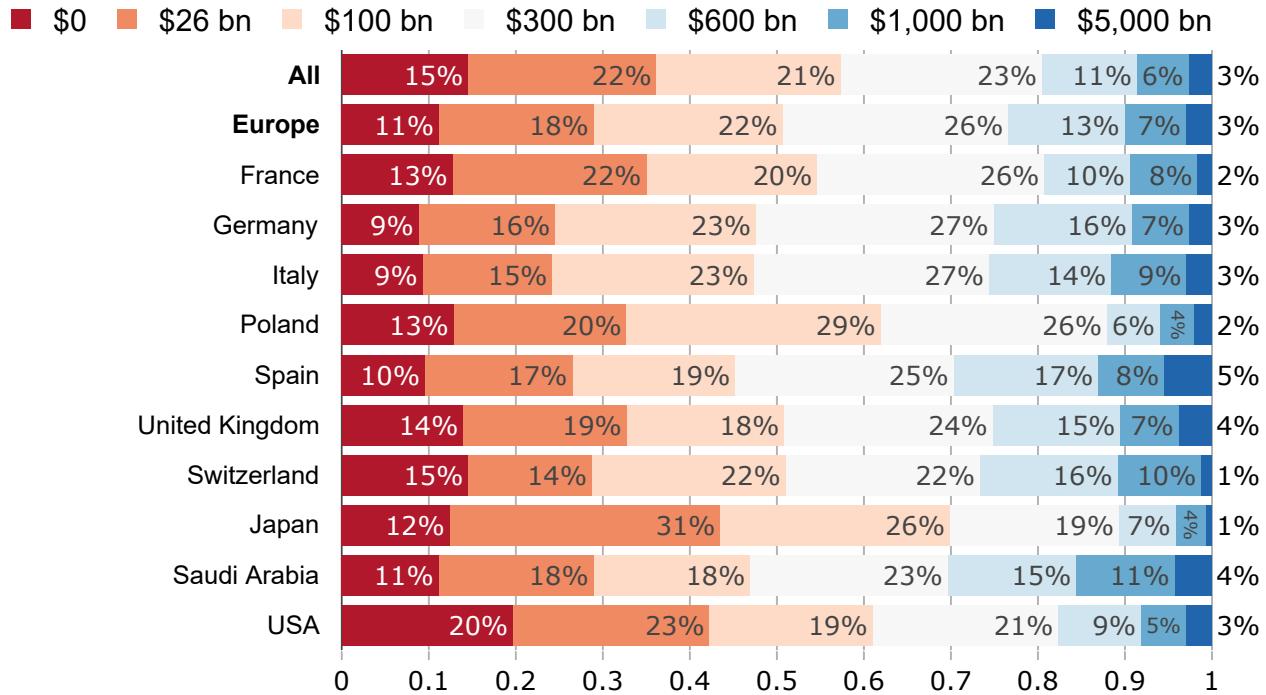
Figure S37: Support for an international wealth tax with 30% of revenue funding LICs, depending on the country coverage (*Yes/No* question). (Questions 41-43).

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Russia	Saudi Arabia	USA
Global: implemented by all other countries	74	78	81	78	85	79	73	71	70	72	77	84	67
High–income: implemented by all other HICs and not by some MICs (such as China)	69	71	72	73	81	66	68	70	56	66	69	84	67
International: implemented by some (e.g. EU, UK, Brazil) and not by others (e.g. U.S., China)	68	72	73	70	82	57	77	68	61	61	74	83	64
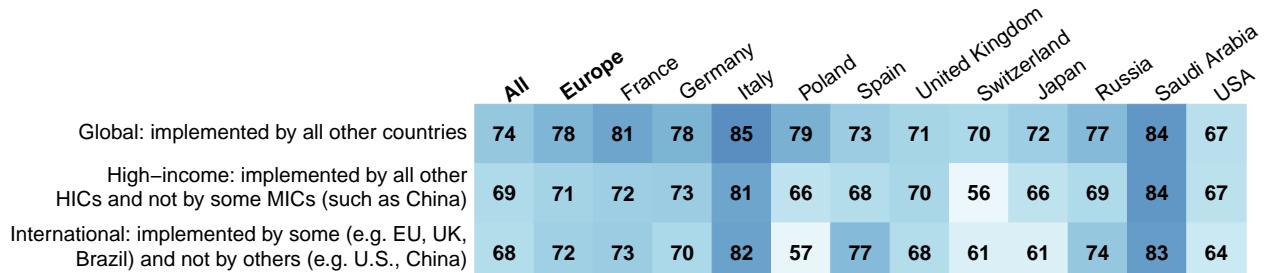
Figure S38: Prefers a *sustainable* rather than a *business-as-usual* future. (Question 44).
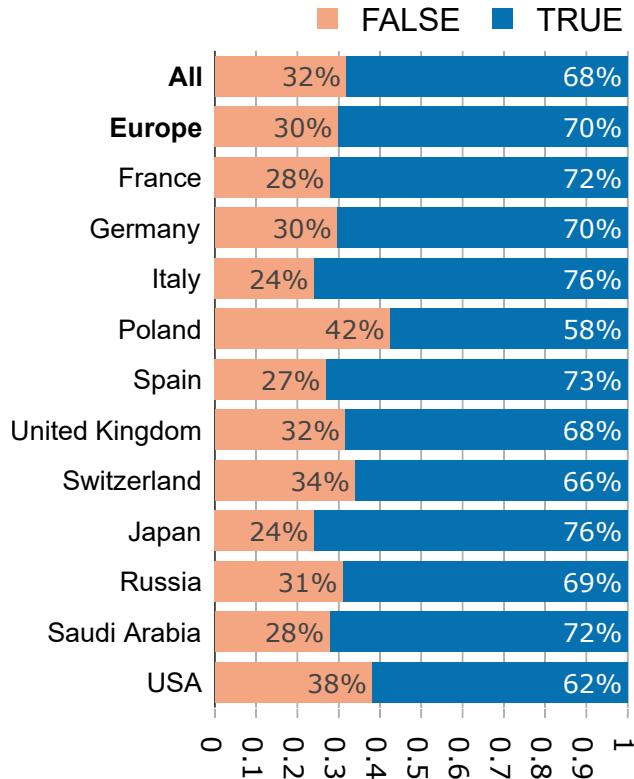
Figure S39: Acceptance of a global progressive income tax on the richest households to finance global poverty reduction (Questions 45-46, Percentage of *Somewhat* or *Strongly* *support* among non-*Indifferent* responses), and features of the tax presented to the respondents (Section C.2). (Back to Section V.B.)

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Russia	Saudi Arabia	USA
Accepts tax on world top 1% to finance global poverty reduction (Additional 15% tax on income over [$120k/year in PPP])	69	73	71	72	84	69	73	67	60	69	75	82	62
Percentage of fellow citizens affected by top 1% tax	5	3	2	4	2	2	2	4	4	4	2	11	8
Percentage of GDP transferred abroad in top 1% tax	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	3
Accepts tax on world top 3% to finance global poverty reduction (Additional 15% tax over [$80k], 30% over [$120k], 45% over [$1M])	64	66	70	62	71	70	66	67	42	55	76	82	57
Percentage of fellow citizens affected by top 3% tax	11	6	5	10	5	4	5	5	18	10	4	16	18
Percentage of GDP transferred abroad in top 3% tax	5	3	2	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	5	12	8

Figure S40: Absolute support for a global progressive income tax on the richest households to finance global poverty reduction (Percentage of *Somewhat* or *Strongly support*). (Questions 45-46).

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Russia	Saudi Arabia	USA
Supports tax on world top 1% to finance global poverty reduction (Additional 15% tax on income over [$120k/year in PPP])	56	61	62	62	75	50	61	55	53	44	60	68	51
Supports tax on world top 3% to finance global poverty reduction (Additional 15% tax over [$80k], 30% over [$120k], 45% over [$1M])	50	56	59	53	60	55	57	54	36	35	61	67	45

Figure S41: Acceptance of a global progressive income tax on the richest households to finance global poverty reduction *among respondents affected by the tax* (Questions 45-46, Percentage of *Somewhat* or *Strongly support* among non-*Indifferent* responses), and share of respondents affected by the tax (Section C.2).

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Russia	Saudi Arabia	USA
Supports tax on world top income to finance global poverty reduction (Any variant)	53	61	60	61	65	46	54	71	32	45		79	43
Affected by the top tax (any variant)	6	4	3	3	5	2	3	7	11	3		21	8
Supports tax on world top 1% to finance global poverty reduction (Additional 15% tax on income over [$120k/year in PPP])	61	70	80	65	77	100	60	65	56	67		76	51
Affected by the top 1% tax (income > $PPP 120k)	3	2	2	2	4	1	1	4	7	2		14	4
Supports tax on world top 3% to finance global poverty reduction (Additional 15% tax over [$80k], 30% over [$120k], 45% over [$1M])	50	58	55	59	56	32	53	73	22	38		81	41
Affected by the top 3% tax (income > $PPP 80k)	9	6	5	4	7	2	5	10	16	4		28	11

Figure S42: "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 48).

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Russia	Saudi Arabia	USA
Targeted cash transfers (child allowances, disability & elderly pensions)	16	14	8	14	19	14	15	14	12	8	29	36	14
Unconditional cash transfers to each household	12	8	6	9	10	9	10	8	9	7	25	24	10
Government, conditional on financing poverty reduction	8	9	8	10	12	6	9	8	10	2	6	23	9
Development aid agencies	7	7	6	10	6	4	8	9	6	4	4	17	8
Local NGOs with democratic processes	5	6	7	7	5	7	6	6	6	1	3	16	6
Local authorities	5	5	6	4	4	6	5	5	3	2	3	14	5
Government, unconditional	4	4	5	3	3	4	3	4	3	1	3	15	5

Figure S43: "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 48).

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Russia	Saudi Arabia	USA
Government, unconditional	51	56	49	69	50	42	52	62	65	51	32	18	56
Local authorities	42	44	37	50	44	31	49	49	49	36	34	19	47
Unconditional cash transfers to each household	33	39	32	49	36	32	33	44	46	38	13	8	35
Local NGOs with democratic processes	29	26	23	30	24	20	27	27	27	25	44	16	29
Government, conditional on financing poverty reduction	21	22	24	23	13	20	23	26	28	20	18	8	24
Development aid agencies	16	16	19	14	15	19	17	13	19	12	21	7	16
Targeted cash transfers (child allowances, disability & elderly pensions)	14	15	18	18	8	14	12	17	18	18	6	2	16

Figure S44: "Should governments actively cooperate to have all countries converge in terms of GDP per capita by the end of the century?" (Question 49).

	No	Yes
All	30%	70%
Europe	22%	78%
France	23%	77%
Germany	24%	76%
Italy	13%	87%
Poland	15%	85%
Spain	16%	84%
United Kingdom	34%	66%
Switzerland	34%	66%
Japan	30%	70%
Russia	22%	78%
Saudi Arabia	7%	93%
USA	44%	56%

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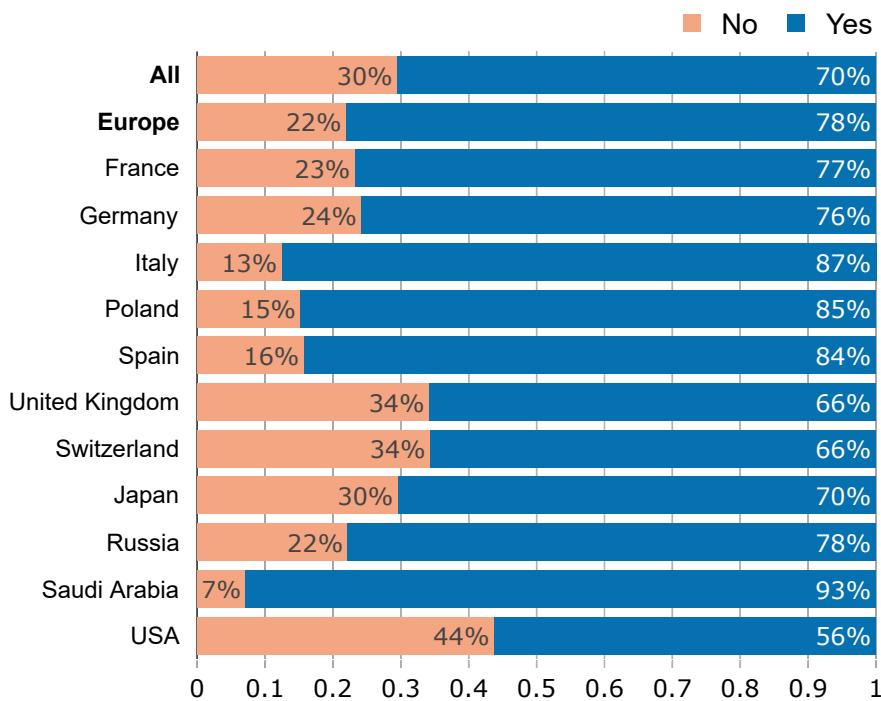
Figure S45: "If there was a worldwide movement in favor of a global program to tackle climate change, implement taxes on millionaires and fund poverty reduction in low-income countries, to what extent would you be willing to be part of that movement? (Multiple answers possible)" (Question 50).   (Back to Section V.B.)

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Saudi Arabia	USA
Would not support such a movement	32	28	29	31	18	29	25	31	36	44	26	33
Could sign a petition and spread ideas	52	55	53	53	58	54	57	55	48	51	40	50
Could attend a demonstration	19	21	22	18	26	15	27	19	14	4	24	23
Could go on strike	7	9	7	11	15	8	10	5	6	2	9	7
Could donate [$100] to a strike fund	10	10	8	12	12	7	10	12	13	2	18	12

Figure S46: "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 51).   (Back to Section V.B.)
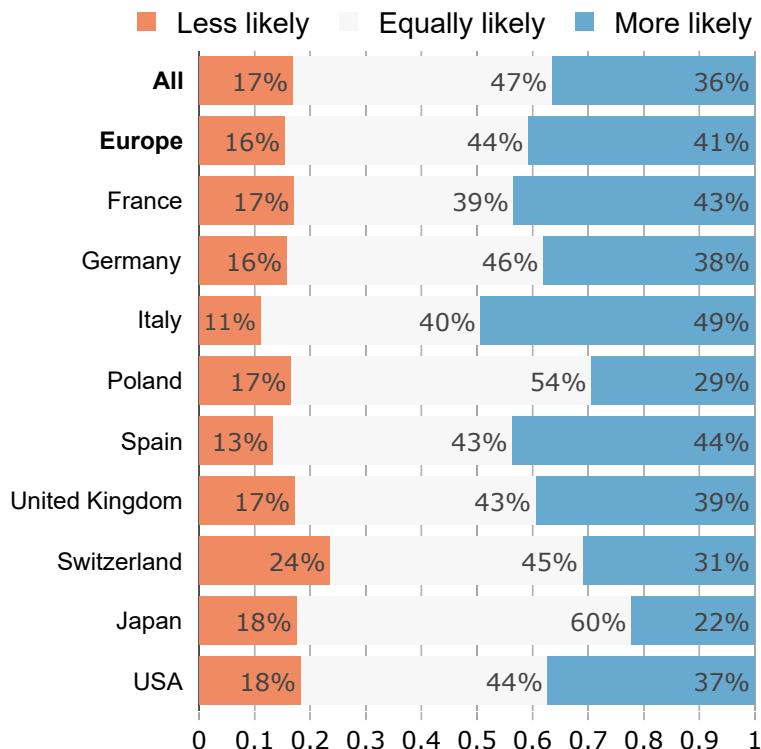
Figure S47: "Some people think that high-income countries should support low-income countries.
Among the different reasons given, which ones do you agree with? (Multiple answers possible)" (Question 52).   (Back to Section V.B.)

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Russia	Saudi Arabia	USA
Responsibility: Historical responsibility of HICs for situation in LICs	25	28	28	28	30	27	32	26	28	17	26	32	22
Interest: Long–term interest of HICs to help LICs	38	42	45	47	45	38	36	40	39	33	37	42	34
Duty: Helping countries in need is the right thing to do	54	53	43	58	54	48	59	56	56	45	53	58	57
None of the above	16	14	20	13	8	10	10	19	15	22	12	7	20

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Figure S48: "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?** " (Question 53). (Back to Section V.B.)
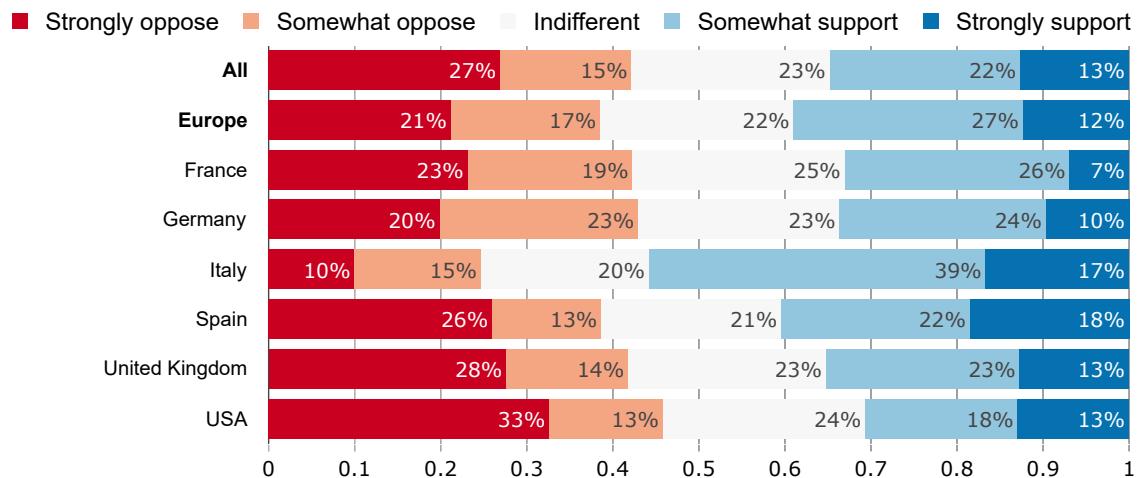
Figure S49: Global redistribution obtained from median custom parameters: 49% of winners; 18% of losers; degree of redistribution of 5 (out of 10). (Question 55). (Section V.D.)

Figure S50: Average custom global redistribution. (Question 55).   (Back to Section V.D.)

Income after global redistribution   Current income ($/year)

Figure S51: Mean answers to custom redistribution. (Question 55). (Back to Section V.D.)

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Saudi Arabia	USA
Preferred share of winners	47.4	47.9	47.2	46.5	48.7	49.5	49.0	48.4	44.8	46.8	49.9	46.8
Preferred share of losers	17.7	17.7	18.4	17.5	17.2	16.8	18.5	17.4	18.4	17.7	17.5	17.8
Preferred degree of redistribution	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	5.2	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.5	5.0	4.5
Implied minimum income (in PPP $/month)	242.0	251.1	238.0	238.6	272.4	264.6	264.2	246.6	222.7	233.0	274.3	232.5
Implied transfer (in % of world income)	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.3	4.7	4.7	5.9	4.9
Loses in own custom redistribution	46.4	41.1	42.5	46.9	35.2	11.4	35.8	54.9	73.9	36.9	40.5	56.6
custom_redistr_satisfied	55.8	58.2	52.8	56.8	63.3	56.7	62.8	58.7	54.1	39.6	67.6	58.4
custom_redistr_skip	42.9	40.0	44.4	41.4	34.8	42.4	35.5	40.0	43.5	59.2	32.4	40.8

Figure S52: Mean answers to custom redistribution among respondents satisfied with their custom redistribution. (Question 55). (Back to Section V.D.)

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Saudi Arabia	USA
Preferred share of winners	47.6	48.4	48.4	47.0	49.3	50.6	48.9	48.8	45.1	45.8	50.0	46.5
Preferred share of losers	18.3	18.2	19.8	17.5	17.0	16.7	19.7	18.4	19.6	18.9	17.6	18.2
Preferred degree of redistribution	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.7	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.9	4.5
Implied minimum income (in PPP $/month)	247.3	259.5	239.1	242.9	282.2	288.5	272.8	248.4	217.6	224.9	267.5	232.8
Implied transfer (in % of world income)	5.4	5.8	5.3	5.5	6.2	6.6	6.0	5.6	4.7	4.6	5.8	5.1

Figure S53: Median answers to custom redistribution among respondents satisfied with their custom redistribution. (Question 55). (Back to Section V.D.)

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Saudi Arabia	USA
Preferred share of winners	49.0	50.0	50.0	48.0	50.0	51.0	50.0	50.0	42.0	48.0	49.0	46.0
Preferred share of losers	18.0	18.0	20.0	17.0	15.0	17.0	20.0	17.0	14.0	20.0	18.0	16.0
Preferred degree of redistribution	5.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.0
Implied minimum income (in PPP $/month)	208.3	219.2	184.6	188.3	277.7	267.2	255.6	199.6	184.6	184.6	262.4	184.6
Implied transfer (in % of world income)	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	3.7	4.4	4.5	4.4

Figure S54: Preferred share of winners in the custom redistributions among satisfied respondents. (Question 55). (Back to Section V.D.)
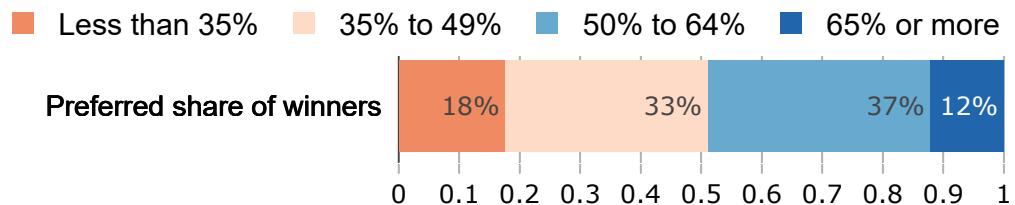
Figure S55: Preferred share of losers in the custom redistributions among satisfied respondents. (Question 55). (Back to Section V.D.)
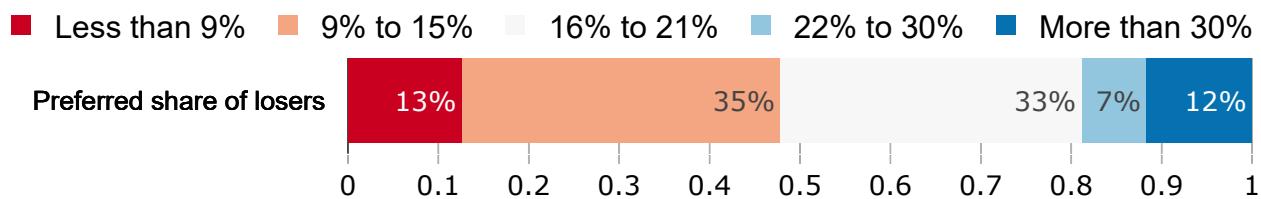
Figure S56: Minimum worldwide income implied by custom redistributions among satisfied respondents (in PPP $ per month). (Question 55). (Back to Section V.D.)
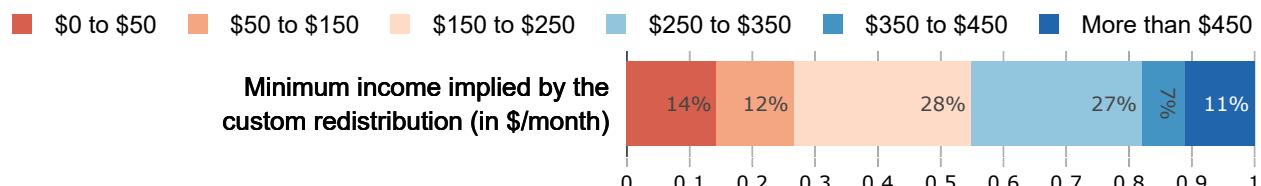
Figure S57: Rich-to-poor transfer implied by custom redistributions among satisfied respondents. (Question 55). (Back to Section V.D.)
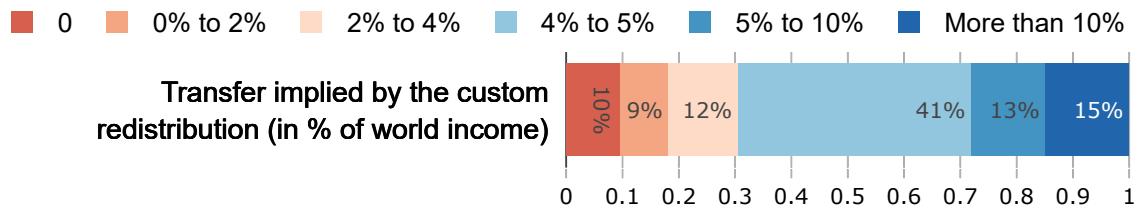
Figure S58: *"Comprehension question: one respondent with the expected answer will get [amount_lottery: $100].*

How would gasoline prices change as a result of the Global Climate Scheme?
Gasoline prices would..."* (Correct answer: *increase*) (Question 60).
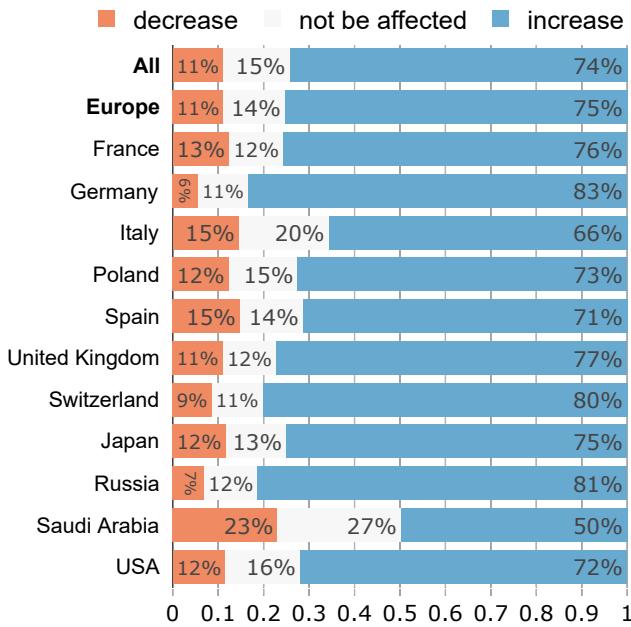
Figure S59: Relative agreement for: "To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "My taxes should go towards solving global problems."" (Percentage of *Agree* or *Strongly agree* among non-*Neither agree nor disagree* responses). (Question 61).

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Russia	Saudi Arabia	USA
"My taxes should go towards solving global problems"	59	61	43	62	77	63	70	58	53	59	57	89	55

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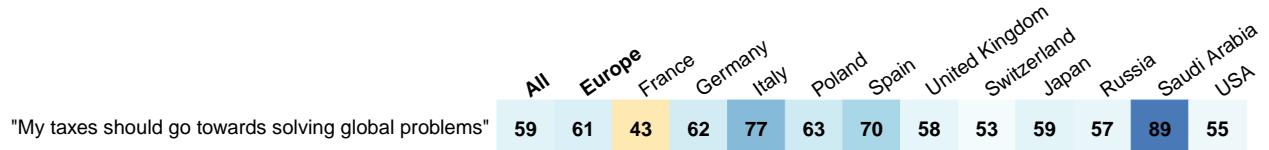
Figure S60: Absolute agreement for: "To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "My taxes should go towards solving global problems."" (Percentage of *Agree* or *Strongly agree*). (Question 61).

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Russia	Saudi Arabia	USA
"My taxes should go towards solving global problems"	41	44	32	44	52	41	50	45	39	32	39	67	40
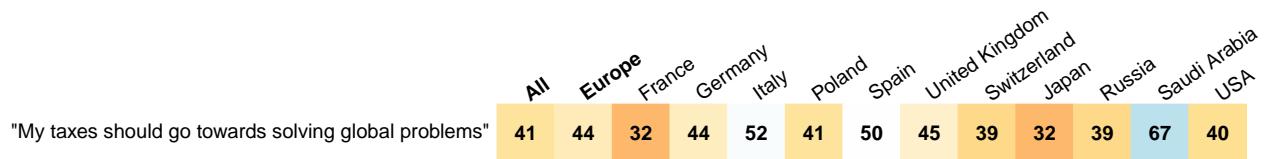
Figure S61: "Which group of people do you advocate for when you vote?"[40] (Question 62).   (Back to Section V.B.)
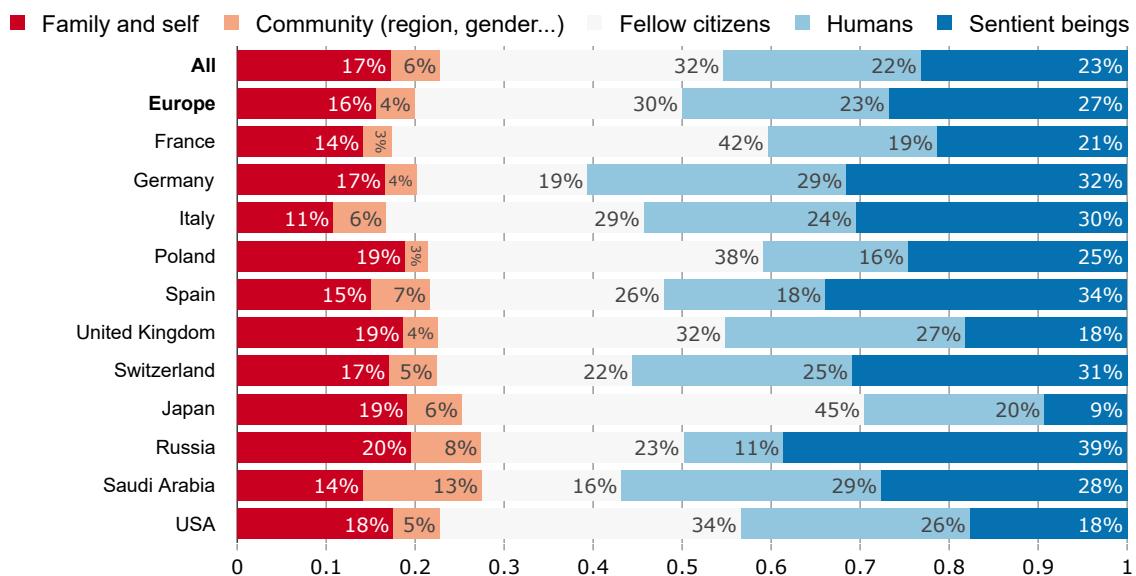
Figure S62: "Do you feel that this survey was politically biased?" (Question 63). (Back to Section I.)
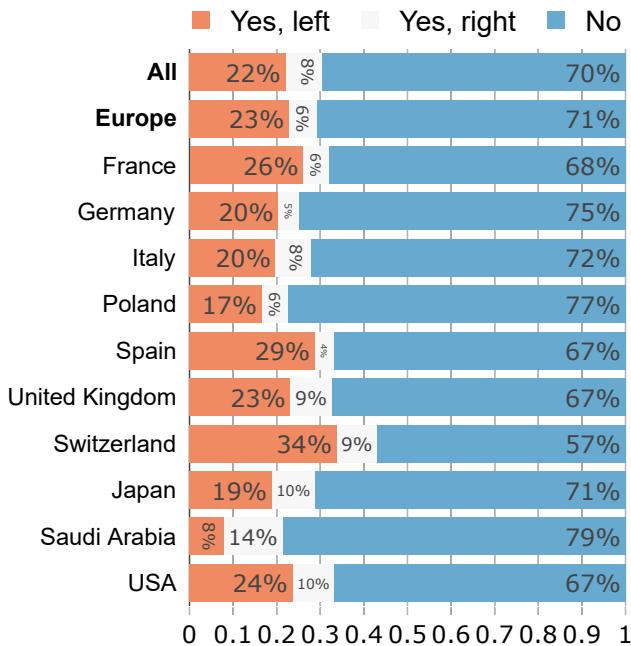
Figure S63: Manual classification of *feedback* fields: "The survey is nearing completion. You can now enter any comments, thoughts, or suggestions in the field below." (Question 64). (Back to Section I.)

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Russia	Saudi Arabia	USA
Nothing / No comment	13	7	6	4	6	16	6	7	5	26	12	9	15
Praise survey	12	11	13	10	13	10	11	16	4	5	8	20	17
Other / Vague / Unclassifiable	12	9	10	10	8	10	10	7	9	16	23	17	7
Thank you	3	2	2	2	0	2	3	1	2	0	4	15	4
Confusing/difficult	2	2	3	2	1	0	4	1	1	7	3	0	1
Criticize survey	2	2	2	3	1	5	3	2	6	1	1	1	2
Doubt global redistribution	2	1	2	1	0	2	2	1	2	0	4	0	3
Pro global redistribution	2	1	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	7	2	1
Doubt climate action	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Pro climate action	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1

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Figure S64: "How likely are you to become a millionaire at some point in your life?" (Question 15).
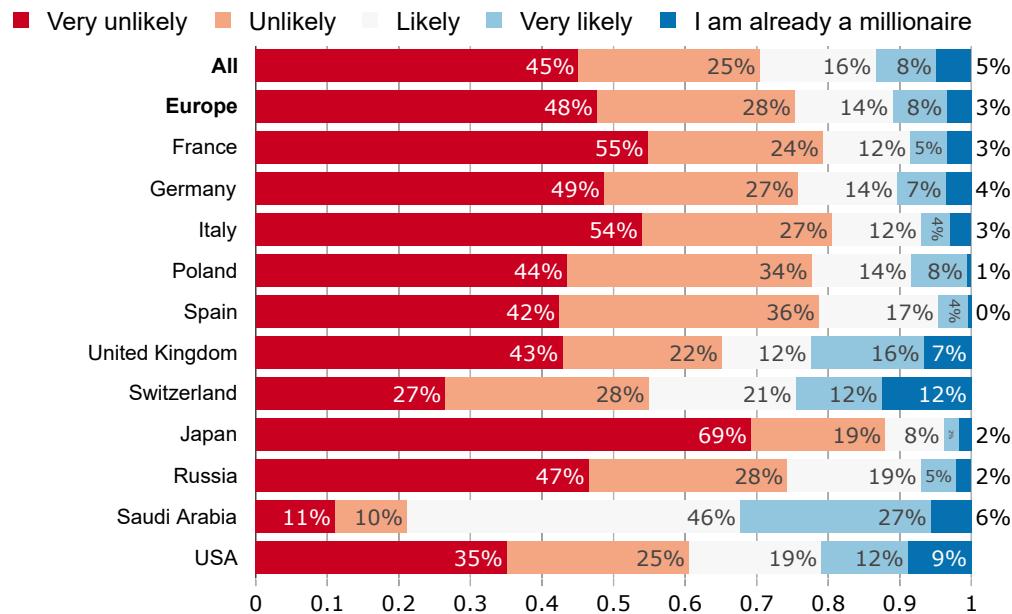
Figure S65: "Were you or your parents born in a foreign country?" (Question 5).
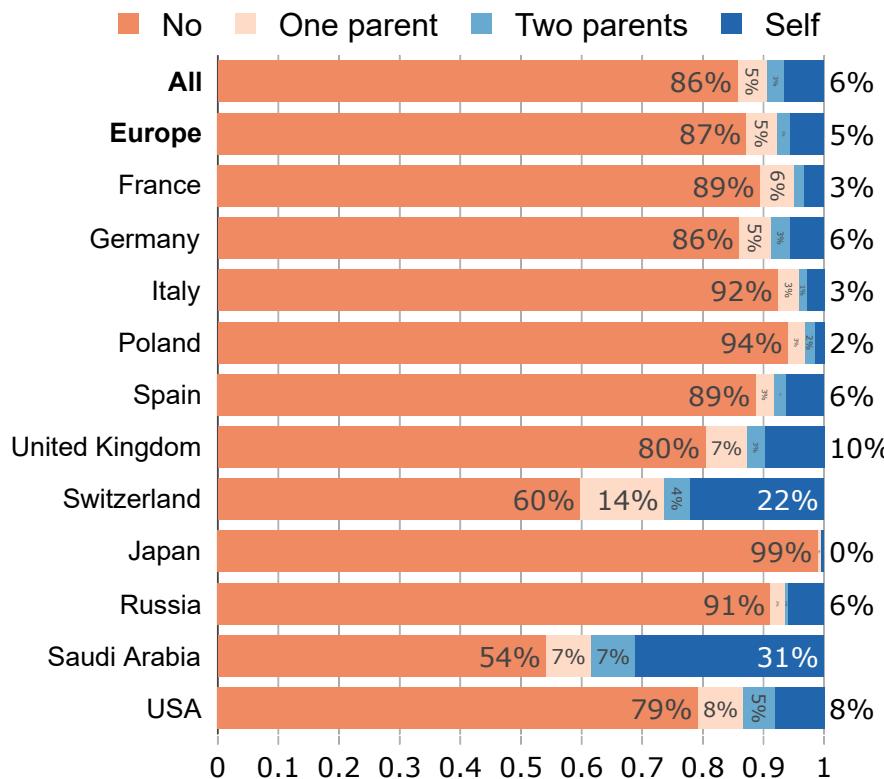
Figure S66: Vote in the last election, compared to actual results among voters. (Questions 16, 18). (Back to Section I.)
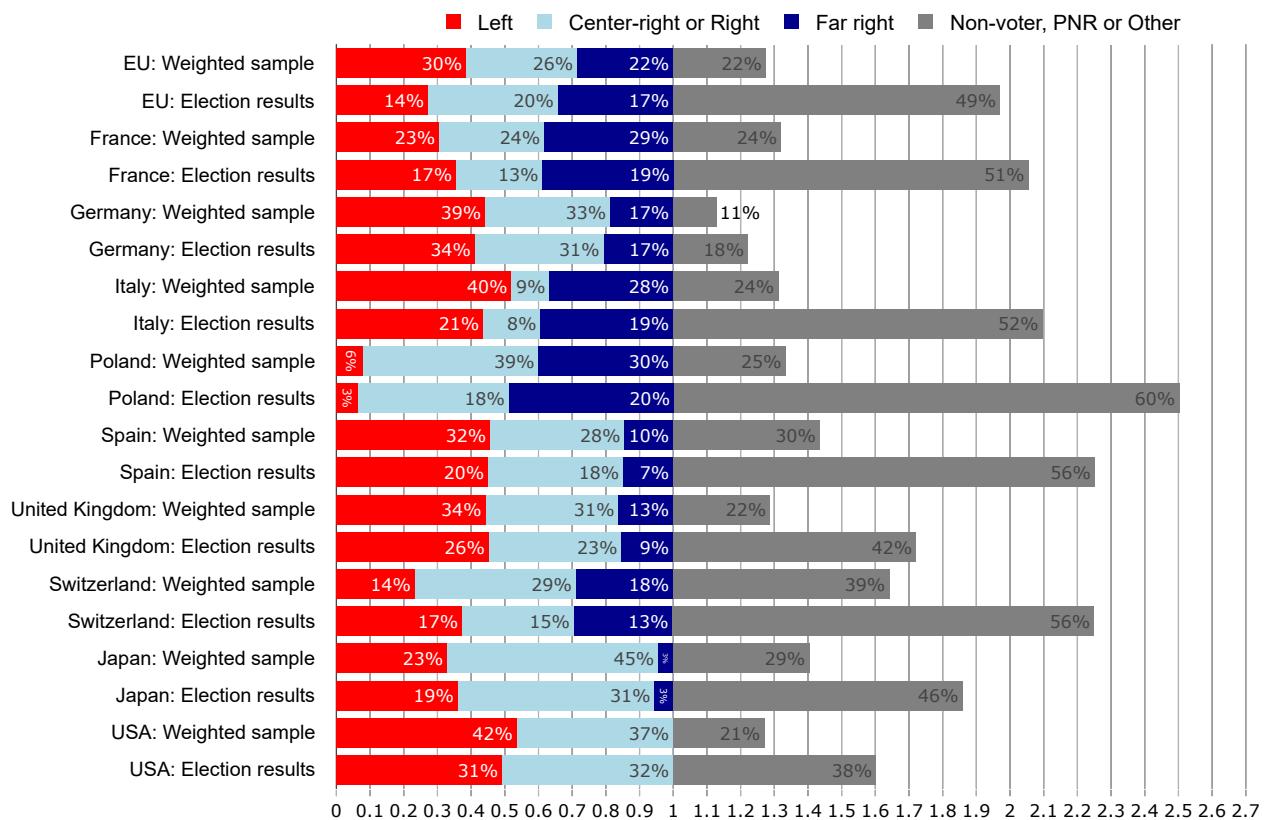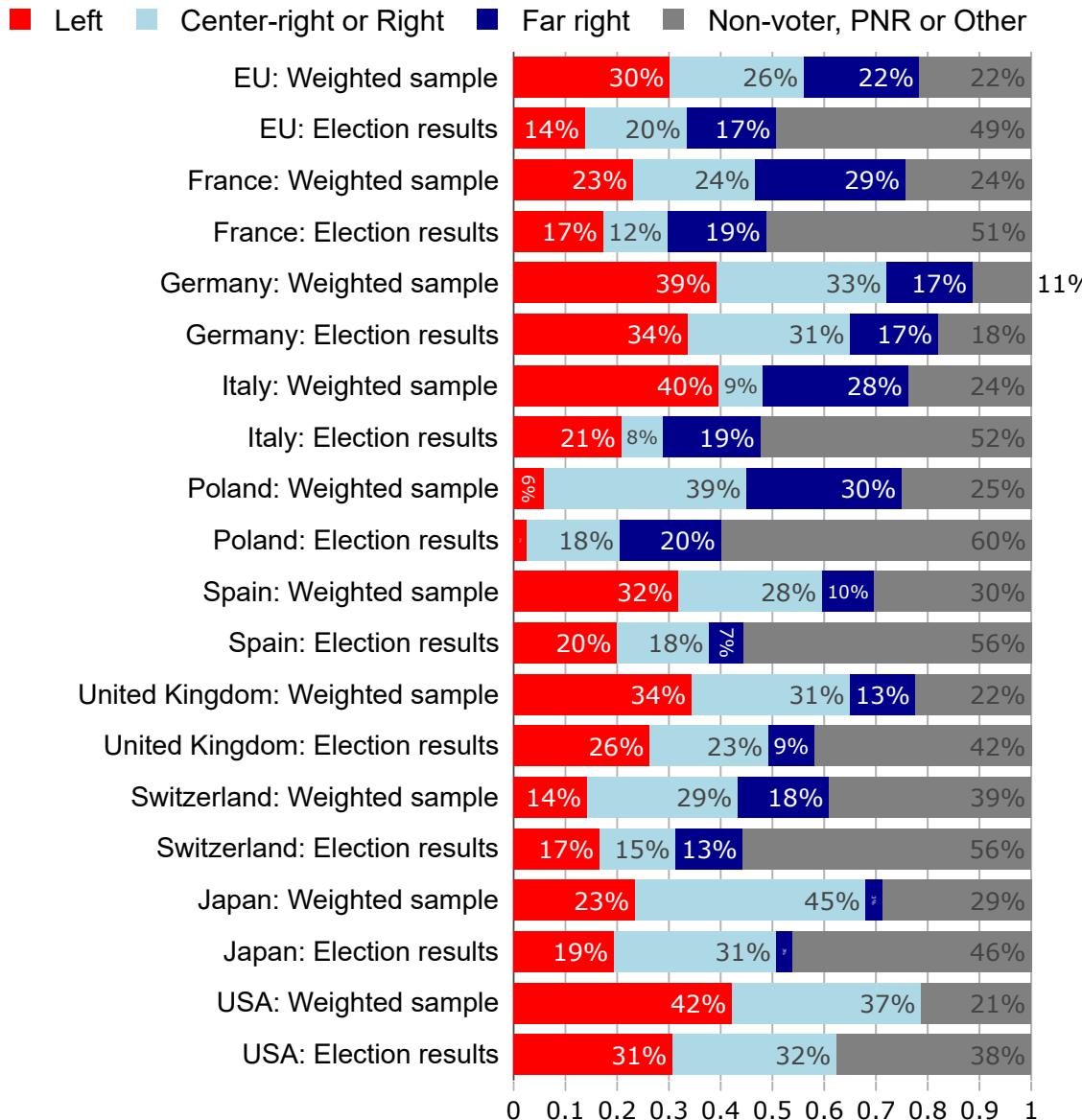
Figure S67: Vote in the last election, compared to actual results on the entire population. (Questions 16, 18). (Back to Section I.)

Legend: ■ Left ■ Center-right or Right ■ Far right ■ Non-voter, PNR or Other

Category	Left	Center-right or Right	Far right	Non-voter, PNR or Other
EU: Weighted sample	30%	26%	22%	22%
EU: Election results	14%	20%	17%	49%
France: Weighted sample	23%	24%	29%	24%
France: Election results	17%	12%	19%	51%
Germany: Weighted sample	39%	33%	17%	11%
Germany: Election results	34%	31%	17%	18%
Italy: Weighted sample	40%	9%	28%	24%
Italy: Election results	21%	8%	19%	52%
Poland: Weighted sample	6%	39%	30%	25%
Poland: Election results		18%	20%	60%
Spain: Weighted sample	32%	28%	10%	30%
Spain: Election results	20%	18%	7%	56%
United Kingdom: Weighted sample	34%	31%	13%	22%
United Kingdom: Election results	26%	23%	9%	42%
Switzerland: Weighted sample	14%	29%	18%	39%
Switzerland: Election results	17%	15%	13%	56%
Japan: Weighted sample	23%	45%		29%
Japan: Election results	19%	31%		46%
USA: Weighted sample	42%	37%		21%
USA: Election results	31%	32%		38%

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A.2 Countries' slant in the open-ended fields

Reading and coding each field one by one took about 30 hours. It gives first-hand insight on the topics vary significantly across countries. Here are what I noted as each country's unique topics. Compared to other countries, the concepts overrepresented in each country are as follows:

- France: insecurity, holidays or free time, the public deficit, equality, gender equality;

- Germany: old age poverty, immigration, the return of growth or the economic situation, free time, war (in Europe), bureaucracy;

- Italy: health, serenity or peace of mind, war, work stress and free time, world hunger, femicides;

- Poland: war, inequality, holidays, honesty, disabled people;

- Spain: "health, money and love", housing, corruption, water access, global poverty, squatters;

- the UK: the cost of living, immigration, having a comfortable life, mental health, the Holocaust, roads dangerous for driving, being unjustly imprisoned, cut to the winter fuel allowance;

- Switzerland: equality, immigration, gender equality;

- Japan: the level of pensions, a cut on the consumption tax, the price of rice, the declining birth rate, childcare support, reducing the number of parliament members, foreigners' preferential treatment, excessive social assistance or the lack of reward for hard work, stock prices;

- Russia: metaphysical questions or profound interrogations, "lies", buying a house or a car, traveling, the desire to live;

- Saudi Arabia: hobbies such as sports or soccer, the willingness to become millionaire (or billionaire), one's business project,[45] buying a house, one's car, satisfaction with one's income, "self-injustice" or sin, raising children, Palestine, the oppression of orphans, travel;

- the U.S.: the economy, Trump, breaches of the Constitution, abortion, gun control.

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[45]This can be linked to the high risk-taking disposition of Saudis (Falk et al. 2018).

B Questionnaire

The U.S. version of the questionnaire is presented. Features that vary across countries are placed in square brackets within the question text, as follows: [feature_name: U.S. value]. The features values for each country are provided in this spreadsheet. Random branches or conditions for displaying the question are specified in square brackets before the question text (cf. Figure 2 for the survey flow). The question text is followed by square brackets that refer to Sections, 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, responses are compulsory and a single response much be chosen. (Back to Section I.)

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 S65*; 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. [income]

    [*All but RU, US*: Custom thresholds, taking into account household composition Questions 6-8, 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;

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1170 *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? [`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 Bach-
1175 elor's; 7-8 Master's or higher]

12. What is your employment status? [`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?
1180 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

1185 15. [new page] How likely are you to become a millionaire at some point in your life?
[*Figure S64*; `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]? [*Figures S67-S66*; `voted`]
1190 *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". [`nationality_SA`]
1195 *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

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presidential election], please indicate the candidate that you were most likely to have voted for or who represents your views more closely.] [*Figures S67-S66*; 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; Section II.A; Figures 3, S2-S7; Random answers can be found on bit.ly/fields2025*; field, variant_field]

19. [Branch: concerns] What are your main concerns these days? [*Figure S5*; concerns_field]

20. [Branch: wish] What are your needs or wishes? [*Figure S6*; wish_field]

21. [Branch: injustice] What according to you is the greatest injustice of all? [*Figure S7*; injustice_field]

22. [Branch: issue] Can you name an issue that is important to you but is neglected in the public debate? [*Figure S8*; issue_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]

[*Section IV.A; Figures 8, S9-S23*; conjoint]
Candidate A; Candidate B; Neither of them

Revenue split of global tax

[*Two random branches*; `field, variant_split`]

1225   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.

1235

What percentage of the global wealth tax revenue should be allocated to each category?
The total allocation must sum to 100%.

1240   [*Section II.B*; *Figures 4, S25-S26*; `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
1245   [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 com-
1250   bined (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.

1255   **What percentage of the global wealth tax revenue should be allocated to each**

100

category?
The total allocation must sum to 100%.

[*Section II.B; Figures 4, S27-S28*; `revenue_split_many`]

1260   [Five items are chosen at random among the 13 possible ones: *Domestic: Educa-*
tion and Research; Domestic: Healthcare; Domestic: Defense; Domestic: Deficit reduction;
Domestic: Justice and Police; Domestic: Retirement pensions; Domestic: Social welfare pro-
grams; Domestic: Infrastructure (public transport, water systems...); Domestic: Income tax
reduction; Global: Education and Healthcare in low-income countries; Global: Renewable
1265   *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?

1270   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 per-
mits 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 fu-
1275   els. 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 trans-
fer. Each [country_adjective: American] would receive [amount_expenses: $115]per
month, thereby offsetting price increases for the average [country_adjective: Amer-
1280   ican].

Do you support the Climate Scheme? [*Section III.A; Figures 6, S30*; `ncs_support`]
Yes; No

27.   [Branch: Donation] By taking this survey, you will be automatically entered into a
1285   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.

101

In case you win the lottery, what share of the [amount_lottery: $100 prize] would
1290 **you donate to plant trees?** [*Section IV.B*; *Figures 9a, S29* ; `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 com-
1295 prehension 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
1300 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
1305 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 green-
    house gas emissions.

    In accordance with the principle that each human has an equal right to pollute, the
1310 revenues generated by the sale of permits could finance a global basic income. Every
    adult would receive [amount_bi: $20]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]per
    month (as he or she would face around [price_increase: 2]% in price increases, which
1315 is higher than the [amount_bi: $20]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.

1320

Do you support the Global Climate Scheme? [*Section III.A; Figures 6, 9a, S30*; `gcs_support`]

Yes; No

[new page] [*Two random branches: own; US; Figure S30*; `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; Section III.A; Figures 6, S30*; `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? [*Section III.A; Figures 6, S30*; `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 Gen-

eral, the Bridgetown initiative seeks a new financial system that would drive financial resources towards climate action and sustainable development. [*Section IV.B*; *Figure 9b*; `info_solidarity`]

1420 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? [*Section IV.B*; *Figures 9b, S31*; `likely_solidarity`]
Very unlikely; Unlikely; Likely; Very likely

38. Do you support or oppose the following policies?

1425

[*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.)] [*Section V.A*; *Figures 10, S32-S34*; `solidarity_support`]
[Item order is randomized]

1430 • 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

1435 • 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[46]

• Raising the globally agreed minimum tax rate on profits of multinational firms from 15% to 35%, closing loopholes and allocating revenues to countries where
1440 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

1445 • An international levy on carbon emissions from aviation, raising ticket prices by 30% and funding national budgets in proportion to population

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[46]In Russia, due to a mistake in the questionnaire, this item was not asked to the control group. Therefore, results are based on the treated group for this item in Russia.

- 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)?

[*Section V.A; Figure S36;* `ncqg_full`]

[Item order is randomly reversed or not]

$0; $26 billion; $100 billion; $300 billion; $600 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?

[*Section V.A; Figure S35;* `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; Section* III.B; *Figures* 7, S37; `wealth_tax_support`]

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.]**

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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:**[47] **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 pub-

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[47]Excluded countries are *China, Japan, and Canada*. As for included countries, on top of *Brazil*, they are: *the EU and the UK* for Switzerland, Saudi Arabia, and the U.S.; the EU for Russia and the UK; and *France, Germany, Spain, and the UK (except one's own country)* for EU countries.

lic 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? [*Section V.B; Figures 11, S38*; `sustainable_future`] *Scenario A; Scenario B*

[new page] [*Two random branches: top1; top3; Section V.B; Figures 11, S39-S40*; `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

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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?

    [*Section V.B; Figures 11, S39-S40*; top3_tax_support]

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

47. To show that you are attentive, please select "A little" in the following list: [`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?
[*Section V.C; Figures 13, S42-S43*; `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? [*Section V.B; Figures 11, S44*; `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) [*Section V.B; Figures 11, S45*; `global_movement`]
I would not support such a movement.; I could sign a petition and spread ideas.; I could

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attend a demonstration.; I could go on strike.; I could donate [amount_lottery: $100] to a strike fund.

1670 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**.

1675

Would you be more likely to vote for your party if it were part of that coalition?
[*Section V.B*; *Figures 11, S46*; `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*
1680 *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.

1685 Among the different reasons given, which ones do you agree with? (Multiple answers possible) [*Section V.B*; *Figure S47*; `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.;
1690 *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.
1695 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?**
[*Section V.B*; *Figures 11, S48*; `reparations_support`]
1700 *Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Indifferent; Somewhat support; Strongly support*

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[*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):

    [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**.

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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 *individual* income	
[own] [text_unit]	[after_own] [text_unit]

[*Section V.D; Figures 14, S50-S57*] *I am satisfied with my custom redistribution.;*
I want to skip this question.

Well-being (*for another project*)

[*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

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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 S58*; `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." [*Section V.B*; *Figures 11, S59-S60*; `my_tax_global_nat`
   Strongly agree; Agree; Neither agree nor disagree; Disagree; Strongly disagree

62. Which group of people do you advocate for when you vote?[48] [*Section V.B*; *Figures 12, S61*; `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 S62*; `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 S63*; *Random answers can be found on bit.ly/fields2025*; `comment_field`]   (Back to Section par:flow.)

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[48]In Russia and Saudi Arabia, the question was worded as follows: "Which group do you advocate for? For example, if you were the richest person on Earth, which group would you predominantly help with your money?". In Russia, the item *Russians* had to be replaced with *My compatriots*.

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C   Survey Sources and Features

C.1   Sources Regarding Plausible Global Policies

Table S1 provides references showing that the "plausible global policies" I test (Section V.A) are (similar to proposals) debated in international negotiations.

Table S1: Proposals similar to the "plausible global policies" in international negotiations.

Proposal	Appearance in international negotiations and source
A minimum tax of 2% on the wealth of billionaires, in voluntary countries	Proposal by Zucman (2024) in a report commissioned by the Brazilian presidency of the G20.
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	In the context of OECD/G20 discussions to address Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS), a similar proposal has been proposed by the Independent Commission for the Reform of International Corporate Taxation (ICRICT 2020): taxing coporate income through formulary apportionment at a 25% rate.
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	The Pact for the Future was adopted by the UN General Assembly. It includes "Action 39. We will reform the Security Council, recognizing the urgent need to make it more representative, inclusive, transparent, efficient, effective, democratic and accountable (...) we agree on the following guiding (...) Enlarge the Security Council (...) increase representation of developing countries (...) The question of the veto is a key element of Security Council reform. We will intensify efforts to reach an agreement on the future of the veto, including discussions on limiting its scope and use" (UN 2024).
Developed countries contributing at least 0.7% of their GDP in foreign aid and development assistance	This commitment has been made at the UN in 1971 and renewed ever since, e.g. in the SDG 17.2 (UN 2017; UNGA 1971). In 2024, developed countries contributed 0.33% of their GNI in Official Development Assistance (OECD 2025).

Debt relief for vulnerable countries by suspending repayments until they are better able to repay, promoting their development	At the Financing for Development conference, all countries (except the U.S.) have "recognize[d] the need to assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief, debt restructuring and sound debt management" (FfD4 2025).
Institutions like the World Bank investing in many more sustainable projects in lower-income countries, and offering lower interest rates (the Bridgetown initiative)	The Bridgetown Initiative (2025) has been initiated by the government of Barbados and endorsed by the UN Secretary-General (UN 2023). It includes different proposals, including the rechanneling and new issuance of Special Drawing Rights to recapitalize Multilateral Development Banks.
Developed countries financing a fund to help vulnerable countries cope with loss and damage from climate change	The COP27 "decide[d] (...) to establish a fund for responding to loss and damage" (COP27 2022), to which $768 million have been pledged as of April 7, 2025.
Developed countries providing $300 billion a year (0.4% of their GDP) to finance climate action in developing countries	COP29 adopted the NCQG and "decide[d] to set a goal, (...) with developed country Parties taking the lead, of at least USD 300 billion per year by 2035 for developing country Parties for climate action" (UNFCCC 2024).
An international levy on carbon emissions from shipping, funding national budgets in proportion to population	The International Maritime Organization recently adopted a draft standard and feebate on carbon emissions from shipping (IMO 2025). While countries still have to agree on the allocation of the revenue, a group of contries including China and Brazil proposed to allocate 30% for developing countries; Norway proposed to let the Green Climate Fund manage the revenue; and Germany that the revenue be used to "strengthen the green transition, in particular in the SIDS and LDCs."
An international levy on carbon emissions from aviation, raising ticket prices by 30% and funding national budgets in proportion to population	While more narrow in scope, in 2025, a "new aviation solidarity coalition on premium flyers (first- and business-class tickets, and private jets) has been launched by France, Kenya, Barbados, Spain, Somalia, Benin, Sierra Leone and Antigua & Barbuda. It will be supported by the European Commission, and the Global Solidarity Levies Task Force (...) The coalition aims to improve domestic revenue mobilization of developing countries and support international solidarity."

C.2 Country-specific Features and Policies' Costs

In the survey, various features are tailored to country-specific characteristics. The workbook at github.com/bixiou/robustness_global_redistr/raw/main/questionnaire/sources.xlsx contains all such features as well as their sources. In particular, it includes the following spreadsheets:

- Quotas: targets for each category based on frequencies among the adult population, as well as their sources (namely official statistical agencies) and the definition of regions. The coding of regions and urbanicity is done in Qualtrics based on zip codes; with the zipcode correspondences exported in the repository folder data_ext/zipcode_urbanity_region using code in data_ext/code_robustness/zipcodes.

- Income, income_raw: brackets used in the income question (10), and associated sources and computations. I use household-level income Russia and the U.S.; equal-split income for Saudi Arabia; and equivalised income (i.e. standard of living, accounting for family composition) for other countries. Data sources are Eurostat for EU countries, Rosstat for Russia, WID for Saudi Arabia, Census Bureau for the U.S., and LIS for the other countries.

- Policies, policies_sources, policies_leaning, policies_party, policies_leaning_party: respectively the policies used in the conjoint experiment (Question 23), the source of each policy (i.e. the political program from which they come), their political leaning (classified manually as 0 if the policy is consistent only with a left-wing program, 2 for a right-wing one, and 1 otherwise), the party that proposed each policy, and their political leaning based on the party that proposed each policy.

- Elections: results at the last election (used in Questions 16-18) including abstention share among citizens, as well as classifications of the parties: whether they are major (i.e. obtained more than 5% of votes), and their political leaning (Left, Center-right or Right, Far right).

- Figures, features: country-specific figures used in the questionnaire, as detailed below.

Table S2 reports the figures used for each country for the National or Global Climate Scheme; the top income tax; and the revenue allocation of a wealth tax. Below, I detail the methodologies used for these and other questions.

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Table S2: Country-specific features of the questionnaire.

Question; Feature	FR	DE	IT	PL	ES	GB	CH	JP	RU	SA	US
26 NCS `amount_expenses` (LCU/m.)	35	65	35	235	35	35	35	10k	5500	510	125
28 GCS net cost ($/month)	17	48	18	39	13	24	14	48	30	101	88
28 GCS `amount_lost` (LCU/month)	15	45	15	150	10	20	15	7000	2500	400	90
28 GCS `amount_bi` (LCU/month)	20	20	20	85	20	15	20	3500	3000	130	35
28 GCS `price_increase` (%)	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	2
10 Income type: **n**et/**g**ross	n	n	n	n	n	g	g	g	n	g	g
46 Income period: **m**onth/**y**ear	m	m	m	m	m	y	y	y	m	m	y
46 80k $PPP `lcu_80k`	5k	5k	4.5k	13k	4k	60k	85k	8M	200k	10k	80k
45 120k $PPP `lcu_120k`	7.5k	7.5k	7k	20k	6k	90k	130k	12M	300k	15k	120k
46 1M $PPP `lcu_1M`	60k	60k	60k	150k	50k	700k	1M	100M	2.5M	130k	1M
24 Wealth tax revenue ($ bn)	48	43	11	1	6	14	15	26	21	4	514
24 Wealth tax revenue (% GNI)	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.8	0.5	1	0.4	1.9
LCU per dollar (on Apr. 2, 2025)	.926	.926	.926	3.87	.926	.773	.9	149	84.3	3.75	1

Climate Scheme. In the Climate Schemes, I assume a carbon price of $95/tCO$_2$, corresponding to the price in 2025 for an emissions trajectory compatible with a global warming peaking at +1.8°C before 2100.[49] After 2025, the decline in emissions is estimated to almost balance out the carbon price increase, in the sense that the GDP share of carbon pricing revenue would be roughly constant over the thirty years following the initial phase-in, before plummeting as net-zero approaches (Fabre 2024*a*). In other words, the cost of climate schemes provided to the respondents reflects the direct monetary costs expected from a carbon price aligned with the Paris Agreement.

In the National Climate Scheme, the average increase in expenditures is equal to the carbon price multiplied by the country's emissions per capita,[50] and corresponds to the equal cash transfer each person would receive (Question 26). Relative to the country's GDP per capita, this translates into the price increase reported in the Global Climate Scheme (GCS). To compute the amount lost, i.e. the net cost of the GCS for the average person in the country (Question 28), I subtract the equal cash transfer from the increase in expenditures.

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[49]More precisely, I use the price trajectory of the integrated assessment model IMAGE in the scenario SSP2-2.6, as given by the IIASA.

[50]I use territorial CO$_2$ emissions from non-LULUCF by country from Gütschow et al. (2021). I use the same source to estimate the emissions covered by the different scenarios in the International Climate Scheme.

In case of a strictly equal per adult allocation of carbon price revenue, the global basic income would amount to $45 per month, corresponding to the world average emissions multiplied by the carbon price. However, to prevent highly emitting middle-income countries from losing financially, the GCS departs from the egalitarian allocation by offering them a waiver from the mutualization of revenue, thereby lowering cash transfers in other countries (Fabre 2024*b*). When the country coverage is *global*, as is implicitly the case in questionnaires for Russia, Saudi Arabia, and the U.S., this results in a global basic income of $36 per month. In European countries and Japan, the cash transfer is even lower, at $22 per month, since I implicitly assume a *high* country coverage (cf. Figure 5) that excludes countries with the greatest emissions per capita. As I conservatively use low figures for the cash transfer, the GCS question could somewhat underestimate acceptance of a global, egalitarian cap-and-trade in high-income countries.

Global Income Distribution. To estimate the global income distribution, I use the distributions of disposable income by country in 2019 constructed by Fisher-Post and Gethin (2023) (FPG).[51] I inflate all generalized percentiles by real GDP growth observed between 2019 and 2024 (using IMF data), factor in country-specific inflation until 2022 and convert values from LCU to 2022 PPP dollars (using FPG), and finally assume that all countries experienced the same inflation as in the U.S. in 2023 and 2024 (using IMF data).

To aggregate country distributions, I compute the global cumulative distribution function and interpolate it at each thousandile. I obtain the global distribution of disposable income at purchasing power parity (PPP) in 2024.

I use this distribution for the custom redistribution task, after converting back to LCU (Section V.D, Question 55). I also use it to calibrate the top income tax schedules so that they raise an amount equivalent to the poverty gap (Section V.B, Questions 45-46). Then, I use country-level data to estimate the share of GDP collected as well as the share of the population affected by each tax in each country. Finally, I compute the poverty gaps and the tax revenue in every country in proportion to GDP, and aggregate them at the global level after converting national disposable income back to market exchange rates (using World Bank's PPP conversion factors for 2022). I find that the top 1% tax collects 1.8% of global nominal income, while the top 3% tax collects 4.8% of global nominal income. These amounts are higher than the respective poverty gaps: 1.3% of global nominal income for a $250 per month poverty line, and 3.2% for a $400 per month poverty line.

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[51]The data is available on Amory Gethin's website.

While the cost of poverty reduction declines relative to tax revenue once one accounts for market exchange rates, closing the poverty gap actually requires extra revenue due to imperfect targeting and administrative costs (Sahoo et al. 2025). Therefore, the tax schedule calibrations are consistent with the poverty reduction objectives.

Wealth Tax Revenue. To estimate the revenue from a global tax on wealth above $5 million at a rate of 2% (Section II.B, Questions 24-25), I use the distribution of net wealth by country in current dollar for 2022 from the World Inequality Database. I assume that the taxable base is reduced by 30% due to tax avoidance and asset depreciation. I report expected tax revenue as a share of countries' 2023 GNI (from the World Bank). I also report the absolute revenue after converting them into LCU.

Sustainable future; aviation levy. I assume a carbon price of $300/tCO$_2$. Given natural gas footprint at .1807 tCO$_2$/MWh, this carbon price would double a gas price of $54/MWh, which is a midpoint between U.S. and European prices. Similarly, the prices of beef and flights would double, assuming that beef costs $10/kg and emits 33 kgCO$_2$e/kg, and aviation emits 3 kgCO$_2$e per dollar of flight. A 30% increase in flight prices corresponds to a carbon price of $100/tCO$_2$, or to a $300/t levy which does not account for the warming effect of contrails (Lee et al. 2021).

NCQG. The sources used for the New Collective Quantified goal of climate finance for 2035 (Section V.A, Questions 39-40) are the following: UNFCCC (2024) states the goal itself, OECD (2024*b*) provides figures on past achievements, Earth Negotiations Bulletin (2024) reports the positions of India and other countries, and Climate Action Network (2024); Demand Climate Justice (2025) those of NGOs. Note that the question wordings do not mention the gap between climate finance needs and the official goal identified in official reports (OECD 2024*a*; Songwe, Stern and Battacharya 2024), nor that existing plans by Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) to ramp up climate finance would achieve most of the new goal (MDBs 2024).[52]

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[52]According to the OECD (2024*b*), MDBs contributed $81 billion to climate finance in 2022 (both directly through finance provision and indirectly through mobilization of the private sector), with 71% (or $58 billion) attributable to developed countries. Before the NCQG was agreed at COP29, they jointly stated that they will contribute an estimated $185 billion in 2030 (including $65 billion from the private sector). Assuming that this increase of $104 billion is replicated in the period 2030-2035, MDBs would contribute $289 billion in 2035, including $205 attributable to developed countries, that is $147 billion more than in 2022. As (multilateral plus unilateral) developed countries' climate finance totaled $116 billion in 2024,

To express the NCQG as a share of developed countries' GDP, I use 2024 data from the World Bank on nominal GDP in high-income countries. This figure —of $70 trillion— is conservative, since it does not account for growth or inflation until 2035.

C.3 Definition of Keywords

Below are the keywords used to classify the open-ended fields on top-of-mind considerations (Figure S2, Section II.A, Questions 19-22). The keyword search uses the R function `grepl` and ignores case. The special character `^` indicates the start of the string and $ the end.

- **Money; own income; cost of living; inflation**: `money|inflation|price|wage|wealth|income|salar|finance|cost|financial|afford|illionaire|expensive;`

- **Relationships; love; emotions**: `relationship|husband|wife|love|partner|emotion;`

- **Work; (un)employment; business**: `business|work|employ|job;`

- **Poverty; inequality**: `poverty|inequalit|poor|social justice;`

- **Global poverty; hunger; global inequality**: `global poverty|global inequal|hunger|drinking water|starv;`

- **Health; healthcare system**: `health|sick|disease|NHS|medica;`

- **Criticism of immigration; national preference**: `migration|migrant|asylum|refugee|alien;`

- **Corruption; criticism of the government**: `corruption;`

- **Environment; climate change**: `environment|climat|pollution|warming|drought;`

- **Security; violence; crime; judicial system**: `safe|murder|crime|criminal|fraud|rape|terrorism;`

- **Discrimination; gender inequality; racism; LGBT**: `gender|raci|scrimination|women|xenophob|LGB|machism|antisemit;`

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adding the $147 billion expected in their multilateral finance would achieve three-quarter of the required increase, at $263 billion.

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- **Rights; democracy; freedom; slavery**: `freedom|rights|democra|dictator;`

- **Happiness; peace of mind**: `happiness|happy|serenity|peace of mind|tranquility |inner peace|relax;`

- **War; peace**: `peace|war|WW;`

- **Tax system; welfare benefits; public services**: `tax|social benefit|social security;`

- **Criticism of far right; Trump; tariffs**: `Trump|AfD|populist|far right|radical right|extreme right|tariff| PiS |fascism;`

- **Social division; fake news; (social) media**: `social division|social cohesion |media|fake news;`

- **Animal welfare**: `animal;`

- **Religion; sin; God**: `religion| god|self injustice|self-injustice|theism|disbelief;`

- **Housing**: `hous|apartment|real estate|mortgage;`

- **Education**: `education|school|exam|universit;`

- **Old age; retirement; ageing society**: `old age|pension|retire| aging| ageing;`

- **Family; children; childcare**: `family|child|daughter| son|parent|mother|father |loved ones|kids;`

- **International issues**: `world|humanity|foreign|countries|Ukraine|Gaza|Palestin |Hamas|Israel|Yemen|Sudan|middle east|Iran|geopol;`

- **Own country referred**: `country|German|Saudi|France|French|Ital|Poland|Polish |Spain|Spanish| UK|U.K.|Great Britain|England|British|Japan|Russia|America |U.S.| USA|United States;`

- **Nothing; don't know; empty**: `^nothing$|^no$|^.$|^-$|^do not have$|^nothing in particular$|^None$|^I don't know$|^I would not know$;`

- **Economy**: `econom|growth;`

- **Media**: `internet|media;`

- **Trump**: `Trump;`

- **Tariffs**: `tariff|customs dut|custom dut;`

- **Palestine**: `Palestine|Gaza;`

- **Car**: `car;`

- **Mental health**: `mental |mental health;`

- **Sport**: `sport|soccer;`

- **Holiday; travel**: `travel|vacation|holiday| rest;`

- **Time; more free time**: `time|leisure;`

- **Politics**: `politic;`

- **Millionaire; billionaire**: `illionaire;`

- **Inflation; cost of living**: `inflation|rising price|cost of living;`

- **Abortion**: `abort;`

- **Stock; investment**: `investment|asset|stock;`

- **Birthrate**: `birth rate|birthrate;`

- **Government; president**: `government|president|PSOE|Sanchez|Sánchez|Liberal Democratic Party|LDP|Komeito|Tusk|Nawrocki| PO |Macron|Trump|Meloni|Starmer |Labour;`

- **Hunger**: `hunger;`

- **Stability**: `stability|stabl;`

- **Wage**: `wage|salar;`

- **Youth**: `young|youth .`

C.4 Exploratory Factor Analysis

To construct a latent variable of support for global redistribution, I proceed in three steps. First, I standardize each variable of support by converting them into *z*-scores, by subtracting the sample average and then dividing the result by the standard error. Both the mean and the standard error are computed using survey weights on the global sample. Second, I run an exploratory factor analysis (EFA) with one factor, to obtain the *loadings*, i.e. the weight of each variable in the latent factor (reported in Table S3). Third, I average all *z*-scores, weighted by the loadings.

Table S3: Loadings from the Exploratory Factor Analysis

Variable name	Loading
share_solidarity_diff	0.991
share_solidarity_ratio	0.926
share_pl_supported	0.901
share_solidarity_opposed	−0.852
pl_support_loss_damage	0.800
pl_support_ncqg_300bn	0.792
pl_support_foreign_aid	0.767
pl_support_shipping_levy	0.759
pl_support_bridgetown	0.736
pl_support_debt_relief	0.724
pl_support_un_reform	0.684
pl_support_aviation_levy	0.675
pl_support_billionaire_tax	0.670
pl_support_corporate_tax	0.669
top_tax_support	0.564
my_tax_global_nation	0.536
vote_intl_coalition	0.533
ics_support	0.522
global_movement_no	−0.522
wealth_tax_support	0.489
gcs_support	0.483
help_lic_none	−0.464
convergence_support	0.456
reparations_support	0.431
how_agencies	0.428
how_govt_conditional	0.402
sustainable_future	0.395
how_ngo	0.388
ncqg	0.385
global_movement_spread	0.357
how_social_protection	0.323
universalist	0.306
help_lic_duty	0.298
ncs_support	0.268
help_lic_responsibility	0.267
global_movement_donate	0.258
help_lic_interest	0.257
ncqg_fusion	0.249
global_movement_demonstrate	0.239
how_local_authorities	0.230
how_govt_unconditional	0.226
how_cash_unconditional	0.224
nationalist	−0.219
revenue_split_few_global	0.200
global_movement_strike	0.158
individualist	−0.153
humanist	0.140

Note: Some variable names have been shortened: I shortened occurrences of help_lic into why_hic_help_lic, solidarity_support into pl_support, and expanding_security_council into un_reform.

The loading of a variable is similar to the average absolute correlation with the other support variables. Interestingly, the average absolute correlation of the latent indicator, at .54, is only marginally greater than that of `share_solidarity_diff` (the difference between the shares of plausible policies supported and opposed), at .49, or that of the share of plausible policies supported, at .45. In other words, simple indicators based on the support or opposition to plausible policies capture attitudes towards global redistribution almost as well as a sophisticated latent variable.

I constructed another latent variable of support, using a full-information item factor analysis, based on multidimensional item response theory (MIRT). Unlike the EFA, MIRT does not assume that levels in a Likert-scale are spaced one unit apart; instead, it estimates parameters encoding the Likert scale that best account for latent support. The correlation between the two latent variables is extremely high (0.98). Therefore, although MIRT is a more accurate method, I use EFA because its results are more transparent to describe. (Back to Section V.A.)

D Representativeness of the Surveys

Table S4: Sample representativeness overall, in Europe, and in the European Union.

	All			Eu			EU		
	Pop.	Sample	Weighted sample	Pop.	Sample	Weighted sample	Pop.	Sample	Weighted sample
Sample size		12,001	12,001		5,000	5,000		3,705	3,705
Gender: Woman	.51	.50	.51	.51	.51	.51	.52	.51	.52
Gender: Man	.49	.49	.49	.49	.49	.49	.48	.49	.48
Income_quartile: Q1	.25	.26	.25	.25	.27	.25	.25	.26	.25
Income_quartile: Q2	.25	.24	.25	.25	.26	.25	.25	.26	.25
Income_quartile: Q3	.25	.24	.25	.25	.21	.25	.25	.22	.25
Income_quartile: Q4	.25	.26	.25	.25	.26	.25	.25	.26	.25
Age: 18-24	.10	.10	.10	.09	.10	.09	.09	.10	.09
Age: 25-34	.16	.17	.16	.15	.15	.15	.14	.15	.14
Age: 35-49	.26	.26	.26	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
Age: 50-64	.24	.23	.24	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
Age: 65+	.25	.24	.25	.26	.25	.26	.27	.25	.27
Diploma_25-64: Below upper secondary	.09	.08	.09	.13	.12	.13	.14	.13	.14
Diploma_25-64: Upper secondary	.31	.29	.31	.26	.26	.26	.28	.27	.28
Diploma_25-64: Post secondary	.29	.32	.29	.25	.28	.25	.22	.25	.22
Urbanity: Cities	.63	.52	.52	.41	.41	.41	.42	.44	.42
Urbanity: Towns and suburbs	.15	.17	.15	.36	.38	.36	.35	.34	.34
Urbanity: Rural	.20	**.14**	.16	.22	.21	.22	.23	.22	.23
Country: FR	.07	.07	.07	.18	.16	.18	.22	.22	.22
Country: DE	.08	.09	.08	.23	.21	.23	.28	.28	.28
Country: IT	.06	.06	.06	.16	.15	.16	.20	.20	.20
Country: PL	.04	.04	.04	.10	.10	.10	.13	.13	.13
Country: ES	.05	.05	.05	.13	.12	.13	.16	.16	.16
Country: GB	.07	.07	.07	.18	.17	.18			
Country: CH	.01	**.04**	.01	.02	**.09**	.02			
Country: JP	.13	**.17**	.13						
Country: RU	.14	**.08**	.14						
Country: SA	.03	**.08**	.03						
Country: US	.33	**.25**	.33						

Note: This table displays summary statistics of the samples alongside actual population frequencies. Bold cells denote frequencies beyond ±20% of 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.   (Back to Section I.)

Table S5: Sample representativeness in France, Germany, Italy.

	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. Bold cells denote frequencies beyond ±20% of 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. (Back to Section I.)

Table S6: Sample representativeness in Poland, Spain, the UK, Switzerland.

	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. Bold cells denote frequencies beyond ±20% of 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. (Back to Section I.)

Table S7: Sample representativeness in non-European countries.

	Japan			Russia			Saudi Arabia			USA		
	Pop.	Sam.	Wght. sam.	Pop.	Sam.	Wght. sam.	Pop.	Sam.	Wght. sam.	Pop.	Sam.	Wght. sam.
Sample size		2,000	2,000		1,001	1,001		1,000	1,000		3,000	3,000
Gender: Woman	.51	.50	.51	.54	.52	.54				.50	.52	.50
Gender: Man	.49	.50	.49	.46	.48	.46				.50	.48	.50
Income_quartile: Q1	.25	.26	.25	.25	**.19**	.24	.25	**.32**	.26	.25	.23	.25
Income_quartile: Q2	.25	.24	.25	.25	**.18**	.24	.25	.23	.25	.25	.24	.25
Income_quartile: Q3	.25	.25	.25	.25	.27	.24	.25	.22	.24	.25	.27	.25
Income_quartile: Q4	.25	.25	.25	.25	**.32**	.24	.25	.23	.24	.25	.26	.25
Age: 18-24	.08	.08	.08	.09	.09	.09	.15	.16	.16	.12	.10	.12
Age: 25-34	.12	.12	.12	.16	.15	.16	.32	.35	.32	.17	.18	.17
Age: 35-49	.22	.23	.22	.30	.30	.30	.36	.37	.37	.25	.24	.25
Age: 50-64	.24	.24	.24	.25	.25	.25	.13	.11	.13	.24	.24	.24
Age: 65+	.34	.34	.34	.21	.20	.21	.04	**.00**	**.02**	.23	.24	.23
Diploma_25-64: Upper secondary	.26	.25	.26	.62	.62	.62	.15	**.23**	.16	.27	.27	.27
Diploma_25-64: Post secondary	.32	.33	.32	.28	.32	.28	.35	**.50**	.39	.33	.34	.33
Diploma_25-64: Below upper secondary				.10	**.06**	.10	.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										.09	.07	.09
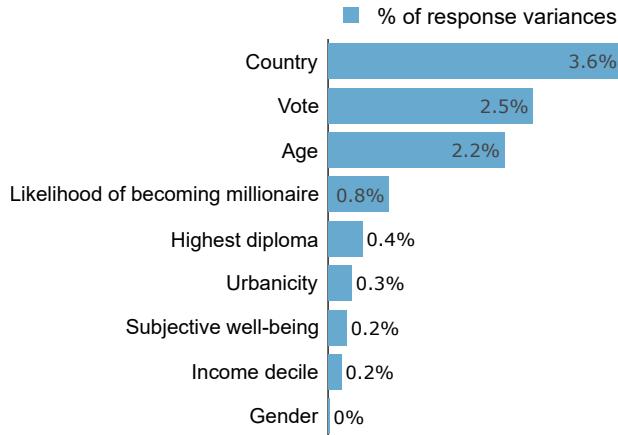
Note: This table displays summary statistics of the samples alongside actual population frequencies. Bold cells denote frequencies beyond ±20% of population frequencies. Detailed sources for each variable and country population frequencies, as well as the definitions of regions, diploma, urbanity, employment, and vote are available in this spreadsheet. (Back to Section I.)
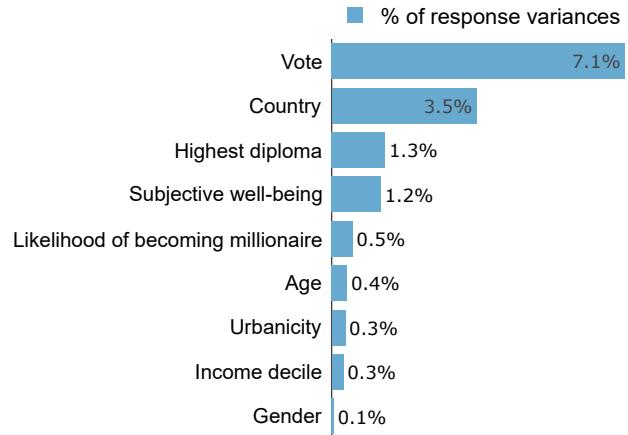
E   Determinants of Support

Figure S68: Variance decomposition: share of the variance explained by each covariate ("Group defended when voting" is present only in bottom subfigures.).
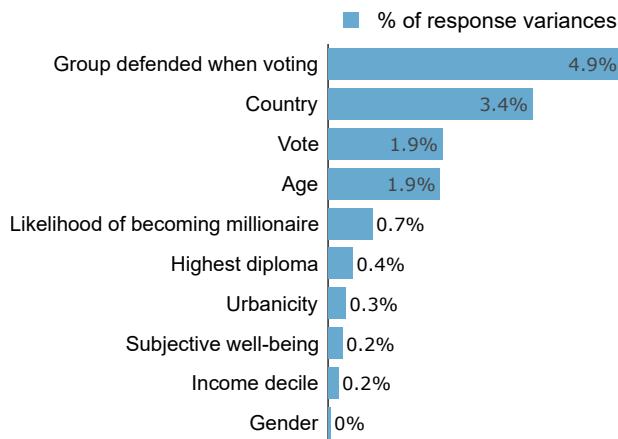
(a) Support for the Global Climate Scheme (10% of the variable's variance is explained by this linear model). (Question 28)
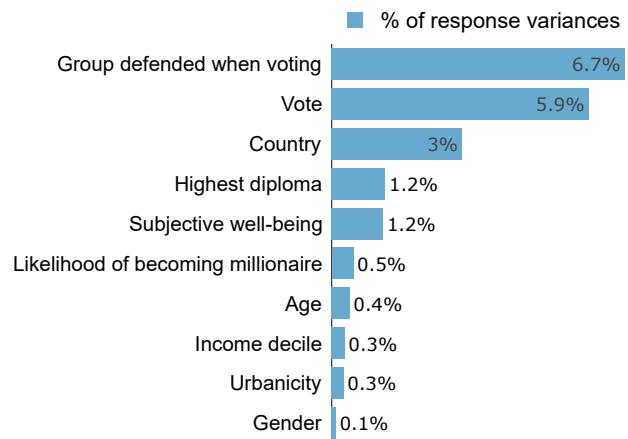

(b) Share of plausible global policies supported (15% of the variable's variance is explained by this linear model). (Question 38)

(c) Support for the Global Climate Scheme (14% of the variable's variance is explained by this linear model). (Question 28)

(d) Share of plausible global policies supported (20% of the variable's variance is explained by this linear model). (Question 38)

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Table S8: 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	0.508	0.554	0.454	0.365	0.61	0.704	0.681
Vote: Center-right or Right	0.015	0.008	−0.083***	0.029**	0.041***	−0.026*	−0.061***
	(0.010)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)
Vote: Far right	−0.090***	−0.143***	−0.225***	−0.063***	−0.065***	−0.140***	−0.169***
	(0.013)	(0.020)	(0.019)	(0.018)	(0.020)	(0.019)	(0.020)
Vote: Left	0.211***	0.170***	0.150***	0.257***	0.190***	0.184***	0.147***
	(0.010)	(0.014)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.014)
Gender: Man	0.016**	0.018*	−0.044***	0.029***	0.009	−0.007	−0.043***
	(0.007)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.009)	(0.009)
Age: 18-24	0.012	0.175***	0.104***	0.108***	0.109***	0.101***	0.062***
	(0.014)	(0.020)	(0.021)	(0.022)	(0.020)	(0.018)	(0.019)
Age: 25-34	0.020*	0.094***	0.075***	0.102***	0.046***	0.046***	0.027*
	(0.011)	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.015)
Age: 50-64	−0.002	−0.036**	−0.034**	−0.033**	−0.025*	−0.021	−0.020
	(0.010)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)
Age: 65+	0.041***	−0.020	−0.010	0.002	−0.021	−0.018	0.016
	(0.012)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.016)	(0.016)
Income quartile: Q2	0.018*	0.004	−0.025*	0.016	−0.014	0.013	0.010
	(0.010)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.014)
Income quartile: Q3	0.007	−0.010	0.019	−0.009	−0.024*	−0.018	0.002
	(0.010)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)
Income quartile: Q4	−0.010	−0.042***	−0.004	−0.032*	−0.075***	−0.078***	0.007
	(0.011)	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.017)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)
Diploma: Upper secondary	0.042***	0.001	0.018	0.036**	0.029*	0.022	0.022
	(0.011)	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.015)
Diploma: Above upper secondary	0.085***	0.026	0.025	0.079***	0.015	0.015	0.039**
	(0.011)	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.016)
Urbanicity: Rural	−0.012	−0.054***	0.016	−0.006	−0.015	−0.021	−0.020
	(0.010)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.015)
Urbanicity: Towns and suburbs	−0.014	−0.039**	−0.022	−0.023	−0.016	−0.024*	0.026*
	(0.010)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.014)
Will become millionaire: Likely	0.036***	0.070***	−0.001	0.039***	0.055***	−0.019*	−0.019
	(0.008)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.012)	(0.011)	(0.012)
Will become millionaire: Already	−0.020	−0.019	0.008	−0.058**	−0.042*	−0.236***	−0.047**
	(0.017)	(0.023)	(0.024)	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.022)
Foreign born	0.065***	0.083***	0.088***	0.051**	0.037*	0.040**	0.030
	(0.014)	(0.020)	(0.021)	(0.022)	(0.020)	(0.018)	(0.019)
Observations	12,001	12,001	12,001	10,000	12,001	12,001	12,001
R²	0.141	0.104	0.100	0.115	0.105	0.091	0.069

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*.   *$p<0.1$; **$p<0.05$; ***$p<0.01$.

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Table S9: Correlates of answers on custom redistribution (multivariate OLS regressions).

	Custom transfer (in % of world GDP)			Loses from custom redistribution		Satisfied with own custom redistr.	Has not touched the sliders	Touched the sliders and satisfied
Mean	5.138	5.443	5.809	45.596	47.417	55.945	40.609	39.818
Vote: Center-right or Right	−0.098	0.046	0.073	−0.188	−4.590**	5.296***	−0.663	3.201**
	(0.140)	(0.224)	(0.309)	(1.221)	(2.137)	(1.363)	(1.389)	(1.337)
Vote: Far right	−0.532***	−0.571*	−0.816**	−1.514	−5.659**	5.180***	−0.442	3.801**
	(0.198)	(0.298)	(0.408)	(1.699)	(2.819)	(1.882)	(1.874)	(1.876)
Vote: Left	0.838***	1.027***	1.465***	3.837***	3.604*	10.655***	−2.586*	6.785***
	(0.151)	(0.228)	(0.315)	(1.235)	(2.118)	(1.369)	(1.393)	(1.363)
Gender: Man	0.130	0.021	−0.066	0.594	1.305	14.488***	−9.003***	12.468***
	(0.103)	(0.154)	(0.216)	(0.856)	(1.437)	(0.944)	(0.960)	(0.953)
Age: 18-24	0.440*	0.381	0.356	5.203***	4.328	6.111***	−4.468**	7.171***
	(0.230)	(0.311)	(0.420)	(1.774)	(2.703)	(1.869)	(1.920)	(1.969)
Age: 25-34	0.084	0.115	0.109	−0.205	0.241	1.342	−1.653	2.230
	(0.157)	(0.217)	(0.299)	(1.304)	(2.051)	(1.403)	(1.439)	(1.475)
Age: 50-64	−0.297**	−0.500**	−0.652**	−1.761	−5.753***	−8.345***	5.846***	−6.881***
	(0.142)	(0.206)	(0.286)	(1.238)	(2.034)	(1.356)	(1.370)	(1.363)
Age: 65+	−0.066	0.142	0.291	−1.220	−4.200	−12.927***	11.619***	−11.794***
	(0.179)	(0.296)	(0.424)	(1.512)	(2.745)	(1.713)	(1.764)	(1.677)
Income quartile: Q2	−0.294**	−0.351	−0.536*	24.103***	25.065***	1.227	−0.627	1.091
	(0.148)	(0.226)	(0.318)	(1.142)	(1.966)	(1.333)	(1.357)	(1.327)
Income quartile: Q3	−0.400**	−0.559**	−0.838**	41.546***	36.022***	−1.066	−0.675	0.202
	(0.157)	(0.235)	(0.330)	(1.235)	(2.098)	(1.427)	(1.444)	(1.417)
Income quartile: Q4	−0.910***	−1.030***	−1.506***	55.784***	47.659***	0.829	0.492	1.589
	(0.168)	(0.252)	(0.356)	(1.370)	(2.306)	(1.560)	(1.598)	(1.572)
Diploma: Upper secondary	−0.034	−0.002	−0.032	0.042	−2.482	4.167***	−0.750	3.213**
	(0.154)	(0.244)	(0.354)	(1.225)	(2.214)	(1.468)	(1.495)	(1.416)
Diploma: Above upper secondary	0.074	0.077	0.053	2.772**	1.238	4.277***	−3.900**	5.666***
	(0.162)	(0.253)	(0.367)	(1.315)	(2.382)	(1.537)	(1.567)	(1.486)
Urbanicity: Rural	−0.277*	−0.214	−0.251	0.933	1.297	−2.899**	−1.949	−2.878**
	(0.161)	(0.245)	(0.338)	(1.293)	(2.154)	(1.459)	(1.458)	(1.456)
Urbanicity: Towns and suburbs	−0.199	−0.097	−0.085	0.990	0.148	−0.537	0.163	−1.293
	(0.171)	(0.255)	(0.358)	(1.324)	(2.199)	(1.488)	(1.495)	(1.482)
Will become millionaire: Likely	0.235*	0.392**	0.677***	2.006*	1.359	6.105***	−0.230	1.806
	(0.130)	(0.186)	(0.260)	(1.081)	(1.720)	(1.172)	(1.195)	(1.207)
Will become millionaire: Already	0.400	0.342	0.550	4.912**	−2.519	−0.547	5.065**	−3.604
	(0.257)	(0.391)	(0.564)	(2.043)	(3.520)	(2.243)	(2.319)	(2.249)
Subsample: *Satisfied*		✓						
Subsample: *Touched & Satisfied*			✓		✓			
Foreign born	−0.119	−0.372	−0.472	−2.265	−1.128	3.051*	3.123*	−0.312
	(0.197)	(0.250)	(0.369)	(1.614)	(2.608)	(1.810)	(1.867)	(1.863)
Observations	10,990	6,148	4,374	10,990	4,374	11,000	11,000	11,000
R²	0.023	0.030	0.042	0.266	0.195	0.092	0.038	0.059

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.

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F   The Determination of a Custom Redistribution

In Question 55, respondents are asked for their preferred redistribution of the world's post-tax income. This custom redistribution is determined by modifying the current distribution using the respondent's three input parameters:[53]

- The *proportion of winners*, i.e. the share of people (at the bottom of the distribution) advantaged by the custom redistribution;

- The *proportion of losers*, i.e. the share of people (at the top) disadvantaged by the redistribution;

- The *degree of redistribution*, ranging from 0/10 (no redistribution) to 10/10 (maximal redistribution).

The determination of the custom distribution given these parameters relies on the algorithm *Dis/adv* introduced by Fabre (2022). In that paper, Fabre (2022) surveyed two representative samples of French respondents. The first survey uncovered the median preferred parameters for a national income redistribution.[54] The second survey showed that 52% supported the income redistribution defined using these parameters while only 26% opposed it. Furthermore, a majority among the French respondents who expressed an opinion agreed that it is a good idea to "determine the citizens' preferred tax schedule from a survey and then submit the proposal that would emerge from the survey to a referendum." Therefore, the algorithm *Dis/adv* applied to median preferred parameters has been validated both through the support for the resulting redistribution and through the support for such democratic method of preference aggregation to determine an income redistribution. Nonetheless, the algorithm *Dis/adv* is just a first attempt to adjust the tax schedule by aggregating citizens' preferences, and more appropriate methods may be proposed. Although Fabre (2022) finds that the algorithm *Dis/adv* fares better than another algorithm tested, the method still suffers from some limitations. In particular, the current method is difficult to understand for the users, and it only allows for

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[53]Overall, 35% of the respondents did not move the sliders from their original position. Excluding the 39% of them who still state that they are satisfied with the redistribution does not change the results qualitatively. Indeed, the average responses are similar between satisfied respondents who moved the sliders and all satisfied respondents: the shares of winners or losers, the implied minimum income or transfer all differ by less than 8%. Therefore, I keep all satisfied respondents in the analysis.
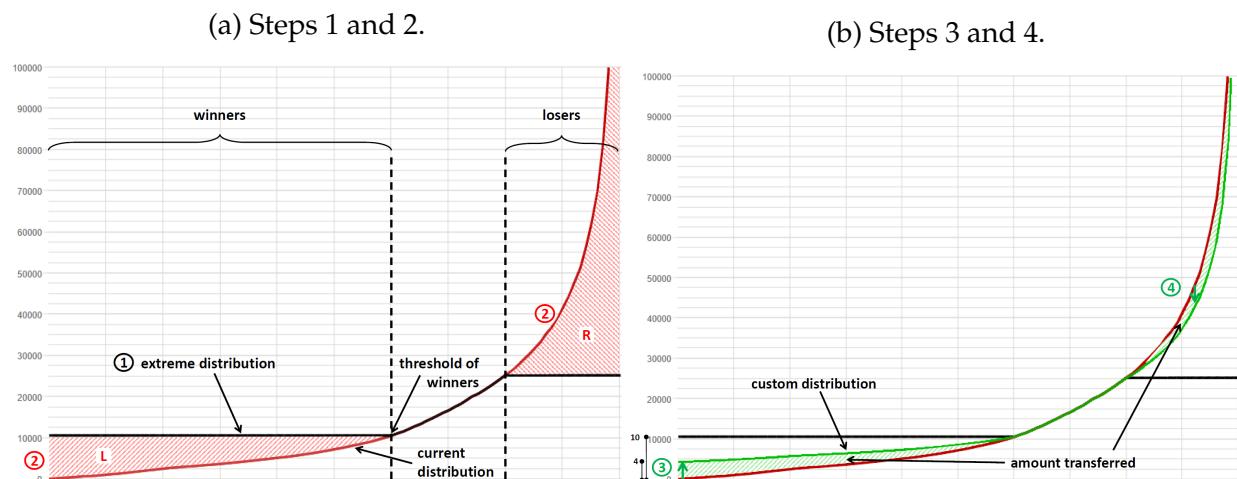
[54]The median preferred proportions of winners and losers were 50% and 10%, respectively. The median preferred degree of redistribution was defined indirectly, using the median preferred demogrant: €800/month. The resulting redistribution entailed 12% of GDP redistributed from the top 10% to the bottom 50%.

redistribution from the rich to the poor (it would thus be inappropriate if the level of in-
equality were considered too low). Below, I describe the algorithm *Dis/adv*, available for
use at bit.ly/custom_global_redistr, and implemented in the R function `algo_dis_av` at
github.com/bixiou/robustness_global_redistr/raw/main/code_robustness/2_prepare.R.

Algorithm Dis/Adv   It is worth recalling that over a range of income (concerning people
who are neither winner nor loser from the reform), both the current and custom distribu-
tions coincide. The algorithm proceeds as follows:

1. Define the *extreme distribution* as the current distribution bounded by the income
   thresholds of winners and losers. In other words, draw two horizontal lines at each
   end of the distribution, by setting the incomes of winners to the income of the richest
   winner, and those of losers to the income of the poorest loser.

2. Compute what can be redistributed on either side as the area between the extreme
   and current distributions: what can be given to winners on the left side (L) or taken
   on the right side (R). If and only if what can be given is lower than what can be
   taken ($L < R$, as in Figure S69), the left side is binding, and it determines the *amount
   transferred* from the rich to the poor: $\min\{L; R\} \cdot degree$.

3. On the binding side, define the custom distribution as a linear mixture between the
   current and extreme distributions, with the mixture parameter set by the *degree of*

Figure S69: Algorithm for the custom redistribution, with parameters *winners*: 60%, *losers*:
20%, *degree*: 4/10.

(a) Steps 1 and 2.

(b) Steps 3 and 4.

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redistribution. In other words, starting from the current distribution, narrow the gap with the extreme distribution by a factor *degree*.

4. Adjust the non-binding side by narrowing the gap with the extreme distribution, using the unique mixture parameter that preserves aggregate income (so that the amount transferred is the same on both sides).[55]

5. [Optional step, used in the survey.] To increase the demogrant (i.e. the lowest income) and make the reform more progressive on the left side, try to replace the left side with a straight line. In other words, find the demogrant and the straight line between the demogrant and the threshold of winners that respects the amount transferred. If this straight line crosses the current distribution or if it implies a regressive redistribution (in that some incomes would increase less than higher incomes), abandon the straight line and keep the custom redistribution as is.

Once the custom redistribution has been determined, it is straightforward to compute the additional tax schedule required to attain it.[56] Figure S70 presents the tax schedule required to attain the average custom redistribution (weighted over all respondents). Figure S70 shows that (on the losers' side) this redistribution can ba approximated by additional marginal tax rates of 7% above $25,000 per year, and 16% above $40,000. Figure S70 also compares this tax schedule with those associated with the radical income redistribution tested in Questions 45-46: While the average custom redistribution features a much larger tax base than the radical tax targeting the top 3% (as it taxes the top 28%), its top tax rate is three times lower, so that the two redistributions entail similar transfers from the rich to the poor, at around 5% of the world's income. (Back to Section V.D.)
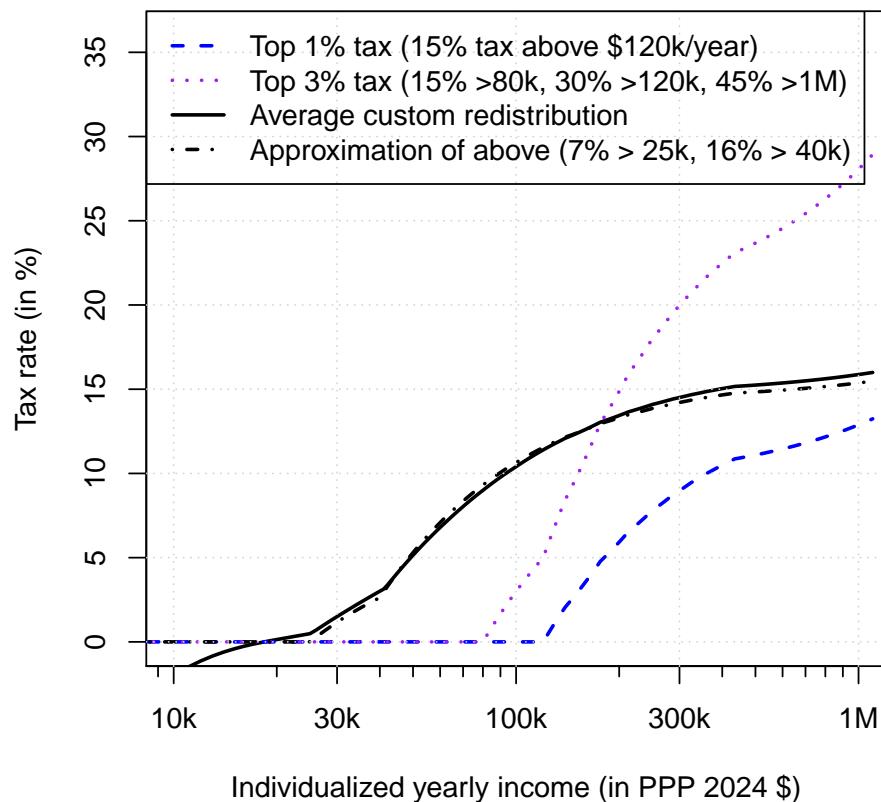
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[55]While we do not account for behavioral responses, one can adjust the algorithm to account for them. It suffices to define a post-reform aggregate income, which can be lower than the pre-reform one if the reform disincentivizes economic activity.

[56]For a sophisticated calculation of the required tax schedule, which allows for behavioral responses and a gradual implementation, see Appendix IX of Fabre (2022).

Figure S70: Additional tax schedule associated with the radical and custom redistributions. (Questions 45-46, 55).

G Attrition Analysis

Table S10: sociodemographic determinants of attrition and exclusion. (Back to Section I.)

	Dropped out	Dropped out after socio-eco	Failed attention test	Duration (in min)	Duration below 6 min
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Mean	0.166	0.102	0.088	53.896	0.087
Vote: Center-right or Right	−0.046***	−0.040***	−0.007	−3.723	−0.027***
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.007)	(10.677)	(0.008)
Vote: Far right	−0.055***	−0.049***	−0.011	−16.327	−0.022**
	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.009)	(15.607)	(0.009)
Vote: Left	−0.032***	−0.026***	−0.013*	−11.710	−0.043***
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.007)	(10.647)	(0.008)
Gender: Man	−0.041***	−0.040***	0.024***	−17.884**	0.005
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(8.557)	(0.005)
Age: 18-24	−0.029***	−0.028***	0.027**	−10.346	0.092***
	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.011)	(11.025)	(0.013)
Age: 25-34	−0.029***	−0.030***	0.021***	9.105	0.051***
	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.008)	(13.496)	(0.009)
Age: 50-64	0.011	0.010	−0.032***	13.629	−0.054***
	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.006)	(13.104)	(0.006)
Age: 65+	0.038***	0.037***	−0.055***	28.381*	−0.099***
	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.007)	(14.773)	(0.008)
Income quartile: Q2	−0.026***	−0.027***	−0.040***	−3.204	−0.012
	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(8.024)	(0.007)
Income quartile: Q3	−0.025***	−0.026***	−0.057***	−6.466	−0.014*
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.007)	(8.615)	(0.008)
Income quartile: Q4	−0.026***	−0.027***	−0.060***	28.244*	−0.033***
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(15.506)	(0.008)
Diploma: Upper secondary	−0.019**	−0.018**	−0.050***	12.642	−0.010
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(10.115)	(0.008)
Diploma: Above upper secondary	−0.045***	−0.045***	−0.061***	−8.224	−0.016*
	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.008)	(11.372)	(0.008)
Urbanicity: Rural	−0.003	−0.004	−0.008	−2.606	−0.004
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.007)	(8.635)	(0.007)
Urbanicity: Towns and suburbs	0.008	0.008	−0.015**	6.228	0.001
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.007)	(16.432)	(0.007)
Foreign born	0.006	0.006	0.017	44.695*	−0.029***
	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.011)	(24.418)	(0.008)
Country: Germany	−0.364	−0.362	−0.691**	−19.841	−0.193***
	(0.262)	(0.263)	(0.332)	(36.683)	(0.025)
Country: Italy	−0.138	−0.134	−0.684**	640.179	−0.193***
	(0.318)	(0.318)	(0.332)	(602.441)	(0.032)
Country: Japan	−0.334	−0.329	−0.716**	−34.599	0.219
	(0.262)	(0.263)	(0.332)	(30.589)	(0.195)
Country: Poland	−0.279	−0.276	−0.739**	−96.647***	0.784***
	(0.261)	(0.262)	(0.332)	(36.916)	(0.026)
Country: Russia	−0.355	−0.347	−0.664**	117.725	−0.097**
	(0.261)	(0.262)	(0.332)	(136.213)	(0.043)
Country: Saudi Arabia	−0.093	−0.084	−0.271	−44.669	−0.299***
	(0.280)	(0.281)	(0.356)	(41.881)	(0.036)
Country: Spain	−0.313	−0.311	−0.715**	26.355	−0.304***
	(0.261)	(0.262)	(0.332)	(34.327)	(0.027)
Country: Switzerland	−0.002	−0.001	−0.002	−3.527	−0.001
	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.020)	(14.853)	(0.020)
Country: United Kingdom	−0.278	−0.278	−0.841**	9.534	−0.373***
	(0.261)	(0.262)	(0.332)	(33.235)	(0.030)
Country: USA	−0.038	−0.032	−0.147***	−47.279*	−0.130***
	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.022)	(25.547)	(0.021)
Observations	16,066	16,066	14,301	13,040	13,040
R^2	0.044	0.044	0.080	0.011	0.087

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

Table S11: Treatment effects on attrition. (Back to Section I.)

	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	0.332	0.331	0.25	0.255	0.251	0.36	0.36	0.49
Dropped out	−0.038	−0.014	−0.024	−0.004	0.021	−0.004	0.003	0.006
	(0.026)	(0.027)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)
Observations	14,609	14,609	14,968	14,968	14,968	17,150	17,150	17,150
R^2	0.0001	0.00002	0.0001	0.00000	0.0001	0.00001	0.00000	0.00002

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

Table S12: Treatment effects on attrition (continued). (Back to Section I.)

	Random branch:									
	Field: Concerns	Field: Injustice	Field: Issue	Field: Wish	Budget split: Few	GCS belief: Own	NCQG: Full	Sustainable Future: A	Income tax: top 1%	Custom sliders: Diffuse
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Mean	0.246	0.251	0.248	0.256	0.508	0.503	0.496	0.506	0.494	0.499
Dropped out	0.009	0.006	0.001	−0.017	−0.006	0.009	−0.007	−0.050	−0.010	0.002
	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.031)	(0.010)	(0.010)
Observations	15,876	15,876	15,876	15,876	16,112	16,112	16,112	14,564	17,150	16,112
R^2	0.00005	0.00002	0.00000	0.0002	0.00002	0.00005	0.00003	0.0002	0.0001	0.00000

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

H Balance Analysis

Table S13: Balance analysis.

	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	0.332	0.334	0.25	0.256	0.252	0.36	0.358	0.489
Vote: Center-right or Right	0.001	0.018	−0.011	0.001	0.011	−0.013	0.003	−0.013
	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.014)
Vote: Far right	−0.026	0.016	−0.015	0.025	0.019	−0.008	0.019	−0.010
	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.019)	(0.020)
Vote: Left	−0.004	0.001	−0.004	−0.007	0.002	−0.003	−0.005	−0.014
	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.012)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.014)
Gender: Man	−0.00003	−0.015*	−0.013	0.005	−0.00005	0.001	−0.007	0.011
	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.010)
Age: 18-24	−0.009	0.007	−0.013	−0.001	0.007	0.009	−0.020	0.001
	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.019)	(0.018)	(0.020)
Age: 25-34	−0.024*	0.025*	−0.008	0.018	−0.004	−0.003	−0.001	−0.011
	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.015)
Age: 50-64	−0.009	0.008	0.006	0.016	−0.003	0.008	0.003	−0.009
	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)
Age: 65+	−0.013	0.031*	0.011	0.030**	−0.023	−0.014	0.020	−0.0004
	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.017)
Income quartile: Q2	−0.006	0.001	0.00001	−0.018	−0.008	−0.003	−0.010	−0.012
	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.014)
Income quartile: Q3	0.002	0.0003	0.005	−0.014	0.0001	−0.010	−0.013	0.004
	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)
Income quartile: Q4	−0.015	0.012	−0.006	−0.001	0.010	−0.012	0.001	−0.006
	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.013)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.016)
Diploma: Upper secondary	0.013	0.003	−0.0003	−0.010	0.012	−0.013	0.018	−0.021
	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.015)
Diploma: Above upper secondary	0.030**	−0.008	0.002	−0.015	0.020	−0.006	0.003	−0.004
	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)
Urbanicity: Rural	0.010	0.012	0.009	−0.013	−0.005	−0.003	0.012	−0.006
	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.015)
Urbanicity: Towns and suburbs	0.021	−0.015	0.008	−0.004	0.003	0.011	−0.015	0.004
	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.016)
Will become millionaire: Likely	0.016	−0.015	−0.004	0.014	−0.013	0.005	0.0002	0.006
	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.012)
Will become millionaire: Already	0.006	−0.010	−0.008	−0.001	−0.014	0.029	−0.005	−0.035
	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.023)
Foreign born	−0.010	0.017	−0.014	0.035**	−0.012	0.014	−0.006	−0.014
	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.016)	(0.017)	(0.016)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.018)
Observations	12,001	12,001	11,993	11,993	11,993	12,001	12,001	12,001
R^2	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.021	0.025	0.006

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

I Placebo Tests

Table S14: Placebo tests of treatments on unrelated outcomes (simple OLS regressions).

	Supports the Global Climate Scheme		Supports the Int'l Clim. Sch.	Share of policies supported		Supports the int'l wealth tax
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Open-ended field variant: Injustice	0.001					
	(0.013)					
Open-ended field variant: Issue	0.018					
	(0.013)					
Open-ended field variant: Wish	0.031**					
	(0.013)					
Revenue split variant: Many		0.006				
		(0.009)				
GCS belief variant: U.S.			0.003			
			(0.009)			
Warm glow variant: National CS				0.009		
				(0.007)		
Warm glow variant: Donation				0.007		
				(0.008)		
Int'l CS variant: High color					−0.019**	−0.010
					(0.009)	(0.012)
Int'l CS variant: Low					0.007	0.004
					(0.009)	(0.012)
Int'l CS variant: Mid					0.008	0.019
					(0.009)	(0.012)
(Intercept)	0.543***	0.561***	0.665***	0.503***	0.509***	0.701***
	(0.009)	(0.007)	(0.006)	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.008)
Observations	11,839	11,000	11,000	12,001	11,993	11,993
R^2	0.001	0.00004	0.00001	0.0001	0.001	0.001

Note: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table S14 shows that in two cases (out of thirteen), treatments are significantly correlated with unrelated outcomes later in the survey, with an effect size up to 3 p.p. While these framing effects are undesirable, their magnitude is limited. Indeed, the average value of affected outcomes always remain within ±2 p.p. of the value it is estimated to have had if any treatment had been generalized.   (Back to Section I.)

J   Main Results on Selected Demographics, Including Vote

Figures S71 and S72 shows that polarization between left- and right-wing voters is comparably high in Europe and the U.S. but almost non-existent in Japan, with Japanese support comparable to the support among non-voters in Western countries. Interestingly, although Fabre, Douenne and Mattauch (2025) exhibited much higher polarization in the U.S. compared to Western Europe on similar questions (about the GCS, the globally redistributive millionaire tax, and universalism), in the current survey polarization has converged in the two regions. More specifically, compared to early 2023, in Western Europe (France, Germany, Spain and the UK), support has declined across the political spectrum, but more so among right-wing voters. Meanwhile, in the U.S., support has increased among Republican voters and decreased among Democrat voters.

Figure S71: [On selected demographics] Support for global redistribution action/policies.

	All	Millionaires	Europe Non-voters	Europe Left	Europe Center/Right	Europe Far right	Japan Non-voters	Japan Left	Japan Center/Right	Saudi Arabia	Saudi citizens	U.S. Non-voters	U.S. Harris	U.S. Trump
Supports the National Climate Scheme	68	58	64	80	64	47	69	69	70	88	91	64	79	50
Global climate scheme (GCS)	55	45	61	77	60	46	48	61	57	85	85	54	58	35
Supports int'l climate scheme (any variant)	66	58	67	85	71	55	61	75	69	88	91	63	75	43
Supports int'l tax on millionaires with 30% funding LICs (any variant)	70	43	72	89	68	59	60	74	68	83	83	69	79	50
Supports tax on world top 1% to finance global poverty reduction (Additional 15% tax on income over [$120k/year in PPP])	56	39	58	81	50	48	36	51	45	68	74	50	64	37
Supports tax on world top 3% to finance global poverty reduction (Additional 15% tax over [$80k], 30% over [$120k], 45% over [$1M])	50	32	51	72	50	44	34	46	31	67	74	46	57	34
Prefers sustainable future	68	62	68	83	70	54	74	81	76	72	70	67	78	43
"Governments should actively cooperate to have all countries converge in terms of GDP per capita by the end of the century"	70	50	79	88	75	66	73	73	69	93	94	69	69	44
Would support a global movement to tackle CC, tax millionaires, and fund LICs (either petition, demonstrate, strike, or donate)	68	52	71	89	64	58	43	70	58	73	74	64	83	47
More likely to vote for party if part of worldwide coalition for climate action and global redistribution	36	30	35	61	33	27	16	31	22	NA	NA	28	52	27
Supports reparations for colonization and slavery in the form of funding education and technology transfers	35	26	39	54	30	24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	31	45	17
"My taxes should go towards solving global problems"	41	39	38	61	40	30	28	38	33	67	70	36	54	27

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Figure S72: [On selected demographics] Acceptance of plausible global redistribution policies (Percentage of *Somewhat* or *Strongly support* among non-*Indifferent* responses).

	All	Millionaires	Europe Non-voters	Europe Left	Europe Center/Right	Europe Far right	Japan Non-voters	Japan Left	Japan Center/Right	Saudi Arabia	Saudi citizens	U.S. Non-voters	U.S. Harris	U.S. Trump
Minimum tax of 2% on billionaires' wealth, in voluntary countries	81	64	84	94	81	74	82	87	77	86	85	81	93	56
Bridgetown initiative: MDBs expanding sustainable investments in LICs, and at lower interest rates	79	74	77	93	86	63	77	86	80	87	87	78	92	52
L&D: Developed countries financing a fund to help vulnerable countries cope with climate Loss and damage	75	64	72	87	78	53	72	77	72	89	90	75	88	45
International levy on shipping carbon emissions, returned to countries based on population	70	60	70	87	72	56	57	64	59	81	84	68	86	47
At least 0.7% of developed countries' GDP in foreign aid	70	63	69	83	71	45	56	66	66	86	87	68	84	46
Debt relief for vulnerable countries, suspending payments until they are more able to repay	70	55	71	83	67	52	69	74	66	88	90	74	81	47
Expand Security Council to new permanent members (e.g. India, Brazil, African Union), restrict veto use	69	62	73	87	79	59	64	72	68	84	85	70	86	45
NCQG: Developing countries providing $300 bn a year in climate finance for developing countries	68	55	67	85	71	44	51	66	60	86	87	67	83	34
Raise global minimum tax on profit from 15% to 35%, allocating revenues to countries based on sales	68	61	70	89	69	65	70	77	71	77	76	66	84	45
International levy on aviation carbon emissions, raising prices by 30%, returned to countries based on population	53	46	48	71	53	40	43	49	47	70	73	48	67	34

Figure S73: [On selected demographics] Average synthetic indicators of support for global redistribution. (Question 38).

	All	Millionaires	Europe Non-voters	Europe Left	Europe Center/Right	Europe Far right	Japan Non-voters	Japan Left	Japan Center/Right	Saudi Arabia	Saudi citizens	U.S. Non-voters	U.S. Harris	U.S. Trump
Latent support for global redistribution (standardized)	0.00	−0.32	−0.01	0.64	0.03	−0.45	−0.32	−0.01	−0.20	0.49	0.57	−0.11	0.44	−0.70
Share of plausible global policies supported	0.51	0.51	0.49	0.72	0.56	0.42	0.29	0.46	0.41	0.64	0.68	0.42	0.64	0.35
Share of plausible global policies opposed	0.21	0.32	0.21	0.11	0.21	0.34	0.16	0.16	0.20	0.14	0.13	0.19	0.11	0.39
Difference between share of plausible policies supported and opposed	0.30	0.19	0.28	0.60	0.35	0.08	0.13	0.30	0.21	0.50	0.55	0.23	0.53	−0.04
Ratio of share of plausible policies supported over supported or opposed	0.70	0.61	0.70	0.85	0.71	0.55	0.66	0.73	0.66	0.80	0.82	0.68	0.84	0.49

K   Main Results Weighted by Vote

Figure S74: [Weighted by vote] Support for the National, Global, and International Climate Schemes (*Yes/No* question).   (Questions 26-35).
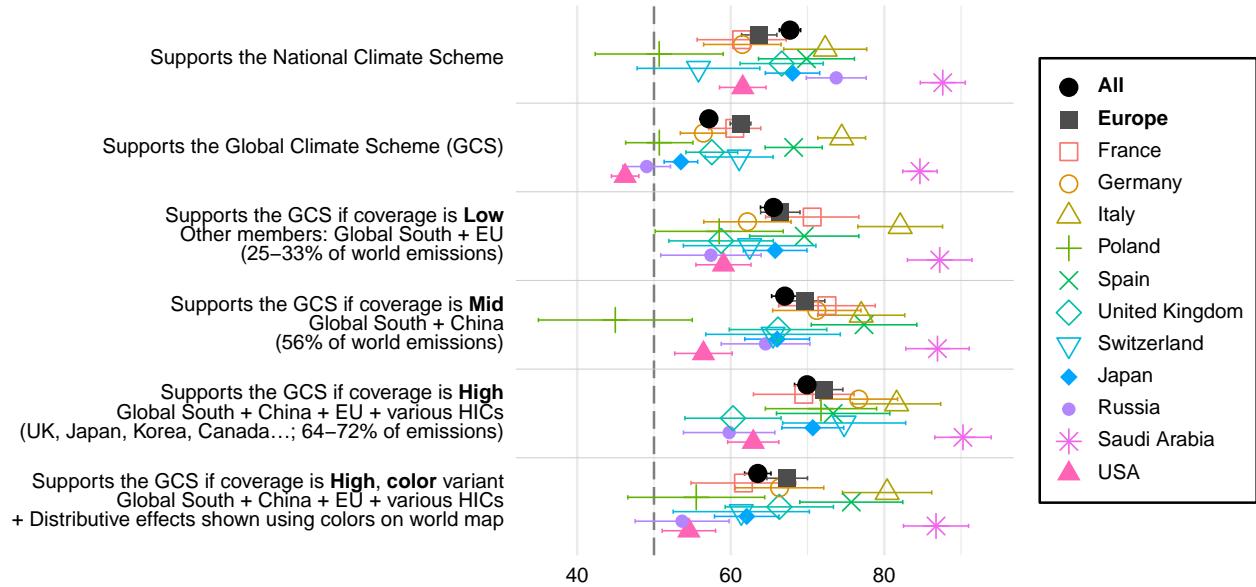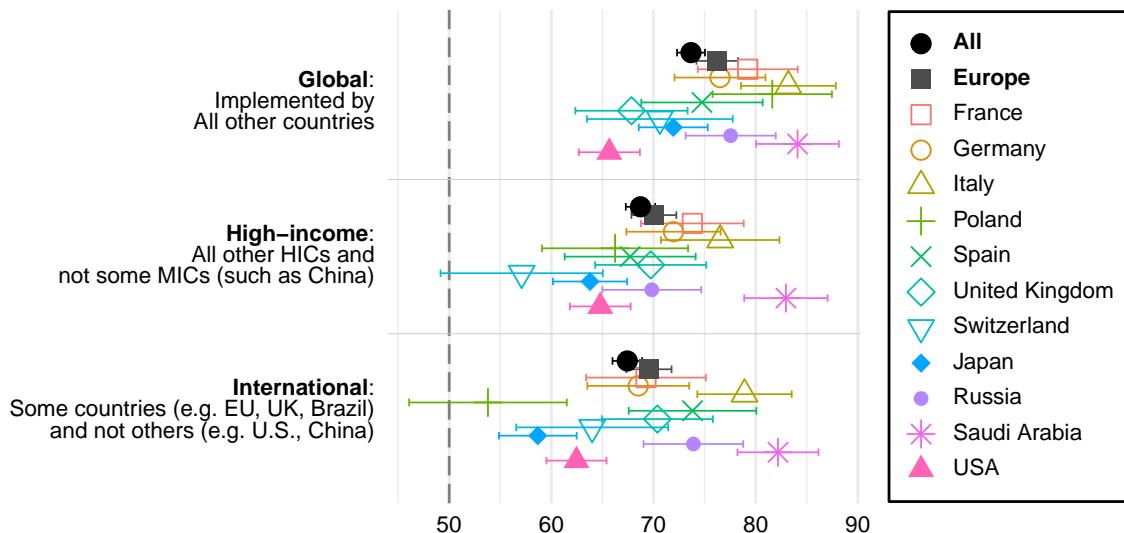

Figure S75: [Weighted by vote] Support for an international wealth tax with 30% of revenue funding LICs, depending on the country coverage (*Yes/No* question).   (Questions 41-43).

Figure S76: [Weighted by vote] Effect on the likelihood that a political program is preferred of containing the following policy (compared to no foreign policy in the program). (Question 23)

(a) Cut development aid

(b) International tax on millionaires with 30% financing health and education in low-income countries
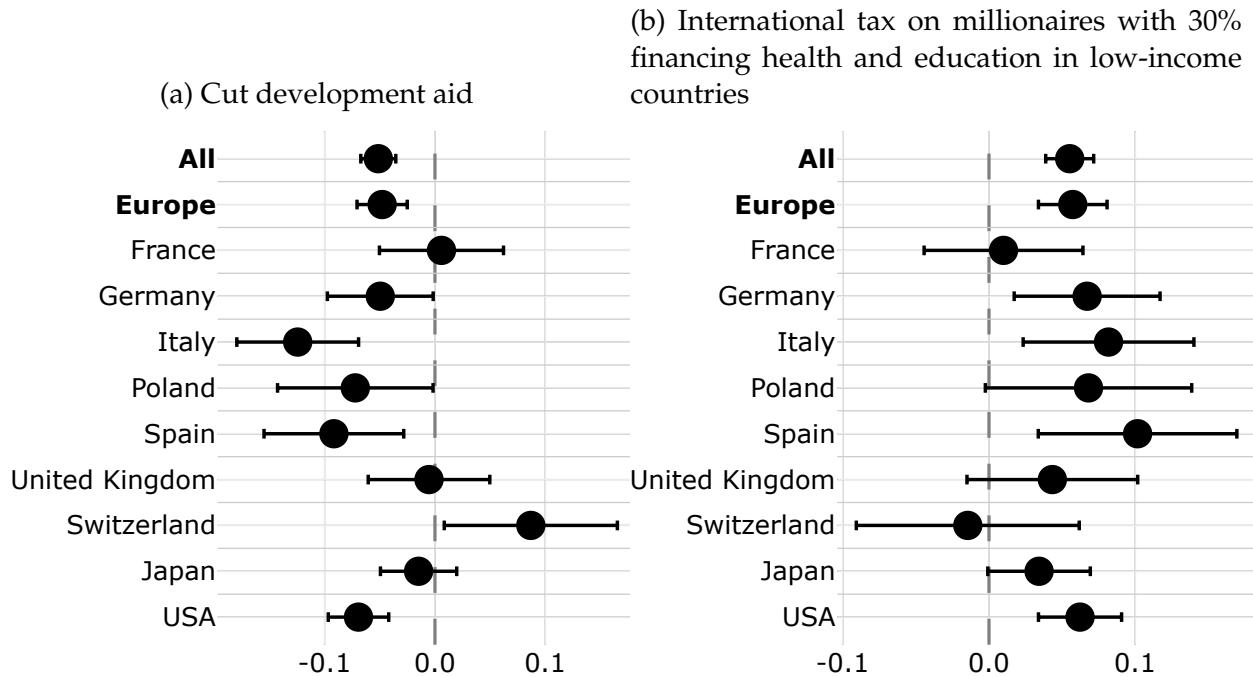
Figure S77: [Weighted by vote] Testing warm glow (negative effects would indicate the presence of warm glow).

(a) Effect of a *Donation lottery* treatment on support for the Global Climate Scheme. (Questions 27-28)

(b) Effect of information about ongoing global redistribution initiatives on the share of plausible global policies supported. (Questions 36-38)
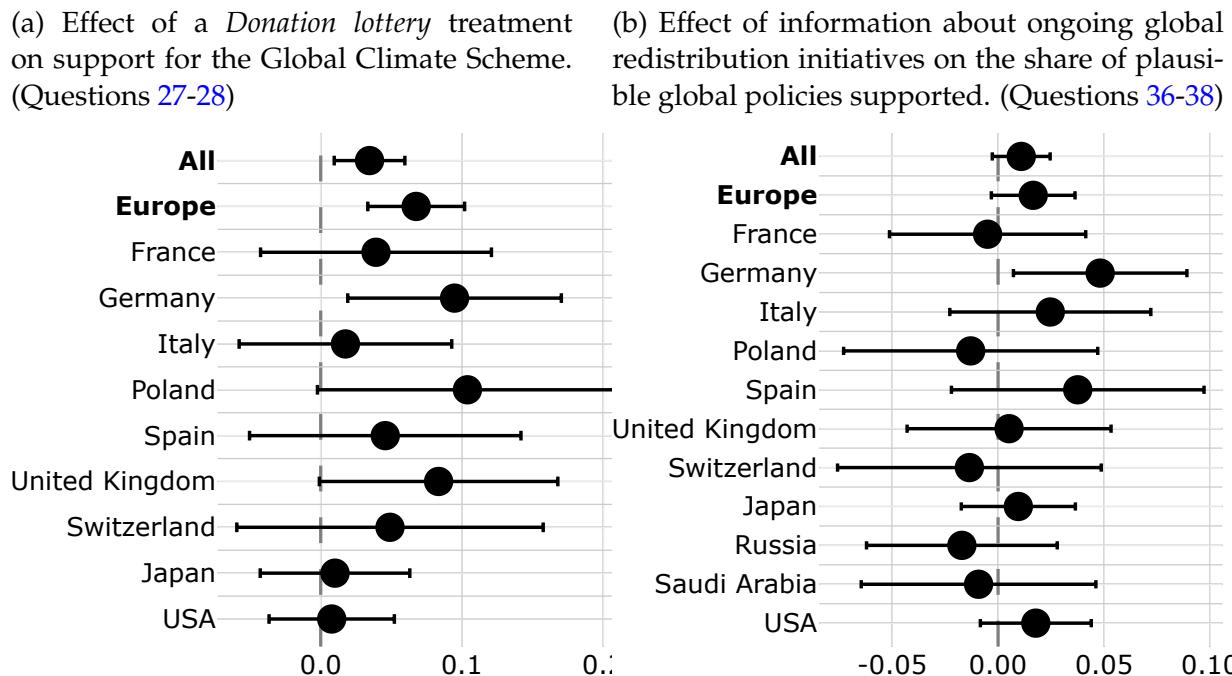
Figure S78: [Weighted by vote] Acceptance of plausible global redistribution policies (Percentage of *Somewhat* or *Strongly support* among non-*Indifferent* responses). (Question 38).

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Russia	Saudi Arabia	USA
Minimum tax of 2% on billionaires' wealth, in voluntary countries	81	84	85	82	87	80	82	86	79	81	80	86	76
Bridgetown initiative: MDBs expanding sustainable investments in LICs, and at lower interest rates	79	82	79	80	86	71	80	84	75	80	83	87	73
L&D: Developed countries financing a fund to help vulnerable countries cope with climate Loss and damage	75	75	70	72	81	71	78	72	66	73	87	89	68
International levy on shipping carbon emissions, returned to countries based on population	70	73	75	69	75	61	75	74	71	58	73	81	65
At least 0.7% of developed countries' GDP in foreign aid	70	69	64	66	77	59	77	68	65	61	83	86	64
Debt relief for vulnerable countries, suspending payments until they are more able to repay	70	70	64	58	80	79	72	74	64	68	75	88	66
Expand Security Council to new permanent members (e.g. India, Brazil, African Union), restrict veto use	69	76	72	75	76	70	76	80	70	67	53	84	65
NCQG: Developing countries providing $300 bn a year in climate finance for developing countries	68	69	67	68	72	64	73	68	64	58	88	86	59
Raise global minimum tax on profit from 15% to 35%, allocating revenues to countries based on sales	68	75	73	73	85	67	69	74	63	73	50	77	63
International levy on aviation carbon emissions, raising prices by 30%, returned to countries based on population	53	55	61	54	52	48	51	51	50	46	51	70	48

Figure S79: [Weighted by vote] Support for broad action or radical proposals of global redistribution. (Questions 44-46, 49-51, 53, 61).

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Russia	Saudi Arabia	USA
Accepts tax on world top 1% to finance global poverty reduction (Additional 15% tax on income over [$120k/year in PPP])	69	73	71	72	83	70	70	67	60	68	75	82	60
Accepts tax on world top 3% to finance global poverty reduction (Additional 15% tax over [$80k], 30% over [$120k], 45% over [$1M])	64	66	67	61	66	68	66	67	44	56	76	82	57
Prefers sustainable future	68	70	72	70	76	58	73	68	66	76	69	72	62
"Governments should actively cooperate to have all countries converge in terms of GDP per capita by the end of the century"	70	78	77	76	87	85	84	66	66	70	78	93	56
Would support a global movement to tackle CC, tax millionaires, and fund LICs (either petition, demonstrate, strike, or donate)	68	72	70	69	82	71	74	68	63	56	56	73	67
More likely to vote for party if part of worldwide coalition for climate action and global redistribution	68	72	72	71	82	64	77	69	57	56	NA	NA	67
Accepts reparations for colonization and slavery in the form of funding education and technology transfers	45	50	44	44	69	NA	51	46	NA	NA	NA	NA	40
"My taxes should go towards solving global problems"	59	61	43	62	77	63	70	58	53	59	57	89	55

L   Main Results on the Extended Sample

Figure S80: [Extended sample] Support for the National, Global, and International Climate Schemes (*Yes/No* question).   (Questions 26-35).
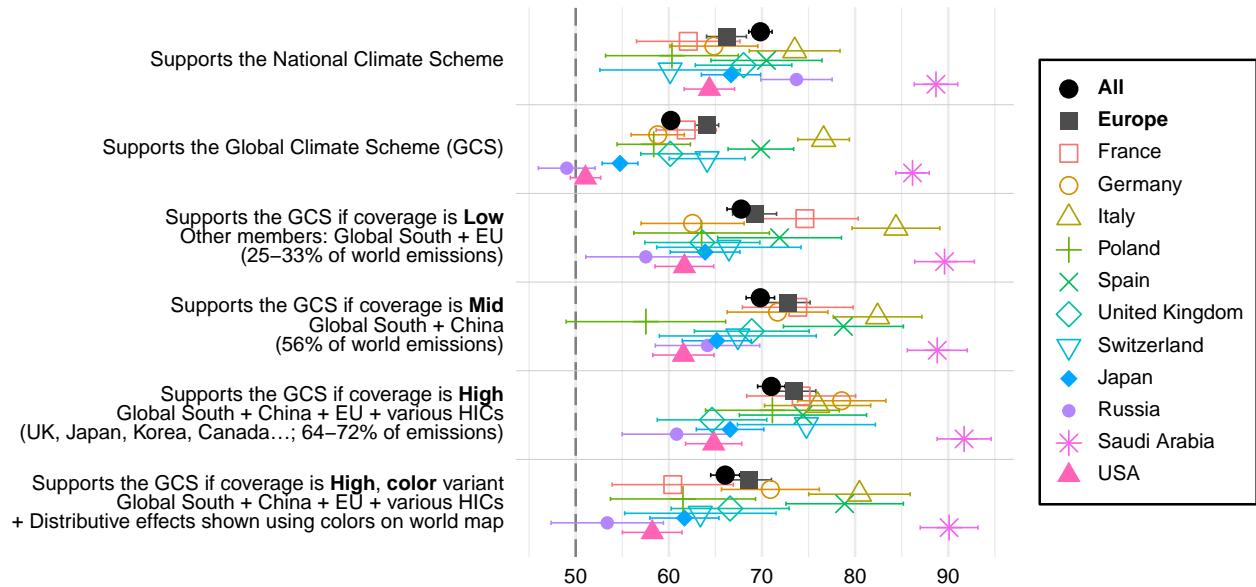
Figure S81: [Extended sample] Support for an international wealth tax with 30% of revenue funding LICs, depending on the country coverage (*Yes/No* question).   (Questions 41-43).

(Back to Section I.)
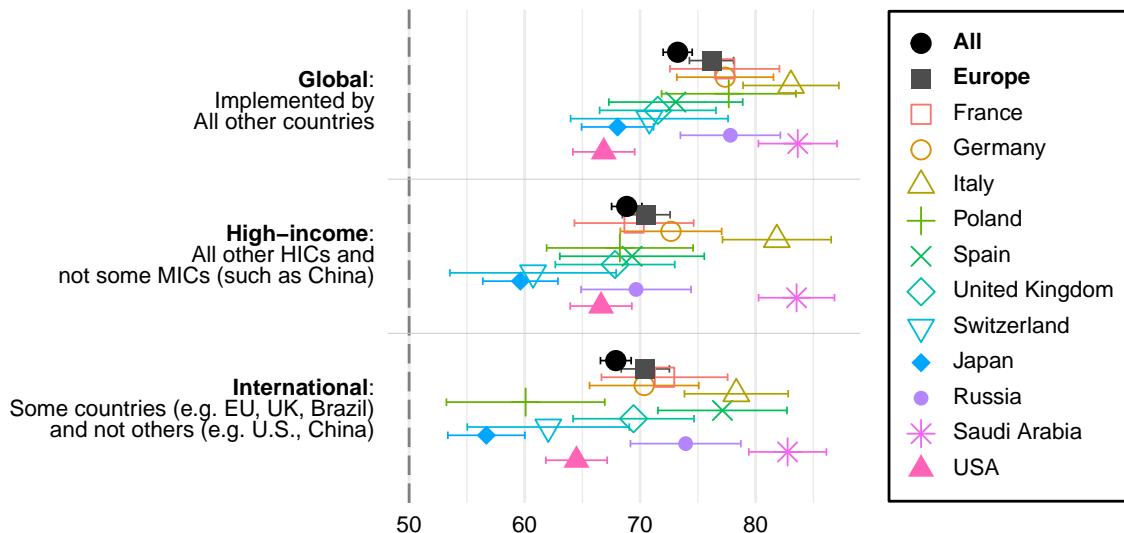
Figure S82: [Extended sample] Effect on the likelihood that a political program is preferred of containing the following policy (compared to no foreign policy in the program). (Question 23)

(a) Cut development aid

(b) International tax on millionaires with 30% financing health and education in low-income countries
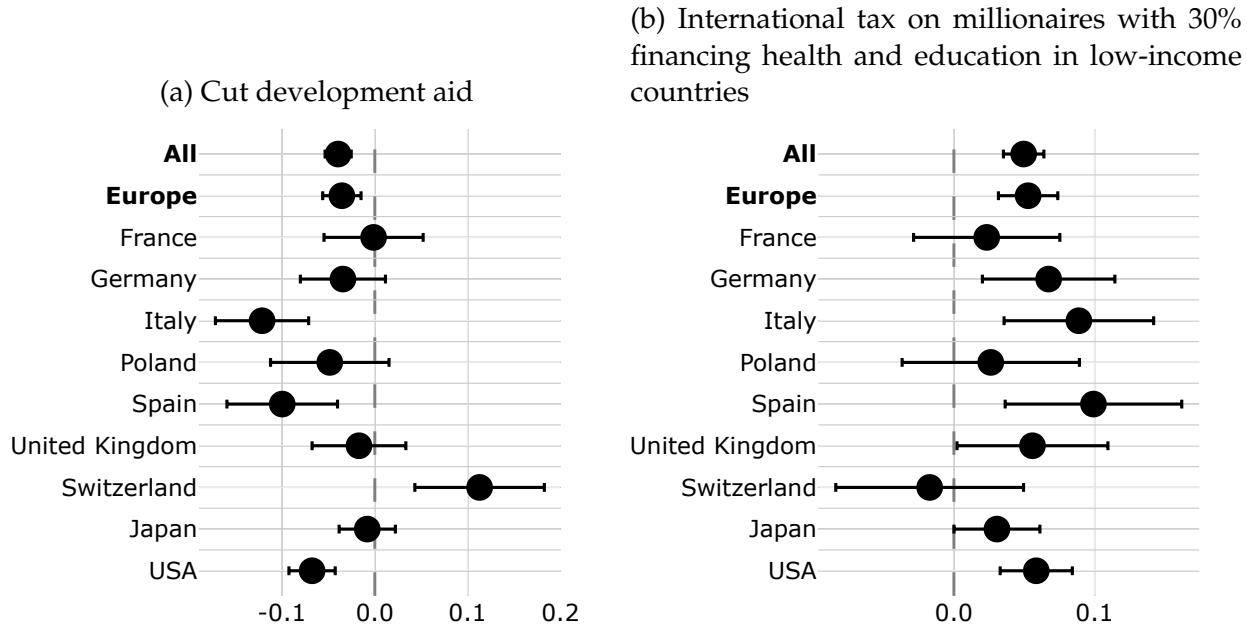
Figure S83: [Extended sample] Testing warm glow (negative effects would indicate the presence of warm glow).
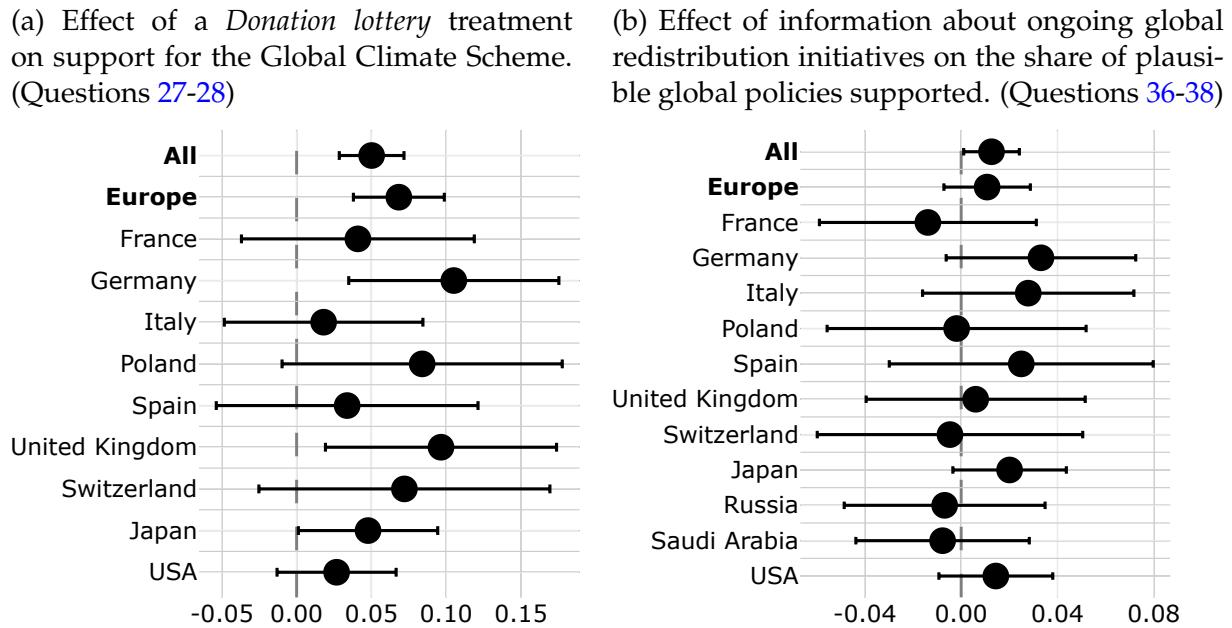
(a) Effect of a *Donation lottery* treatment on support for the Global Climate Scheme. (Questions 27-28)

(b) Effect of information about ongoing global redistribution initiatives on the share of plausible global policies supported. (Questions 36-38)

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Russia	Saudi Arabia	USA
Minimum tax of 2% on billionaires' wealth, in voluntary countries	80	83	86	82	86	77	82	83	77	77	79	81	76
Bridgetown initiative: MDBs expanding sustainable investments in LICs, and at lower interest rates	77	80	79	78	86	70	82	82	75	73	82	85	72
L&D: Developed countries financing a fund to help vulnerable countries cope with climate Loss and damage	74	74	71	72	83	71	78	72	65	68	85	85	68
Expand Security Council to new permanent members (e.g. India, Brazil, African Union), restrict veto use	70	75	72	75	80	72	78	76	69	62	54	79	66
Debt relief for vulnerable countries, suspending payments until they are more able to repay	70	69	63	60	80	77	73	71	63	65	74	85	65
International levy on shipping carbon emissions, returned to countries based on population	69	72	77	69	77	62	75	74	70	55	72	79	66
At least 0.7% of developed countries' GDP in foreign aid	69	68	65	67	77	57	78	66	62	60	81	84	65
Raise global minimum tax on profit from 15% to 35%, allocating revenues to countries based on sales	68	72	75	72	82	66	72	73	59	66	48	76	65
NCQG: Developing countries providing $300 bn a year in climate finance for developing countries	68	68	67	69	75	63	74	66	63	56	86	82	61
International levy on aviation carbon emissions, raising prices by 30%, returned to countries based on population	55	55	60	54	56	53	57	55	51	46	51	70	52

	All	Europe	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Japan	Russia	Saudi Arabia	USA
Accepts tax on world top 1% to finance global poverty reduction (Additional 15% tax on income over [$120k/year in PPP])	69	71	69	72	82	69	73	68	61	67	73	82	61
Accepts tax on world top 3% to finance global poverty reduction (Additional 15% tax over [$80k], 30% over [$120k], 45% over [$1M])	65	65	70	63	71	70	67	69	41	55	75	82	59
Prefers sustainable future	66	68	70	68	73	57	73	67	66	71	69	67	60
"Governments should actively cooperate to have all countries converge in terms of GDP per capita by the end of the century"	71	76	76	74	86	83	83	65	66	66	77	92	56
Would support a global movement to tackle CC, tax millionaires, and fund LICs (either petition, demonstrate, strike, or donate)	61	67	67	67	74	65	72	64	60	51	51	56	61
More likely to vote for party if part of worldwide coalition for climate action and global redistribution	66	71	71	71	80	65	77	69	59	52	NA	NA	67
Accepts reparations for colonization and slavery in the form of funding education and technology transfers	46	50	44	44	69	NA	51	46	NA	NA	NA	NA	41
"My taxes should go towards solving global problems"	62	61	44	63	77	64	71	58	53	60	58	88	57

M Influence of the Item Order on Answers

Table S15: Influence of the item order on answers.   (Back to Section I.)

	Prefers Sustain. future	Finds Uncond. cash transfers Right	Agrees it is HIC's duty to help LICs	Understood Global Clim. Sch.	Preferred NCQG ≥ $100 bn	Pref. NCQG ≥ $100 bn (variant *Short*)	Supports a plausible policy	Allocates ≥ 15% to spending item
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Scenario A = Sustainable	0.036*** (0.009)							
Cash transfers first item		−0.140*** (0.009)						
Duty last item			−0.049*** (0.010)					
Correct answer first item				0.050*** (0.008)				
Variant: *Short*					−0.076*** (0.009)			
Items in increasing order						−0.092*** (0.013)		
That item is the first one							−0.024*** (0.005)	
Order of the item: 2								−0.020** (0.008)
Order of the item: 3								−0.040*** (0.008)
Order of the item: 4								−0.064*** (0.008)
Order of the item: 5								−0.071*** (0.008)
Constant	0.662*** (0.006)	0.396*** (0.006)	0.554*** (0.006)	0.713*** (0.006)	0.638*** (0.007)	0.608*** (0.009)	0.511*** (0.002)	0.592*** (0.006)
Observations	12,001	12,001	11,000	12,001	11,000	5,476	110,000	37,088
R^2	0.001	0.022	0.002	0.003	0.006	0.009	0.0002	0.003

Note: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

N   Supplementary Tables

Table S16: Support for an International Climate Scheme depending on country coverage. (Back to Section III.A.)

		Supports the International Climate Scheme											
	All	Europe	FR	DE	IT	PL	ES	GB	CH	JP	RU	SA	US
Variant: High Color	-6.610^{***}	-5.372^{***}	-14.437^{***}	-9.561^{**}	0.328	-13.170^{**}	3.570	2.012	-11.681^{*}	-7.254^{**}	-6.131	-3.512	-8.161^{***}
	(1.344)	(1.917)	(4.634)	(3.946)	(4.368)	(6.072)	(5.253)	(4.859)	(6.130)	(2.948)	(4.626)	(4.130)	(2.481)
Variant: Low	-3.789^{***}	-4.520^{**}	0.221	-14.023^{***}	4.404	-10.900^{*}	-3.060	-1.939	-13.109^{**}	-4.559	-2.570	-3.028	-4.275^{*}
	(1.333)	(1.877)	(4.392)	(4.000)	(4.073)	(5.788)	(5.271)	(4.766)	(6.178)	(2.944)	(4.774)	(3.775)	(2.503)
Variant: Mid	-1.354	-0.185	1.200	-5.431	3.302	-17.458^{***}	3.772	5.861	-10.552^{*}	-3.660	4.728	-3.323	-5.145^{**}
	(1.333)	(1.871)	(4.385)	(3.993)	(4.028)	(6.354)	(5.216)	(4.726)	(6.368)	(2.944)	(4.447)	(3.749)	(2.561)
Observations	11,993	4,996	798	1,047	756	500	602	826	467	1,997	1,001	999	3,000
R^2	0.003	0.003	0.021	0.013	0.002	0.017	0.004	0.004	0.012	0.003	0.007	0.002	0.004

Note: Robust standard errors (HC1) are reported in parentheses.   *$^{*}p<0.1$; $^{**}p<0.05$; $^{***}p<0.01$.*

Table S17: Support for an international wealth tax depending on country coverage. (Back to Section III.B.)

		Supports the International Wealth Tax											
	All	Europe	FR	DE	IT	PL	ES	GB	CH	JP	RU	SA	US
Variant: Global	0.046^{***}	0.063^{***}	0.090^{**}	0.045	0.050	0.132^{***}	0.066	0.007	0.137^{**}	0.071^{***}	0.078^{**}	0.011	0.005
	(0.011)	(0.016)	(0.036)	(0.033)	(0.036)	(0.049)	(0.046)	(0.040)	(0.057)	(0.025)	(0.035)	(0.037)	(0.021)
Variant: Int'l	-0.010	0.001	0.001	-0.035	0.008	-0.098^{*}	0.082^{*}	0.008	0.045	-0.051^{*}	0.042	-0.008	-0.025
	(0.011)	(0.016)	(0.039)	(0.035)	(0.036)	(0.054)	(0.047)	(0.040)	(0.057)	(0.027)	(0.037)	(0.036)	(0.021)
Observations	12,001	5,000	798	1,048	756	500	603	826	469	2,000	1,001	1,000	3,000
R^2	0.003	0.004	0.010	0.005	0.003	0.040	0.006	0.0001	0.014	0.011	0.005	0.0004	0.001

Note: Robust standard errors (HC1) are reported in parentheses.   *$^{*}p<0.1$; $^{**}p<0.05$; $^{***}p<0.01$.*

Table S18: Effect on the likelihood that a political program is preferred of containing the following policies (compared to no foreign policy in the program).(Back to Section IV.A.)

	Program is preferred										
	All	Europe	FR	DE	IT	PL	ES	GB	CH	JP	US
Cut aid	−0.029***	−0.030**	0.035	−0.035	−0.087**	−0.059	−0.060	−0.002	0.028	0.015	−0.046***
	(0.010)	(0.014)	(0.034)	(0.030)	(0.035)	(0.043)	(0.038)	(0.034)	(0.045)	(0.021)	(0.017)
Int'l tax	0.051***	0.050***	0.038	0.053*	0.067*	0.046	0.085**	0.036	−0.049	0.052**	0.052***
	(0.010)	(0.014)	(0.033)	(0.031)	(0.037)	(0.043)	(0.042)	(0.035)	(0.048)	(0.022)	(0.018)
Foreign3	0.015	0.006	0.047	−0.007	0.045	−0.009	0.012	−0.021	−0.130***	0.037*	0.017
	(0.010)	(0.014)	(0.033)	(0.029)	(0.038)	(0.044)	(0.039)	(0.034)	(0.043)	(0.021)	(0.018)
Observations	20,000	10,000	1,596	2,096	1,512	1,000	1,206	1,652	938	4,000	6,000
R^2	0.004	0.003	0.001	0.004	0.015	0.006	0.011	0.002	0.015	0.002	0.006

Note: Robust standard errors (HC1) clustered at the individual levels are reported in parentheses. $^*p<0.1$; $^{**}p<0.05$; $^{***}p<0.01$.

Table S19: Effect of a *Donation lottery* treatment on support for the Global Climate Scheme. (Questions 27-28)   (Back to Section IV.B.)

	Supports the Global Climate Scheme										
	All	Europe	FR	DE	IT	PL	ES	GB	CH	JP	US
Variant: Donation	0.028**	0.054***	0.048	0.087**	0.017	0.100*	0.028	0.053	0.054	0.008	0.001
	(0.012)	(0.017)	(0.041)	(0.037)	(0.039)	(0.055)	(0.048)	(0.040)	(0.055)	(0.027)	(0.021)
Constant	0.55	0.551	0.484	0.471	0.628	0.396	0.766	0.595	0.907	0.408	0.381
Observations	6,665	3,307	525	687	484	349	392	544	326	1,350	2,008
R^2	0.110	0.118	0.126	0.150	0.081	0.097	0.136	0.250	0.137	0.041	0.140

*Note: Robust standard errors (HC1) are reported in parentheses. $^*p<0.1$; $^{**}p<0.05$; $^{***}p<0.01$.
Control variables (omitted in the table) are: vote, gender, age, income, education, urbanity, likelihood of becoming millionaire, living with partner, employment status, foreign born, country region.*

Table S20: Effect of information about ongoing global redistribution initiatives on the share of plausible global policies supported. (Questions 36-38).   (Back to Section IV.B.)

	Share of plausible policies supported												
	All	Europe	FR	DE	IT	PL	ES	GB	CH	JP	RU	SA	US
Info Treatment	0.013**	0.018*	0.003	0.039**	0.027	0.005	0.058**	−0.002	−0.011	0.013	−0.014	−0.024	0.020
	(0.007)	(0.009)	(0.023)	(0.019)	(0.023)	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.023)	(0.030)	(0.013)	(0.022)	(0.025)	(0.012)
Constant	0.23	0.411	0.517	0.338	0.517	0.359	0.469	0.444	0.579	0.181	0.215	0.328	0.314
Observations	12,001	5,000	798	1,048	756	500	603	826	469	2,000	1,001	1,000	3,000
R^2	0.141	0.152	0.139	0.234	0.136	0.153	0.180	0.215	0.190	0.096	0.062	0.180	0.181

*Note: Robust standard errors (HC1) are reported in parentheses. $^*p<0.1$; $^{**}p<0.05$; $^{***}p<0.01$.
Control variables (omitted in the table) are: vote, gender, age, income, education, urbanity, likelihood of becoming millionaire, living with partner, employment status, foreign born, country region.*

Table S21: Effect on support for global redistribution of believing that it is likely, without control (Back to Section IV.B.)

| | 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	0.077			0.011
	(0.010)			(0.007)
Believes global redistr. likely		0.141	0.150	
		(0.088)	(0.007)	
(Intercept)	0.332	0.456	0.453	0.503
	(0.007)	(0.033)	(0.004)	(0.005)
Effective F-statistic	65.04			
Observations	12,001	12,001	12,001	12,001
R^2	0.006	0.043	0.043	0.0002

Note: Robust standard errors (HC1) are reported in parentheses.

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